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HISTORY
OF THE
LANDS AND THEIR OWNERS
IN
GALLOWAY.

EDINBURGH

PRINTED BY TURNBULL AND SPEARS,

FOR

WILLIAM PATERSON,	.	.	.	.	EDINBURGH.
MRS M'COID,	.	.	.	.	STRANRAER.
W. ANDERSON,	.	.	.	.	NEWTON-STEWART.
SAMUEL GORDON,	.	.	.	.	CASTLE-DOUGLAS.
J. NICHOLSON,	.	.	.	.	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
JOHN ANDERSON AND SON,	.	.	.	.	DUMFRIES.

HISTORY
OF THE
LANDS AND THEIR OWNERS
IN
GALLOWAY.

ILLUSTRATED BY
WOODCUTS OF NOTABLE PLACES AND OBJECTS.

WITH
HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE DISTRICT.

BY
P. H. M'KERLIE,
F.S.A. Scot., F.R.G.S., &c.

VOLUME FIFTH.

EDINBURGH: WILLIAM PATERSON.
MDCCLXXIX.

Scotland 80. 473



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ERRATA.

- Page 34, Matthew of Glenraith, seems to mean "Glenlair."
,, 49, John Stace-Smith, should be "John Stace-Smith."
,, 105, thirteenth line. *For* "two and a half lands," *read* "two and a half merk lands."
,, 144, last line. *For* "Herries," *read* "Herries family, &c."
,, 160, seventh line. *For* "son's, *read* sons.
,, 173, twenty-third line. *For* "properties," *read* "proprietors."
,, 176, second last line. *For* "property," *read* "properties."
,, 183, sixth line. *For* "hiss pouise," *read* "his spouse."
,, 216, seventh line. *For* "given above," *read* "on previous page."
,, 217, fourth line. *For* "Her," *read* "Herbert."
,, 220, second line. *Read* "widow (died 1746) of," &c.
,, 220, fifth line. *For* "1759," *read* "1729."
,, 227, eighth line. *For* "given above," *read* "on previous page," &c.
,, 242, twelfth line. *Read* "Stewartry."
,, 252, seventeenth line. *For* "Dumfries Galloway," &c., *read* "Dumfries and Galloway," &c.
,, 253, fifth line. Winifred and her sisters were the daughters of Lieut.-Colonel M'Murdo, and not of Lieut. General M'Murdo,—an error in printing.
,, 271, seventh line from the bottom. The year 1836 should be 1839.
,, 282, second line. *For* "present owner," *read* "the next owner was," &c.
,, 297, last line. *For* "pr," *read* "pre," &c.
,, 310, eighteenth line. *For* "Agnew of Larg," *read* "M'Kie of Larg."
,, 323, second line. *For* "Meikle Largg," *read* "Larg."

We have to mention in concluding this History, that the various parishes of this the final volume, were printed in April 1878. The nominal index for the Stewartry volumes had however to be completed, and we therefore gave notice by means of the district and other newspapers that any one interested who had additional information to give, or questioned anything which had been written, would have an opportunity of getting the same inserted in an addenda.

Our desire throughout has been to give what we have found to be correct, and with such facilities offered for correction, if wrong, we do not think that any one who may not agree with us can with any degree of justice now complain.

We have to add that all the names which appear at page 388 (addenda), will not be found in the index, being too late for insertion. Also at the same page the walls of the Tower at Orchardton are not so thick as mentioned there. Being the only specimen of a round tower existing in Galloway, we do not wish to mislead others through a mistake in our quotation.

“THE AUTHOR.”

16th September 1879.

Kirkcudbrightshire.

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

THE name of this parish was Lochkendeloch, as stated in a charter granted by Roland, lord of Galloway. It is also found as Loch-Kinder, the ancient church being on an island in the loch, and the same as Lochkendeloch. This sheet of water is over a mile in length, and nearly three-quarters of one in breadth. There is also an artificial isle, usually called a crannog. It is composed of stones resting on the usual frame of large oak trees. From this loch the surrounding lands were called. Sometimes it is also found Kirkander. The name of the ancient parish was taken from it.

According to the "Tighernac Annals," one named Cendaeladh is stated to have been King of the Picts, and to have died in 580. From this it is supposed in "Celtic Scotland" (Skene), that he was a King of Galloway, and from him Loch Kindeloch had its name. We have shown in our historical sketch, Vol. II., and the preface to Vol. III., that Galloway appears to have formed part of Strathclyde, and was not under kings or princes of its own.

Chalmers gives the derivation from the British Cyn-dur, the chief water, while Ceandur, or Cindur in the Scotch-Irish, has the same meaning. We are inclined to believe that we have it in the Norse word kindur, the plural of kind, relating to sheep. This is extremely probable, whether from sheep being on the principal isle or around.

In 1275 the church of Loch-Kindur was granted by Dervorgille to the monks of New Abbey. We learn

nothing more until 1570, when, in a rental of the property of New Abbey, the revenue of the parsonage of Lochkinderloch church was let for eighty bolls of bear and meal, or one hundred and sixty marks in money yearly. In 1587, under the Annexation Act, the lands, etc., were vested in the King. James VI., in 1624, granted them to Sir Robert Spottiswood, who resigned all in 1633 in favour of the new bishopric of Edinburgh. King Charles I. enlarged the parish by annexing to it the western half of the ancient parish of Kirkconel. Part of it may originally have belonged to the latter. In the reigns of Kings James VI. and Charles I. it is called Lockindeloche *alias* New Abbey, also Lochindoloch. In the deed from Charles I. in connection with the new diocese of Edinburgh, the territory, etc., is given, of which the bishop was made patron, as "*Dedimus personæ ad dictum Episcopatum de Edin*" per nos providendæ speciatiim totas et integras terras et baronias de Lochindoloch *alias* New Abbey, etc." It was with the six kirks, which had been appointed for the maintenance of the Castle of Edinburgh, disjoined by Charles I., and handed over for the support of the bishop.

We have already given the size of Loch Kinder, at the foot of Criffell mountain, and mentioned the two islands. The one on which was the Church is about half an acre in size, near the land, to which there are the remains of a causeway; over it sometimes the water is only one foot deep. About eighty yards further in is the artificial island or crannog, which is circular, and composed of stones. There is another loch called Loch Arthur, Lochend, or Lotus. It is about three-quarters of a mile long, and a half mile wide. The situation is at the foot of Lowtis or Lotus hill. It has one small crannog or artificial island. It is circular in form, and about one hundred feet in diameter, with the usual stone causeway under water (about thirty yards long) connecting it with the land. It is now covered with wood, but there are large blocks of whinstone and granite scattered about, and the foundations of two buildings from twelve to fifteen feet square can be traced. It is not improbable that some church dignitary from New Abbey had a retreat here. In the

summer of 1874, from the severe drought and other causes, arising from drainage in the neighbourhood, the water fell unusually low, when the foundation of the isle was to some degree exposed to view, showing the usual oak piles and beams laid across. From the same cause (the lowness of the water) a very large canoe was discovered among the rushes embedded in the mud. It is formed of the trunk of a once gigantic oak tree hollowed out, with a supposed circumference at the base of fifteen feet. The length of the canoe is forty-five feet, with a depth of from two and a-half to three feet. It tapers according to the trunk, and, both in and outside, has been remarkably well finished.*

In the Statistical Account there is another loch called Craigend, about a mile distant, which we do not find. It may have been drained. A part of Lochaber is in this parish, the other portion being in Troqueer. All these lochs are surrounded either with wooded or arable land.

Criffell hill is on the southern boundary of the parish, marching with Kirkbean, and is 1867 feet high. Kinharvie hill is 1138 feet, and Lotus 1050 feet high.

There is a rocking-stone on Craigend farm, under which we have given some particulars. On Glen hill a monument was erected to the Duke of Wellington after Waterloo. It is a granite column of fifty feet in height, and sixteen in diameter. The elevation is four hundred feet above the sea.

The village of New Abbey is on the Pow water close to the Abbey Church, and about two miles from the mouth of the river Nith. It is seven miles from Dumfries. At the south side of the abbey, within the grounds, is the present parish church, built in 1731, and no doubt from the remains of the abbey. At the windows are two stones which we have described under the abbey. A new parish church, clear of the old pile, is to be built.

The extreme breadth of the parish is over four miles, and the greatest length over eight miles. The burn Pow rises in the west, and joins the Nith at the boundary with Troqueer parish.

* The forward half of the canoe (22½ feet), is in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh.

Near to the abbey is the ruin called the Abbot's Tower, which was the occasional residence of the abbots of New Abbey.

The population of the parish by the census of 1871 was 440 males and 501 females, together 941.

NEW ABBEY.

This name was derived from New or Sweetheart Abbey, founded in 1275 by Devorgilla, the youngest daughter to Alan, last of the Fergus line of lords of Galloway, and wife of John Baliol, for monks of the Cistercian order.

The name New Abbey is believed to have been derived from the fact that it was the last abbey built in Galloway, and Sweetheart from the heart of John Baliol, who died in 1269, being deposited there, and until then (being previously embalmed), kept in an ivory box bound with silver and enamelled, by his wife. It is stated to have been buried near the high altar, where her own remains rest. She died in 1289, at the age of 76, at Bernard Castle, Yorkshire, which belonged to her husband.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon* the following appears:—

"*Domina Dervorgilla Macdoual filia Alani, Brigantini Reguli, fœmina devorissima, fundavit Monasterium Dulcis Cordis prope S Bitham Annem, quatuor millibus passuum ab oppido Dumfrisie hujus Cœnobii benefactores fuerunt Maxvelli, Domini de Kirkonell, qui in vicinia castellum territorium, et habitationem habeat, à Maxwellianis Regulis resté oriunde; cujus loci novissimus Abbas fuit Gilbertus Bruneus, natalium splendore, variag. doctrina conspicuus, qui nonnulla ingenii sui monumenta nondum in lucem ædita reliquit.*" This extract is from the "*De Cœnobiis Cisterciensium. Ex Mænelogis Cisterc, aurore Chrysost. Henriquez Ædito Antverptæ, anno 1630.*"

This gives a clue to the erroneous statements which have been circulated, and proves how ill-informed the writer must have been. It was, however, written 341 years after Devorgill died. In our *Historical Sketch* to Volume II., and also under M'Dowall (separate account) and Garthland,

parish of Stoneykirk, we have shown that Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and his descendants were not M'Dowalls; also that the Brigantes could not have been in Galloway, but were located in England. We have specially referred to the latter subject in the preface to Volume III. That such statements as those we have quoted should have been got up is much to be regretted.

To return to the abbey, according to Spottiswood, the first abbot was named Henry, who died on his journey to Citeaux, and was succeeded by Ericus. Afterwards that John, Abbé de Douzquer, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296 for himself and convent, renouncing his allegiance to the King of France, and was in consequence restored the lands of which he had been deprived. It seems improbable that there were *three* abbots between 1275 and 1296. However, it may have been so. According to Prynn, the last named, in 1296, was designed Johan, Abbé de Dox-quer.

The name of the Abbey is found as Dux Quer, Douce Cœur, Dulce Cor, *i.e.*, sweetheart.

After 1296 there is a blank. Thomas, William, and Robert are found as abbots prior to John Brown in 1542. All the names cannot be gathered to make a complete list.

There was a charter dated 21st September 1331, granted by Simon, bishop of Galloway, of the parish church of Cross-michael to the monastery of Sweetheart. There was also a confirmation by Pope Benedict the XIII. of a charter granted by Thomas, bishop of Galloway, dated 16th July 1381, of the church of Saint Colmonel of Butyll to the Abbey of Sweetheart, and of a charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, dated 23rd August 1397, transferring his right of the patronage of that church to the abbey. It is stated to have been granted on account of the known poverty of the abbey, and smallness of income, with the demolition of the monastery by lightning, &c. The confirmation by the Pope is dated 11th January 1397.*

In a charter granted about 1401 by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the church of Kyrsum to the monastery, the name of Devorgille is given as "Deruorgille of Galloway,"

* "The Book of Caerlaverock."

and the abbey is called "Dulci Corde." In 1542, John Brown, an offshoot of the Carsluith family, parish of Kirkmabreck, was the abbot. In 1513, the monks placed themselves and their property under Lord Maxwell, and in February 1544, John the abbot, and his monks, feued the barony of Lochpatrick for a rent of one hundred and seventeen merks, eight shillings and eight pennies Scots, to Robert Maxwell, second son of Lord Maxwell, for services done to the abbey; and in 1548 gave to the latter, the five merk lands of Locharthur, and constituted him heritable baillie over the whole of their lands. The abbot also gave his cousins Richard and Robert Browne, as pledges to the English after the Solway Moss disaster, and is the same person as the Sir John Browne, who sat as one of the dignitaries of the Church of Rome at St. Andrews in 1563, for the purpose of supporting that Church. He appears to have died in 1564. He was succeeded by the celebrated Gilbert Brown. According to Chambers' "Domestic Annals," taken from the Privy Council Record, Gilbert Brown is mentioned as the last commendator, and Calderwood states that Gilbert Brown sat in Parliament on the 17th August 1560, when the Confession of Faith was passed. It is as well to remark here that the Church of Rome was not abolished by statute until 1565, although usually dated from the Convention of 1560. The celebrity of Gilbert Brown originated in the controversy between him and the famous John Welsh of Ayr, on the subject of Popery. The abbot continued in the country. He is described by Dr M'Crie as "a busy trafficker for Rome and Spain, and a chief instrument of keeping the South of Scotland under ignorance and superstition." It is also gathered that he was considered superior to other of his brethren in learning, but inferior to Mr Welsh in truth and argument. In August 1605, Lord Cranstoun, Captain of the Guard appointed for the borders, apprehended him. It is stated that the people rose in his defence, arising from the hold he had got over them. He was first sent as a prisoner to Blackness Castle, on the Firth of Forth, a few miles to the west of Edinburgh, then used as a prison, and a few days afterwards he was

removed to Edinburgh Castle, where he was supported at the King's expense, until he could be removed from the kingdom. He went to France, where, it is supposed, he carried not a few of the abbey records. He died there, a pensioner of King Henry IV., in 1612. There is a statement that this abbot lent a hundred men to aid Lord Maxwell at the fight of Dryfelands. The men may have been sent, but it is not probable that abbot Gilbert was there. As learned from an old charter, John, then abbot, granted on the 23d October 1558 to Cuthbert Brown of Cairn, in emphyteosim totas et integras quatuor mercatas terrarum de Corbelly in baronia sua de Lohendolo, infra senes—callatum de Kirkcudbright; reddendo annuatim summam octo mercarum usualio monetæ regni Scotiæ et duos anni terminos—viz, Pentecostes, et Sancti Martini in hyeme.—Gilbert Brown, of whom mention has been made, was one of the monks who assented to the above-named charter. The property belonging to the abbey is believed to have comprised the churches of New Abbey, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael and Buittle, Kirkcolm, Wigtonshire, with the baronies of Lochendeloch, and Lochpatrick, &c., with much other property. However, as usual with church possessions, the history is in obscurity. At the Reformation, the monks either destroyed, or carried abroad with them, all their registers, &c. of lands, &c., with family records, which, if honestly kept, must have contained many dark transactions; or, they may have been destroyed by those who were interested in the confiscation of the lands, to prevent claims from those really concerned in the recovery as the descendants of the original owners. New Abbey, with its revenues had been vested in the King in 1587, and by him granted to Sir Robert Spottiswood and Sir John Hay, in 1624. We hear nothing more of Sir John Hay in connection with it. The revenue of the abbey was £682.

Sir Robert Spottiswood was the second son of the minister of the Church of Scotland, who deserted that Church, becoming an archbishop in the Prelatic Church. He was a Lord of Session, and succeeded his father in 1622, under the title of Lord New Abbey. He was

prevailed upon to transfer his right to Charles I. in 1633, when the See of Edinburgh was about to be erected. In the same year he was elected President of the Court; but when the Presbyterian Church was restored in 1637 he no longer filled that office. After the suppression of the Prelatic Church, the lands were given back to Sir Robert Spottiswood, and soon after sold by him to the Copelands of Colliston, Dumfriesshire. He afterwards joined the Marquis of Montrose, and was apprehended near Philiphaugh in August 1645, when he was tried for treason by a Committee of Parliament, found guilty, and beheaded at the Market Cross of St. Andrews on the 20th January 1646.*

According to Billings, New Abbey was a fine specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland before it diverged from that of the South; that it has all the graceful solemn dignity of the early English style in its best day, and the second pointed or decorated style has just come in to give richness and variety to the tracery of the windows. Some features—such as the depression of the upper window of the transept, are instances of the independent eccentricity of some of the Gothic artists.

We give a sketch of the building as it stands, from a north-west view, taken by R. W. Billings.



From east to west the abbey was 194 feet long, and the breadth, including the transept, 63 feet. The cross

* Memoirs by his grandson, J. Spottiswood, Advocate.

from north to south is 102 feet, and the height of the tower, 90 feet. Within the present parish church windows, are two stones cut in Roman capitals, with the two last syllables of the name of the foundress of the abbey, "gvlla FVDATB IX. On the other, MELXXXIIII, viz. 1284. In the roof of the south transept is an escutcheon, charged with two pastoral staves in saltire; over which is a heart, and beneath, three mullets of five points; second and first, said to be the Arms of the Abbey. The inscription over the escutcheon is said to be, "Christus Maritus Meus," and by another version, "Chus Tim O'Nid," in old English letters, said to mean "Choose time of need," but which seems unintelligible. From the height the inscription cannot be read without difficulty.

The ruins occupy the centre of a level piece of land of about twenty acres, which is called the Precinct. It is in the valley of the water of Pow, and the village close to. Around it is a granite wall, about nine feet high, formed of large stones.

The orchards and gardens at New Abbey were very good in the days when the monks paid so much attention to such pursuits.

Part of the land of Drum was burdened with a mortification by Queen Anne, in favour of the second minister of Dumfries.

SHAMBELLIE.

This property is closely connected with the history of New Abbey, and consequently, as with all church lands, the names of the early owners are now difficult, we should say impossible, to trace. Pont, in his map, spells the name of the property as Schanbilby. Both spellings seem to be a corruption of the Norse, skaun-bœli, the first meaning, fertile meadow land, and the latter, a farm, etc. The land around seemed to us to be of the description given. It is frequently found

as a local name in Norway. The Bruns or Browns, are the only early owners to be traced, and as they were closely connected with the abbey, there can be no doubt that what they obtained was through the Church. All that can be learned about this family, in early times will be found under Carsluith, parish of Kirkmabreck. As an ancient family, whose settlement in Galloway was in the fourteenth century, we regret much that we have learned so little.

On the 3d June 1587, we find Thomas Brown of Schambellie, borrowing four hundred and twenty merks from John Brown of Carsluith. He was a cadet of the Carsluith family. Thomas is believed to have had several daughters—

Florentia, his heir.

—, who married Gilbert Brown of Barbeth. She had sasine of part of Shambelly.

On the 30th May 1601, Florentia was served heir to her father Thomas Brown, in the lands of Schambellie, Craigayid, and Carsegowne. About 1628, we find Gilbert Brown, the owner of Shambellie, probably he was the son of Gilbert Brown of Barbeth. He appears to have married a daughter of Gavin Kennedy of Blarquhan. We next find Gilbert Brown, styled of Corbellie, and that on the 8th June 1630, John, his lawful son, was served heir to Gavin Kennedy of Blairquhan, militis, abavi materni. We may here mention that on the 13th December 1631, George of Garroche, had retour as brother and heir of John Asloan, Auchingray.

We now come to the family in possession. Their descent we have not obtained, as it is stated that they have no means of giving information. This in Galloway is more the rule than the exception, owing to the distracted state of the country for centuries. There is a statement that John, son of John Stewart of Allaine, married Florentia, daughter and heir of Thomas Brown of Shambellie, and thus obtained the property, but this is not borne out, as Gilbert Brown succeeded.

The earliest notice we find of them is on the 25th August 1640, when John Stewart of Schambellie was appointed Commissioner by the War Committee of Covenanters for New Abbey. We also find him styled baillie of New Abbey.* In what way he obtained the lands does not appear. The designation of Alaine seems to have been from a farm, which in 1799, was called Allans, and this is confirmed by retour, dated 25th February 1645, in which we find John of Shambellie, as son and heir of John Stewart of Allaine, Clauchanland, Craigiesyde, Carsgown, and Dalbuy, farms which had belonged to the Abbey. We also find that on the 16th February 1658, John, son of William Hay of Aberledie, had retour of Glen (Glenharvie) and West Glen.

John Stewart of Shambellie was an adherent of the Presbyterian Church, and about 1662, was fined £600 by the Prelatic authorities then in the ascendant. Whom he married we do not learn, further than that his wife's name was Nicolas Menzies, and had issue, so far as we can learn—

Archibald.

Elizabeth.

James Gordon of M'Cartney, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, second son of Alexander Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, is stated to have married Janet, daughter of ——— Stewart of Shambelly, but this we are unable to follow.

On the 22d December 1663, John, son to John Stewart of Shambellie, had sasine of some houses and yards in New Abbey; and Charles Stewart his father, of ane barnsteid in the clachan of New Abbey.

In February 1666, Elizabeth, daughter to John Stewart of Shambellie, had sasine of an annual-rent of two hundred and fifty merks. In October 1669, John Stewart of Shambellie had sasine of the lands of Shambellie, Dalbowie, Garloaf, Craigiesyde, Clauchland, Carsgowin, Little Barbock, Milne, and Waulk Milne, etc.; and again in June 1670,

* War Committee Book.

he had sasine of the land of Shambellie. On the 11th September 1671, Robert and John Neilsones (under reversion) had principal sasine of the lands of Shambellie, etc. This of course was on a wadset. On the 17th January 1672, Nicolas Menzies, goodwife of Shambellie (John Stewart of), had principal sasine of the land of Craigiesyde, etc., in life-rent. When Archibald succeeded his father, we do not learn. On the 22d February 1676, we find him styled of Shambellie, on which date he had principal sasine. In the Valuation Roll of 1649-82, his father John is stated to be owner.

Archibald, married Martha Grierson, but whose daughter she was is not mentioned. As the wife of Archibald Stewart, she had principal sasine on the 8th September 1677; and on the 9th October following, he had sasine of the three merk land thereof, and the merk land of Dalbuy. Our last notice in this century is apparently in connection with a wadset. It is dated in May 1687, when Maurice Trent, merchant in Leith, had sasine of the lands of Shambellie, Dalbouie, Clachan, Craigsyde, Little Barbeck, Wester Glen, Carsgowan, Allan's Crofthead, Waunfierd Braes, Auchingrey, Garliffit, Barley, Sandfurd, Solenglen, that piece of land the green of New Abbey. Archibald Stewart, so far as known had issue—

William.

Charles.

When William succeeded his father does not appear, but we find him described as now of Shambellie on the 26th August 1721, when he had sasine. His wife's name is given as Marion Stewart, and they had issue a son,

William.

On the 28th May 1731, William Stewart of Shambellie had sasine in liferent, and William his son in fee, with Marion Stewart, his spouse, of the three merk land of Trostoun and Over Carse. They appear, however, to have all died early.

On the 19th February 1742, John Spottiswood of that ilk had sasine of the lands and barony of New Abbey. This may only have been a claim in connection with relationship to Sir Robert Spottiswood, an account of whom will be found under New Abbey; or it may have been a wadset. Probably the latter.

William, son of William Stewart, seems to have predeceased his father, as on the 26th May 1746, Charles Stewart of Shambellie, as heir to his deceased brother William, had sasine of the lands of Shambellie, Craigieside, and Clauchan, etc. He married Ann, eldest daughter of Doctor James Hay, Dumfries, and as his wife she had sasine on the 15th April 1748. They appear, so far as known, to have had issue,

William.

He married Bethia, daughter of Charles Donaldson of Broughton, and had issue.

William, born 1815.

Charles, died at Liverpool, 29th January 1870.

In 1799, the farms were about the same as mentioned in May 1687. William Stewart died in 1844, aged 94, and was succeeded by his son William. He married in 1845 Katherine, daughter of the late John Hardie, merchant, Leith, and had issue,

William, born 1848.

Charles.

Henry.

Edward G., died at Marshall, Missouri, U.S., 31st December 1876.

Maria, married Captain C. J. Thorburn, 83d Regiment.

Katherine.

William Stewart of Shambellie died 7th December 1874, and was succeeded by his son William.

The church lands and the remains of New Abbey are now known as the Shambellie estate. Shambellie House is well situated, with a fine view and good plantations around.

There was recently cut down a very large and fine specimen of the silver fir. Its great age and consequent decay caused its destruction. It was one hundred feet in height; at four feet above the root the circumference was about eleven feet. It grew on what was once an orchard or garden near the village of New Abbey, and is supposed to have been planted in or about 1516, which would give the great age of 354 years. There is a house attached, and on one of the lintels are the date 1516 and the initials of Sir Robert Brown. The house is believed to have been the residence of Gilbert Brown, the last abbot of New Abbey.

The farms composing the estate now are, Shambellie, Grange, Auchengray, Barlay and Sandford, Carse, West Glen, Barbeth, Carsegowan, and some small holdings, etc. The name of Shambellie has already been dealt with. Auchengray is in Gaelic *achadh*, a field, and the Norse *grar*, grey. Barlay is *bar*, a hill, and *lay* from the Anglo-Saxon *læs*, for a pasture. Barbeth is *bar*, a hill, and *beth* or *beith*, the birch tree, therefore the birch tree hill. Carsegowan is in the first syllable from the Gaelic *cars*, a level tract, and, we think, in the last from the Cymric word *gwern*, a meadow, a swamp, etc. Dalbuy seems to be absorbed, but we must notice it, as we have here Dalr-bui, the Norse for Scandinavian settlers in the dale or valley.

LANDIS, &C.

The farms of Landis, Maryfield, and Netheryett, as one; Whiteneuk (small), and Trostan, are now grouped and owned by the same proprietor. All these farms belonged to the Church at one time. The earliest information on record found by us is a charter dated 26th February 1578, granted by Gilbert Brown, abbot of Sweetheart Abbey, of the land of Netheryett Croft, and the waife—i.e., stray or unenclosed—of Friaryards Crook of Land, in favour of Thomas Brown, brother to John Brown of Landis; and there was also a charter dated 8th March 1578, of a

portion of land called Annatland (Arnot), granted by the said Gilbert Brown, abbot, in favour of Gilbert Brown, brother of the said John Brown. Then, on the 12th May 1587, there was a charter of confirmation of the two above-mentioned charters under the Great Seal. We next find, on the 15th June 1598, an instrument of sasine on the land of Arnotland in favour of Thomas Brown of Glen. Again, on the 23d May 1605 there was a charter granted by John Brown of Landis, in favour of Thomas Brown, his brother, of the twenty shilling land of Easter Glen. On the 3d August, 1609, there was a charter of the land of Netheryett Croft, the waife of Friaryard Crook of Land, the garden or orchard called Dean Richard's yeard, and the portion of land called Annatland, granted by Thomas Brown of Glen, to Thomas Brown his natural son. Then, on the 14th June 1613, there was a charter of confirmation by Robert Spottiswood of New Abbey, and John, archbishop of Glasgow. The relationship of Gilbert Brown, the abbot, with Thomas, John, and Gilbert Brown, was no doubt that of uncle, and all of them of the Carsluith family. On the 12th March 1611, John Brown was served heir of John Brown of Lande, his father, in the forty shilling land of Lande, twenty shilling land of Barbeth, twenty shilling land of Glenne, eight merk land of Corbellie, one merk land under the wall, called the Howlatclois, and half of the miln of Lochkindloch. From a tombstone at New Abbey, his wife's name was Mariot Hay. They had issue, so far as can be traced

Cuthbert,

also, it is believed, a daughter named Nina, who married Robert Maxwell of Breoch, parish of Buittle. It is stated that John Brown of Landis died in 1613, but this, we think, must be wrong, as on the 28th July 1615, we find John Brown of Landis.

He was succeeded by his son Cuthbert, who had retour as heir to his father, on the 18th October 1627, and, elsewhere stated, of his grandfather, in the land of Cullengath, &c., the Waulkmylne of New Abbey.

Whether or not Cuthbert Brown was married we do not learn. He was succeeded by John Brown, who probably was his son. Whom John Brown married is unknown, but he was succeeded by his son

James.*

On the 24th December 1658, there appears to have been a wadset, as Thomas Hay had sasine on that date of the forty shilling land of Landis.

On the 27th April 1669, James Brown had retour as heir to his father, of the lands of Over Carse, Nether Carse, Nether-Ingleston, and the three pound land of Lochhill. We learn nothing about James having been married or not, but he was succeeded by John Brown styled of Lochhill, who, we presume, was either his son or brother. Whom John Brown married is also unknown, but he had an only daughter,

Janet.

On the 23d July 1678, she succeeded, and was served heir to her father, in the twenty shilling land of Over Carse of old extent. We find that on the 5th June 1671, Cuthbert Brown of Craigend, a separate farm, had principal sasine of the land of Lochbank, Kissock, &c., but we do not know who he was. He may have been a brother of James Brown of Landis.

On the 29th October of the same year, Gavin Brown of Bishopstoun had principal sasine of Lochbank, Drungans, &c. We are again, however, in the dark as to the relationship. Gavin Brown married Elizabeth Maxwell; but to which family she belonged is not mentioned. They had issue, so far as known—

Edward.

Robert.

* There is an interesting letter extant from Gilbert Brown, a priest, dated Paris, 5th March 1633. He is believed to have been the nephew of abbot Gilbert Brown of New Abbey. It is principally about his cousin, young Lochhill, who, as stated, became heir about last Hallowmas, and was then in Paris; that, while sleeping on his journey thither, he had his money taken, and, to supply his wants, the priest had to borrow; but could give no more than fifty livres, and it seems to have ended in young Lochhill joining the King's Guard, no doubt the Scottish, although not so stated. The loan was to be repaid by his father. This letter was in the possession of the late Robert Maxwell of Breoch, parish of Buittle.

On the 14th February 1674, Gavin Brown of Bishoptoun had principal sasine in liferent, and Edward, his son, in fee, of the land of Lochbank. Edward would appear to have died early, as on the 23d June 1690, Robert Brown of Bishoptoun, son of Gavin Brown, and heir of Edward Brown of Trostan, had retour of Trostan, Lochbank, Drougans, Kissock, Woodhouse, and Over Carse. Again we find him of Bishoptoun, on the 16th October 1691, when he had principal sasine of Lochbank, Drungans, etc. He married Bethia, heiress of Homer Maxwell of Kiblean (Kirkbean ?), and had issue so far as known—

Gavin.

Gavin Brown was afterwards of Bishoptoun.

We learn nothing more regarding this property until the 28th June 1750, when John Frazer of Laggan had principal sasine of the land of Netheryett, etc. In 1799, the farms of Landis and Trostan belonged to James Maxwell of Kirkconnell, parish of Troqueer, and Netheryett, etc., to Miss — Frazer of Laggan, parish of Parton. The next owner was Robert Carrick, banker in Glasgow, who purchased the land in the present century (about 1819), and now owned by his heir in line John Carrick Moore of Corsewall, parish of Kirkcolm.

The farms are Landis, Maryfield, and Netheryett, White-neuk, and Trostan. The meaning of the latter name, both in Gaelic and Norse, will be found under Lochinvar, parish of Dalry. Netheryett is probably meant here as the near gate, but the two words also convey other meanings, the first, nether, being also for an adder, so common in Gallo-way. As regards Landis, the first syllable is found in all Teutonic languages, and the suffix is no doubt used here as the mark of the genitive singular, as manis, of man, as rendered by Jamieson. In Norse, iss is for ice, as is-land, Iceland, which could not apply.

On Landis are the remains of a square building called Abbot's Tower.

CORBELLY.

The farms of Drum and Mains, etc., Midtown, North and South Corbely, Ardwell, East Glenhill, Ardwell Mains, Ingliston and Carse, Nethertown and Overtown, Inglistonford, Lochhill, Gateside, with some small holdings, as Drumhigh, Drumgill, Dykes, etc., all belong now to one proprietor. The early history we do not learn, and from this, and the near proximity to the abbey, we are inclined to believe that all the farms were owned by the abbot and monks. What information we learn is principally fragmentary. The first notice is in regard to the farm of Gateside, which William, son of William Maxwell of Cavens, parish of Kirkbean, had retour of on the 15th April 1617, and again on the 25th October 1621, when Robert, son of Robert Maxwell, called of Conhaith, burgess of Dumfries, had retour of the farm of Lochhill. Then on the 7th October 1628, John, son of William Maxwell of Gribtoun, was infeft in Inglistoun. We next find on the 29th January 1650, that John, heir avi of William Turner, was infeft in Ardwall (and Ernefas). This is a surname new in the district, and may have been connected with a wadset. After this, on the 16th February 1658, John, son of William Hay of Aberlady, East Lothian, was infeft in the lands of Corbellie, East Glen, Drum, and Lochloy.

We next learn from the Inquis. Gen^l, that in 1630, Gilbert Brown of Barbeth had inherited Corbally, and his son John was one of the heirs of Sir Gavin Kennedy of Blairquhan. After this, that on the 27th April 1669, James, son of John Browne of Over and Nether Carse, Nether Inglistoun, and Lochhill, was infeft in the same; and in October following, that John Grogane, portioner of Corbellie, had sasine of the merk land of Corbellie, etc. This John Grogan, whose name was known in Ireland, but not in the district, had married Marion Carson; but we are not told to which family she belonged. In November 1670, John, son of John Turner (already mentioned) had

sasine as heir appeirand of Ardwall, and of the twenty shilling land of Kirkland. He again had sasine as younger of Ardwall, with his spouse Margaret Maxwell, of the land of Ardwall and Arnefas, on the 8th June 1672. We next find on the 20th December 1677, that Patrick Ross in Formastoun, heir of Captain William Ross of Rossisle, nepotis fratris proavi, was infeft in Glen. On the 23d June 1678, that Janet, daughter and heir of John Brown of Lochhill, etc., was infeft in Lochhill and Over Carse; and on the 3d July following, that John Turner of Ardwall had principal sasine of the four merk lands of Ardwall, etc. Again on the 22d May 1679, John Turner, lawful son to William Turner, second lawful son to John Turner of Ardwall, had principal sasine of the two merk land of Corbelliehill; and then on the 22d March 1686, John Turner, son to the deceased John Turner, portioner of Corbellie, had principal sasine of the merk land of Corbellie. On the 22d December 1687, Hew Cairns had principal sasine of the three pound land of Lochhill, etc.

During the short reign of Prelacy, the lord bishop (so called) of Edinburgh had possession of Drum in 1682. This confirms our opinion that the land, more or less, had belonged to the abbey. On the 13th September 1693, William Copeland of Collieston had sasine of Inqlistoun.

We now come to the eighteenth century, and find that on the 4th November 1708, John Sharp of Hoddam, Dumfries-shire, had sasine of the land of Corbelly, etc. Then on the 15th May 1717, John Cairns, son and heir to the deceased Hugh Cairns of Lochhill, had sasine of Lochhill. We learn more of the Turners, John, son of John, having been infeft in Ardwall and Ernefoss on the 12th May 1720. On the 7th December following, John M'Millan, merchant in New Galloway, eldest son of John, late baillie of New Galloway, was infeft in the three pound land of Lochhill, etc.; and on the 21st December, same year, Alexander Agnew, glazier in Dumfries, had sasine of the same. Then on the 26th August 1721, Robert Neilson of Barncailzie had sasine. Our next information is in

regard to Ardwall, etc., William Craik of Arbigland having had sasine on the 27th August 1743. We again come to Lochhill, etc., on the 15th October 1751, Mary and Willielma Maxwells, daughters of the deceased William Maxwell of Prestoun, parish of Kirkbean, and Elizabeth Maxwell, alias Hairstanes, his spouse, having had sasine of the three lib. land of Lochhill, etc.

On the 14th June 1753, William Craik of Arbigland had sasine of the four and a-half merk land of Ardwall and Ernefast.

It will thus be seen that to have any clear idea of the real owners of the different farms is difficult, wadsets and the infeftments of heirs being a jumble.

We now come to the family in possession. On the 10th May 1766, Richard Oswald of Auchencruive had sasine of Lochhill. He did not survive very long. On the 12th November 1788, Mrs Mary Oswald, his widow, had sasine in liferent, and George Oswald, late of Scotstoun, now of Auch, in fie, of the land of Lochhill, on charter of resignation by William Copland of Colleston. Again, on the 29th December 1789, his trustees had sasine of Corbelly, etc., which they had acquired. Lastly, on the 17th January 1790, there was resignation and renunciation by William Stewart of Shambelly to the trustees of the deceased Richard Oswald of the six merk land of Corbelly, and part of Over Carse, etc.

In 1799, the farms owned by Richard Alexander Oswald were Corbelly, Greggans, Merk Land, Little Bar, Meikle and Little Ingliston, Nether Carse and Drum's Land, Mid Croft, West Croft, Ardwall, Grange of Loch Hill, Broadcroft, Byrecroft, Gateside, Boag, Inglistonford, Double-dykes, Sheepburn, and Miln of New Abbey. In 1819, the present farms of Drummains, Drumhigh and Gillfield (one farm), Midtown, and Holehouse, were owned by John Little, who was followed by Richard Alexander Oswald of Auchencruive, already mentioned. An account of the Oswalds of Auchencruive, Ayrshire, the present owners, will be found under Cavens, parish of Kirkbean.

The only names to be noticed here, all the others having been dealt with more or less elsewhere, are Corbelly and Greggans. The first is spelled Corbyilly by Pont, and, we think, is a corruption of cor and bæli, the first being the Gaelic for a corner, etc., and the latter the Norse for a farm, etc. Greggan seems to be a corruption of Gragan, the Irish for an estate, a village, etc., and which is used in the Gaelic. *See* Balgreggan, parish of Stoneykirk. The derivation of Ingliston is from the Norse engi, meadow-land, etc., and ton, from tun, a farm, etc., as will be found under Sorby, parish of Sorby. Ardwall appears here, as in other parts of Galloway, to be from the Cymric ardalwy, a maritime region, or ardal, the marches or borders of a country. Boag may be from the Anglo-Saxon boga, a corner, or boghun, the Gaelic for an enclosure for cattle.

At Ingliston farm there is a moat.

BARBETH.

This farm, with Mid Glen, belonged to the abbey. The name appears to be from bar, a hill, and beth or beith, birch, that is, the birch tree hill. By charter dated 25th April 1564, it was granted by John, abbot, in favour of George Maxwell of Four Merk Land. There was next a precept furth of the Chancery to infeft Mungo Maxwell as heir to his father, Robert Maxwell, with sasine dated 21st February 1622.

The next information is dated 1st November 1625, when there was sasine in favour of Thomas Brown of Glen of the land of Meikle Barbeth, and also to his son Thomas, of the twenty shilling land of Easter Glen, and twenty shilling land of Meikle Barbeth. The next is dated 25th September 1627, when there was precept of clare constat by John Hay of Landis of the twenty shilling land of Barbeth and Waukmiln in favour of John Brown, as heir of Gilbert Brown of Shambelly. Thomas Brown, as heir to his father Thomas,

had sasine of Easter Glen on the same date. Again, on the 26th September following, there was a charter by John Hay of Landis in favour of Thomas Brown of Glen of the twenty shilling land of Meikle Barbeth. There was also a charter dated 6th July 1628, granted by Mungo Maxwell of Four Merk Land in favour of Archibald Brown. We learn nothing more until the 9th November 1643, when there was a contract of marriage betwixt Cuthbert, son of Archibald Brown, and Margaret, daughter of William Maxwell of Steilston, and disposition to Cuthbert by his father. On the first June 1656, there was a disposition of Mid Glen from Cuthbert Brown in favour of Archibald Stewart of Culgrief, parish of Crossmichael.

We have been unable to give a connected account of the Browns as we would wish. They fell, we think, about this time. One of the daughters married William Maxwell, son of Robert Maxwell of Portrack, Dumfriesshire, and, on the 26th August 1657, he had an apprising of the farms of Glen, Barbeth, Annat Land, and Fryaryeard, against Thomas Brown of Netheryett. After this we learn no more about the Browns.

In regard to Mid Glen, on the 19th February 1658, there was a charter by Archibald Stewart in favour of Captain William Ross of Drumgarland, commissary of Dumfries, who had sasine on the 30th September 1671. On the 15th February 1676, there was retour of the service of Patrick Ross in Formieston as heir to Captain William Ross; and on the 8th August following, a disposition by Patrick in favour of Francis Ross of Auchlossen. Robert Ross, who succeeded to Auchlossen, was heir to his father Francis. We next find that, on the 14th July 1696, David Wight was of Barbeth, and had sasine of other lands (Portmark, etc.). On the 10th February 1698, there was a disposition by Robert Ross in favour of William Gracie of Glen, and a charter dated 27th September 1700. On the 20th May 1721, there was a disposition by William Maxwell in favour of Hugh Frazer, commissary clerk of Dumfries, of the farms of Barbeth and Easter Glen, etc., with

charter of adjudication in his favour dated the 22d December following. There was also a special retour in favour of John Frazer, writer in Dumfries, son of Hugh Frazer.

The next we learn is that there was a charter dated 31st March 1731 in favour of James Paterson of the land of Glen from William Gracie; and on the 6th December 1743, a contract of sale by James Paterson to James M'Kinnel. Again, on the 14th September 1771, a charter of confirmation in favour of John M'Kinnel of Mid Glen by William Copeland of Collieston, and John Coltart of Areeming, superiors. On the 1st December 1795, there was a decret of sale in favour of James M'Culloch, merchant, then in Edinburgh, and disposition in favour of his son, Doctor John M'Culloch.

In 1799, Meikle Barbeth belonged to Miss Frazer of Laggan, with Easter Glen, Netheryett, Annatsland, and Friar Yeard.

On the 23d April 1802, there was a special retour in favour of Elizabeth Rorison, relict of Charles Wilson of Calside, as heir of Hugh Frazer, her grand-uncle; and on the 17th March 1803, charter of confirmation of Walter Boyd, superior. Again, on the 26th April 1804, there was disposition by Elizabeth Wilson of the said land in favour of James Crosbie, merchant in Dumfries; and on the 10th November 1814, disposition to James Turner, hosier, Dumfries.

We are next informed that, on the 18th June 1816, there was adjudication in favour of Robert Threshie, writer in Dumfries, trustee for the creditors of James Turner; and in 1818, Barbeth was sold to James Sloan, and in July 1836, Mid Glen to Robert Sloan, brothers, merchants in Dumfries. On the 28th March 1836 previously, Thomas M'Culloch was served heir to his brother, Doctor John M'Culloch, in Mid Glen. James, eldest and only surviving son of Robert Sloan, succeeded. He married in 1874 Jane Annie, daughter of J. T. Trevitt, Dumfries.

LOCHARTHUR, &c.

There can be little doubt that this land also belonged to the abbey. However, we learn nothing until the 19th September 1604, when John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, &c., had retour, followed on the 13th July 1613, by his son Robert. In June 1671, William Howat, at the Brigend of Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Locharthur, &c. We next find the Carlyles in possession. On the 28th October 1671, Robert Carlyle of Lochartoun had principal sasine of the land of Lochhart, Kissocks, &c. He married Jean Maxwell, but who she was is not mentioned. She had principal sasine on the 15th May 1675. What issue they had we do not find; but in 1730, William Carlyle was of Locharthur, and was served heir to Michael, fourth Lord Carlyle, as descended from Michael his second son. He was succeeded by his brother Michael, who had sasine of the four merk land of Locharthur, as heir to his deceased brother William, on the 1st June 1752. He married Elizabeth Lindsay, and she, as his spouse, had sasine in liferent on the 18th December 1752. Michael appears to have died about 1757, without issue, and to have left the land to the heir male of the family. In 1770, George Carlyle was found to be the heir, whose ancestor had settled in Wales. After squandering the property he returned to Wales.

In 1799, Locharthur and Kissock belonged to William Hyslop of Lochend.

In 1819, Douglas H. Craik of Arbigland, parish of Kirkbean, was the owner. He left this property to his daughter Marianne, or Mary Anne, Craik, who died in 1861, and was succeeded by her only remaining brother, John Craik-Hamilton.

With Lane Croft he continued to own the land until September 1872, when it was sold. Locharthur is now owned by Thomas Laurie; and Kissock by the trustees of the late Colonel Hyslop of Lotus, parish of Kirkgunzeon.

Under the account of the parish we have stated our opinion that the other loch has its name from a Norse

source ; and, as Arthur seems to be modern, we are inclined to think that here also we must look to that language for the derivation. As the Norse *kindur* refers to sheep, perhaps in this case we have a corruption of *arfr* referring to cattle ; or *arta*, a bird, referring to wild fowl on the water.

KINHARVIE.

We suppose this was a portion of the Church lands of Sweetheart. Pont in his map spells it Kinharrie. The information we gather is rather unconnected. On the 16th February 1658, John, son of William Hay of Aberladie (East Lothian), had retour ; and then, on the 23d January 1672, John Paterson was of Kinharvie, and had principal sasine ; and on the 26th November 1678. On the 3d September 1725, he again had principal sasine of the forty shilling land of Kinharvie, &c. Then, on the 16th July 1748, John Pain in Congeith had sasine of the same land, and Clocklay, &c. ; and, lastly, on the 27th June 1749, John Wilson in Nether Place of Dalbety had sasine of Kinharvie.

In 1799, John Riddell was the owner ; and John Thomson of Cullencleugh. In 1819, John H. Riddell appears as the owner in the valuation roll. The present owner of Kinharvie and Cullerscleugh is Lord Herries.

It seems probable that in Kinharvie we have another corruption. In the Norse, *kin* means kind, and *arvie* may be from *aurr* or *aurigr*, wet clay or loam, clayey. In these words we have, therefore, reference to the soil, and it might mean clayey soil. Whether it was, or is, so or not, we cannot say.

KISSOCK.

This farm, no doubt, belonged to the Church lands, Sweetheart Abbey, and passed to the Browns through Gilbert Brown, the last abbot. However, we can gather very little about it. The first notice found by us is a disposition granted by Edward Maxwell of Hills, parish of Lochrutton, in favour of Archibald Brown of Mid Glen, of the land of Lochbank, Kissock wood house, Drumgands, and Craigend, dated 24th January 1634, followed by a charter of the same date, and confirmed by charter from David, bishop of Edinburgh, 25th June 1636. We next find that there was a precept of clare constat granted by George lord bishop of Edinburgh, in favour of Cuthbert Brown, son and heir of Archibald Brown of Mid Glen, dated 12th April 1670. On the 23d September 1669, there was an act of apprizing by William Maxwell, against Cuthbert Brown.

On the 8th December 1668, there was an inhibition by William Maxwell against Cuthbert Brown. Then, on the 9th June 1671, there was an assignation made by William Maxwell of the sum of one thousand and sixty-two merks ten shill and leyrum at rents, in favour of Gavin Brown of Bishoptoun. On the 7th August 1672, there was a renunciation, discharge and grant of redemption to Thomas and Helen Brown of ane thousand merks of bairns part of gear due to them out of the land of Kissock, in favouring the said Gavine Brown. On the 3d November 1671, there was a disposition granted by Cuthbert Brown in favour of Gavine Browne of Bishoptoun of the farms of Kissock, Lochbank, and Drumgans. The latter assigned the same to his son, Edmond Brown, on the 15th August 1673. On the same date there was an infeftment of resignation by Cuthbert Brown of Craigend, in favour of Gavin Brown of Bishoptoun, and Edmond his son, upon a charter of confirmation, dated the 15th August preceding, to be holden upon a charter of confirmation dated the 15th August preceding, to be holden of the bishop of Edinburgh, on payment yearly of £9, 14s. 8d.

feu duty. At the same time a tack was granted of the teinds to Gavin Brown.

Next we learn that on the 28th October 1671, Robert Carlyle of Lochertoun had principal sasine. After this, on the 23d June 1690, Robert Brown of Bishoptoun, son of Gavin Brown had retour; and again on the 23d June 1691.

Until 1799, we do not again find the farm mentioned. At that period it was owned by William Hyslop of Lochend, now Lotus, whose descendant, the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hyslop, had possession. He sold it to Archibald Murdoch, whom we find the owner in 1819, but again repurchased. It is in charge of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hyslop's trustees. For an account of his family, *see* Lochend or Lotus, parish of Kirkgunzeon.

The name of this land is probably from Saint Kessoge, who was one of the early missionaries in the sixth century. He is called a confessor, and by his instructions and counsels the pious King Congal II. is stated to have governed with zeal and sanctity. He is said to have died in A.D. 560. Butler states that his name was used by the Scots as their battle-cry for some time, and that he was sometimes found painted in a warrior's dress holding a bow bent with an arrow in it. He is also found as MacKessog. His remains are believed to have been buried at Lus (Luss), in Lennox district, Loch Lomond, which was his mission ground, where a church is understood to have been dedicated to God in his name. He was also of Boine (Buchan), but Levinia or Leunoxia was his proper district. The foregoing information is taken from "*Acta Sanctorum*" (1668)—Aberdeen Breviary; Butler, etc.

GARLOFF, ETC.

This farm, with Netherfield and Cairnyard, now form one property. There can be no doubt that they belonged to the abbey, but we learn very little.

On the 13th December 1631, George, brother and heir of John Asloan, had retour. We find nothing more until 1799, when Garloff belonged to John Wightman, who was also in possession in 1819. The present owners of the land mentioned are, James Smith, liferenter, and Mrs Janet Murphy.

The derivation of Garloff is not clear to us. Gar, both in Gaelic and Cymric, means near to, at hand, etc., but the loff we do not trace. It may be a corruption of the Cymric word lloc, a mound, etc.

GLENSONE.

This farm belonged to the abbey. Afterwards, on the 6th February 1658, John, son of William Hay of Aberlady, East Lothian, had retour. Then in 1682, the bishop of Edinburgh had possession, as part of the Church lands.

We learn nothing more until the 21st February 1753, when John Crocket in Drum of Lochrutton, now of Glensone, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Glensone, etc. In 1756, it was purchased for £220, consisting of a mortification of £156 for the poor in the parish left by Baillie Paterson, Dumfries, together with £14 of accumulated interest, and £50 of collections that had been saved. In the valuation roll of 1799, it belonged to the kirk-session for the poor of New Abbey, and so continues. The present rental is £192 yearly.

The suffix to Glen in the name of this land may be from the Norse word son, an atonement, a sacrifice; or the Gaelic word sonann, a fertile soil, which latter seems to be the more probable.

LOCHBANK.

This detached farm, like several others, formed a portion of the abbey lands, and some particulars will be found

under Kissock. In 1799, John Smith was the owner, and succeeded by John and Nicholas Smith. It was sold in 1873 to Robert Kirkpatrick-Howat of Mabie, parish of Troqueer.

DRUNGANS.

This small farm has a similar history to Kissock, which see. In 1799, Richard Rawling was the owner. We also find him in 1819. It was next owned by Mrs Margaret Borthwick, and Mrs Janet Johnstone, who have been succeeded by Janet, Georgiana, Andrewina, Alexander (M.D., Dumfries), and Richard Borthwick. The latter is in Columbia, California.

The name may be a corruption of the Gaelic *droighionn*, for thorns, brambles, etc.

CRAIGEND.

The history of this farm will also be found under Kissock. In 1799, James Burnett was the owner. We also find him in 1819. The next in possession was Walter Newall. The farm was sold in 1873 to Walter Copland.

On this farm there is a rocking stone supposed to weigh about fifteen tons. It was discovered in 1829 by two little girls when playing, who easily moved it. It is a block of syenite.

NEWHOUSE OF LOCHARTHUR.

This small piece of land, with other small holdings, belongs to John Copland, Dumfries. Another portion of it belongs to Janet, wife of John Hamilton; and another portion to Jane, wife of James Hood.

PARISH OF PARTON.

THIS parish in the Statistical Account is stated in name to mean in Gaelic, the hill top, as fully describing the situation. Armstrong's and other dictionaries state a hill top to be "mul-lach druim a mhonaidh." There is partan in that language for a crab, which shell-fish is generally so called in Scotland ; but of course cannot apply here. Chalmers, who seldom fails to give a meaning, calls it of doubtful origin. He suggests, however, that it may have been Bar-dun, which in the Irish does literally signify, "the top of a hill," the B having been corrupted into a P, and the t into a d. This, however, will scarcely pass. His last suggestion is that it may have been Partown, from some one named Par, and tun for a dwelling. We have tried to follow this out, and have discovered that there was the manor of Parton in Cumberland.

It is mentioned by Nicolson and Burns, who state that it adjoins the west side of Crofton, and divided from it by a hill called Cattbeck. The position is between the rivers Wampool and Powbeck, extending from Cattbeck to the Karris mouth. It is further stated that the first owners of the land after the conquest took their surname from the place, and were called de Parton. In the Cymric or Welsh there is parth, for a part, a division, or a region, which in the plural is parthan ; also perthen the diminutive of perth, a thorn bush. In the same language there is also par, meaning, that is upon, contiguous, or in continuity ; also porth, a ferrying place, &c., which describes the ferry at the Dee near Parton.

The origin of the name puzzles Gaelic scholars, and it cannot be found in the Norse. One thing is certain, that

whatever the derivation it is ancient, as found in Cumberland, and here the church was so called prior to the end of the thirteenth century. Such being the position of matters, and as an origin it must have had, it occurred to us whether it may not be a corruption of the Gaelic *purt* or *puirt*, meaning a fort, a tower, a town, from which is the diminutive *puirtean*, in the same language. As will be found, there is a moat about one hundred yards south of the parish church, of the fortified class, and, therefore, coming under the name of fort. It was lately measured, and found to be from 120 to 128 yards in circumference. The exact measurement cannot be arrived at from portions having evidently given way from time to time. The ditch is six feet deep at several places, and nine feet at the deepest. On one side where the bank has tumbled in, it is now only from four to five feet deep. The width at the level of the top of the bank is twenty-five feet, and about nine or ten wide at the bottom. The height of this moat is over forty feet.* As will be seen in our description of the Parton in Cumberland, in connection with it there is the water of Karra. There can be little doubt that this latter name was given from some fort or castle. The old British or Welsh for a fort, &c., is *caer*, and in the Lowland Scotch *car*, from the Gaelic *cathair*, all having the same meaning of a fort, &c. It is historical that a body of the Cimbri left Galloway for Cumberland, and it is far more probable that they carried names there rather than that names came from Cumberland to Galloway. We are inclined to believe that from the Gaelic word *puirtean* we have the name of this parish. On the south side of loch Lurkie, with the road between, there is another moat.

According to Chalmers, there was a church in the parish dedicated to St. Ennan, or St. Inan, a confessor and hermit who resided at Irvine, Ayrshire.† This is correct, as given

* The Rev. H. A. Patullo, minister of the parish, kindly re-measured the moat for us, so that the dimensions may be accepted as accurate.

† On the Cuff Hill at Beith, Ayrshire, there is a cleft in the rock still called St. Inan's Chair; and at a short distance from it, a well of excellent water called St. Inan's Well. To the present time a fair is held at Beith on the 18th August.—"Paterson's Ayrshire."

in Keith's list of Scottish saints. He died in 839, and his festival was held on the 18th August. The Irish and Scottish saints are, however, so mixed up at this period that it is as well to mention there was a St. Enna, an abbot; a St. Eunan, the first bishop of Raphoe; and St. Cieran or Kenan, bishop of Duleek. Under Kirkenan, parish of Buittle, full particulars are given.

In August 1296, Wautier (Walter) de Dernington psone (parson) de Parton, swore fealty to King Edward I. We learn nothing more until 1426, when John MacGilhauck was rector, as also secretary to Margaret, Duchess of Turenne. In Bagimont's Roll the rectory was taxed £5, 6s. 8d. James Hepburn, the brother of the first Earl of Bothwell, was rector of the parish in the reign of King James IV. He became the bishop of Moray, and died in 1524.

A new church was built in 1592, on the east side of loch Dee. It was 72 feet long, by 14 wide. The pulpit* was of solid oak, curiously carved, with the date 1598. The pews seem also to have been of oak, and many likewise carved. The building was enlarged in 1789, and previously, in 1777, the manse rebuilt. The church was rebuilt in 1834.

On the farm of Upper Arvie there is a flat stone about three feet in diameter, on which are the marks of what might be supposed a cow's foot, a horse shoe, the four nails on each side being very distinct, and the impression which might be made by a man's foot and knee, while in the act of kneeling. This stone has been commonly called "Cow Clout." The above statement is given in the Statistical Account, and those who are fond of the marvellous, will find further particulars there.

Druidical stones or remains were at one time to be found.

The highest land in this parish is the hill of Mochrum, which is 1038 feet high. Glenhead is 900 feet.

The lochs are Corsock, Falbae, Lurkie, Patieshorn, and Arvie, which is small.

At Falbae there is the site of a cairn. On North Dullary farm there is a chalybeate spring. The small village of Corsock is in the parish.

* Now deposited in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh.

This parish has now an auxiliary in Corsock,* which is what used to be called quoad sacra. By the census of 1871, the population of Parton was 267 males and 258 females; and the village at Corsock Bridge, 263 males and 296 females, the total, 1084.

The extreme breadth of the whole parish, including Corsock, is about seven miles, and the average breadth between four and five miles.

It cannot be called mountainous but is hilly.

PARTON.

The first that we learn about the land so named, is that Mathew de Parton, del Counte de Dumfres (Stewartry), and Patrick fir (son), swore fealty to King Edward the first in 1296. This is to be found in the Ragman Roll. Beyond this information we have no trace of the ancient proprietors. We are inclined to think that the owner given above had not been long settled. The next owners found are the Glendonings of that Ilk in Eskdale. Their origin does not appear to be known, but it is stated that Adam de Glendonwyn,† who lived in the reign (1249 to 1286) of King Alexander the third, was in possession of the lands of Glendonwyn, from which the surname was taken. There can be little doubt that he was a descendant of one of the numerous Anglo-Normans who flocked into Scotland under the auspices of King David I. and his successors. The lands which they held were in Eskdale, Ewsdale, Liddesdale, and the western part of Teviotdale. They are stated to have been considerable.

The Adam Glendonwyn mentioned, is by Douglas in his Baronage (who we will follow for a little), stated to have

* The lands in this parish which are now attached to Corsock parish will be found there.

† Douglas in his Baronage states that a charter was granted by John Macgill of that Ilk, to Adam de Glendonwyn, of all his part of the lands and baronies of Clifton and Merbotil in the shire of Roxburgh, in the reign of King Alexander III.

married a daughter of Sir John Towers, and had a son, Adam, who succeeded. He married a daughter of ——— Wauchope of that Ilk, and had issue. The sons were—

Adam.

Simon, killed at Otterburn, 1388.

Matthew,* who became bishop of Glasgow, 1389, etc.

John.

When his father died is blank. This second Adam became an adherent of Robert the Bruce. We may here mention that the family is reported to have been vassals of the Douglasses, but this could only have been about this period, and subsequent to it; the sudden rise to power of the Douglasses having been after the reign of King Robert I. Adam was succeeded by his son, Adam.

He is mentioned as a constant companion of James, called the good Sir James Douglas. Also that he obtained a discharge of all his bygone feu-duties, in 1313, from Archibald, Lord of Galloway. He had a charter from King Robert Bruce, of the castleward duties of the Castle of Roxburgh, dated 12th April 1320; and another charter in 1325, of land in the forest of Jedburgh. Adam Glendonwyn was general receiver of all the Earl of Douglas' rents. On 4th September 1380, the Earl gave a discharge to him, and acknowledged that he was £16, 12s. 10d. in Sir Adam's debt. The favour he was in is shown by this acknowledgment. Sir Adam was also in favour with King Robert II. and Robert III.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Douglas, and had issue—

Simon.

Matthew of Glenraith.

* In Keith's bishops, we are told that Matthew was a canon of Glasgow cathedral, and succeeded to the See in 1389, on the death of bishop Wardlaw. Also that his successors (issue) were of Glendonwyn and Parton. If such is the truth, the bishop of course had issue, which from his position in the Church of Rome could not be legitimate. He died in 1408. This statement of Keith's is contradictory to the account given by Douglas. Our experience tells us, that too much trust must not be attached to the pedigrees handed down, as, in many instances, we are inclined to think them very defective, and made up without positive proof. We do not impugn the direct lineal descent, but we question if the generations and christian names are always correct.

He died in 1397, and was succeeded by his son, Simon, who married Mary, daughter of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and first Duke of Turenne, by whom he had issue—

Simon.

John—he settled in England.

Bartholomew, who entered the Church, and was chaplain to the chapel of Westerker, but deposed by the bishop of Glasgow in 1459 for non-residence.

Simon Glendonwyn it is stated, was concerned in all the transactions of the third and fourth Earls of Douglas, which is easily accounted for when he was so closely connected by marriage. He had a charter under the Great Seal in 1450, of a twenty pound land in Auld Roxburgh. When he died is not found, but he was succeeded by his eldest son, Simon, who was knighted by King James II. He obtained the lands of Parton, which no doubt was through his relations the Douglasses. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Crawford, and had issue—

John.

Alexander, who is supposed to have been the founder of the family at Drumraah.

Archibald.

Matthew, who got a charter under the Great Seal, dated 18th March 1489, of the land of Quhitedale, Glenkirk, etc.

John succeeded his father. He is described as of Glendonning and Parton, and of the eighty pound land of old extent of Glendonning, the lands and baronies of Clifton, Scarborough, Breccallow, Walchope, Watsterker, Langholm, and many others. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert, Lord Maxwell, who died without issue. Secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Sinclair, and had issue—

Bartholomew.

Ninian.

Simon.

Adam.

John Glendonwyn died in 1503, and was succeeded by his second son, Ninian, who is styled of Parton, in a charter

of the lands of Scarsburgh in Roxburghshire, dated 6th September 1510. He married Janet, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, and had issue—

John.

He succeeded his father, and had a charter of various lands in Dumfriesshire, and the Stewartry, dated 3d December 1531. He is stated to have married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar (which we do not follow), and had issue so far as known—

Alexander.

William, of Garquhinge (?), of whom were the family of Mochrum, Parton. Simon, father of George of Laggan.

Alexander succeeded his father, who died about 1560. He was engaged to be married to Agnes, daughter of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, an account of which will be found there. He afterwards married Alison, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Troquhane, and obtained a charter under the Great Seal to himself and spouse of the land of Glengunyoch, etc., dated 3d December 1564. He had issue by her, a son—

John, who predeceased his father without issue.

He married secondly, Nicolas, daughter of Robert Herries of Mabie, parish of Troqueer, and had three sons—

Robert.

Simon and William, died young.

Alexander Glendonyn was styled of that Ilk, and Parton, and owned various lands in Liddesdale. He was retoured heir to his father in 1572, and to his grandfather in the lands of Glendonyn, etc., etc., 20th April 1585.

He was succeeded by his only surviving son, Robert, who had a charter under the Great Seal, 26th July 1595. He married Margaret, daughter of William Maxwell, Lord Herries. This was prior to his father's death. He had issue, a son—

John.

He succeeded his father, and married in 1629, Isabel

Seton, daughter of George, second Earl of Winton, by whom he had issue—

George, who married Elizabeth, only child of William Glendonning of Gilston, but died before his father, without issue.

James, succeeded his father, but died soon after him, without issue.

William, succeeded, but died soon after, unmarried.

John Glendonwyn joined Montrose at Dumfries in 1644, when the king's standard was set up. For this his property was forfeited, and sold, but a portion bought back by friends, for the family.

We may mention here that, on the 16th May 1622, John, son of David Pringle of Bardarroche, had retour of Glenapinloch (Glengannoch); and on the 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, of the same. On the 21st January 1634, James, heir avi of James Gordon of Macartney, followed. On the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of Barsell, Bordland, and Glengunzeok. On the 23rd January 1655, William, son of Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, had retour of Glengunnoch; and on the 14th January 1662, Robert, son and heir of John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of Boreland and Glengunnoch. Also, in May 1668, John Maxwell of Kilbean had sasine. These, however, could only have been wadsets, as, in 1682, Robert Glendonwyn of Parton, and his son John, were the owners. In the valuation roll of that year, we find the former owner of the farm of Fominnoch, and the latter of Boreland (Bordland).

The next of the Glendonwyns who succeeded to Parton was Robert, but his degree of relationship to John, already mentioned, does not appear. He obtained a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Parton, etc., dated 2nd March 1698. He married Agnes, daughter of — Herries, of the Mabie family, parish of Troqueer, and had issue,

George,	} all died young.
James,	
John,	
Agnes.	

Robert Glendonwyn died in 1720, when the male line became extinct. His daughter Agnes succeeded to Parton, etc., and married James Murray of Conheath, parish of Troqueer, who assumed the surname and arms of Glendonwyn. She was married previous to her father's death. They had issue,

Robert.

Henrietta, } died unmarried.
Elizabeth, }

On the 23rd October 1716, Mrs Agnes Glendoning, only lawful daughter and apparent heir of Robert Glendoning of Parktoun (Parton), now spouse to James Murray of Conheith, had sasine in liferent, and their eldest son Robert in fee, of the lands of Parton, etc. It would appear from this that she had married early. Her husband, James Murray* or Glendoning, seems to have died in 1737. On the 17th September of that year there was sasine to Agnes Glendoning, only daughter to the deceased Robert Glendoning of Parton, and relict of the deceased James Murray of Conheath, and to the heirs male of his body betwixt her and the said James Murray bearing the name of Glendoning and the arms of Partoun, which failing, to the eldest heir female to be procreat betwixt them, the said heir female marrying one of the name of Glendoning and bearing the arms of Parton, which failing, to the nearest heir of the said Agnes Glendoning whatever, the lands and barony of Partoun, etc.

Her son Robert succeeded. He is styled of that Ilk and Parton. He married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Robert Neilson of Barncalzie, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and had issue,

William.

Charles.

Agnes.

Mary, }
Elizabeth, } died young.
Margaret, }

* We have to state that he was son of Gilbert Murray of Ur and Conheath, by Elizabeth, heiress of Alexander Maxwell of Conheath. His father, Gilbert, was of the Murrays of Cockpool, Dumfriesshire, progenitors of the Earls of Annandale (Murray line).

On the 14th February 1795, James Fraser of Bar had sasine of the land of Glengappoch, etc., on disposition by James W. Lauchland's trustees. Robert Murray-Glendonwyn died in 1766, and was succeeded by his eldest son William.

In 1799, William Murray-Glendonwyn, styled of Glendonwyn, was the owner of the Parton estate. The farms then were, Cogarth, Barwhillanty, Upper and Nether Boreland, Glengunogh, Craighie, Mid and Nether Laggan, Upper and Mid Forminoghs, Little Fominogh, Karkenaw, Nether Dullarg, Barrs, and Rhosne.

On the 30th May 1799, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret Mounsey, sisters and heirs portioners of the deceased Paul Mounsey of Rammerscales (also see Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan), had sasine of the barony of Parton, and others, in security for one thousand two hundred pounds, etc.

Whom William Murray-Glendonwyn married we do not trace. He would appear to have had an only daughter,

Mary,

who succeeded to the property. She married, in 1801, Sir James Gordon of Letterfourie, Banffshire. Her family had continued in the Roman Catholic faith. She had issue,

William.

James, } died unmarried.
Charles, }

Robert Glendonwyn.

Helen.

Mary, married William Shea, Queen's Sergeant.

Alexandrina Jane.

Her husband died in 1843, and was succeeded by his son William, Lieutenant-Colonel, 66th Regiment—sold out in 1858. He died unmarried in 1861, and was succeeded by his youngest surviving brother, Robert Glendonwyn.

Arms—Quarterly; argent and sable, a cross parted per cross indented, and countercharged of the same.

Crest—The sleeve of a coat, or, upon the point of a sword.

Supporters—On the dexter side, a knight in armour, holding in his right hand a lance erect; on the sinister, an angel, touching with one foot the ground, showing in his right hand a twig of laurel.

Motto—Have faith in Christ.

In 1852, the farms of Boreland, Lochside, Forminnoch, Craigmore, Brownhill, Tintum, and Woodside were sold to Matthew Kennedy, Chorlton Mills, Manchester; and the other portions of the estate to Benjamin Rigby Murray, also a manufacturer, Manchester.

In 1865, the latter purchased the farms owned by Matthew Kennedy, and thus obtained the whole property.

B. R. Murray is of the same family as Murray of Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan.

We have received no particulars.

The farms now owned by Benjamin Rigby Murray are, Parks, etc., of Parton, Whitehill and Glengunnochhill, Caneerie and Underwood, Damhead, Boreland (Bordland), with the small holdings of Tintum and Woodside, etc.

Pont in his map shows Parton House as a good residence, with considerable wood around. In 1684, Symson mentions it as one of those considerable in the district.

With the usual changes, seemingly on the increase, in the Stewartry, the farms of Fominoch (spelled by Pont Faumenach), Craigmore, and Brownhill have apparently been absorbed, as the names do not appear in the last valuation roll, 1873-74. The name of Parton will be found under the parish account, so far as the derivation can be arrived at. Glengunnochhill is, in glen and gunnoch, probably from the Gaelic gleann and gainneach, the hill at the glen where reeds grow. Caneerie we can only suppose to be a corruption of the Gaelic can-araich, the white or grey plain or meadow. Boreland will be found in the "Historical Sketch," Vol. II. Tintum we think we trace in the Norse, but must leave it to those thoroughly acquainted with

the language. Fominoch, etc., may be from the Gaelic foid-monach, the peat moor. Craigmore is the big craig.

CORSOCK.

This property can be traced to the fourteenth century. There is a charter from King David II. in confirmation of a grant to Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, from John Randolph, Earl of Moray, who fell at Durham in 1346, of the lands of Corsock. This, however, could only have been one of those "sheepskin" transactions which those in favour at court were indulged in so much. The lands at this time appear to have been owned by the Lindsays. Subsequently there was a precept granted by James Lindsay of Forgirth (parish of Colvend), infesting John Neilson and his wife Isabel Gordon in the lands of Corsock, which is dated in 1439; also a charter of confirmation, dated 20th July 1444, to Fergus Neilson, son and heir to John Neilson of Corsock, by Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine (Edinburgh), and his wife Marion Stewart, which no doubt referred to the superiority obtained in the manner above described. The lands or farms comprising the estate are not mentioned.

Before proceeding further, we will refer to the statement given by Nesbit in his *Heraldry* that the surname Neilson was originally O'Neal, three brothers bearing it having arrived from Ireland who served with bravery under King Robert the Bruce. The hammers borne in the armorial bearings of the Neilsons of Corsock have been made use of to show by what weapon the service was rendered. We have no wish to go against well-sustained traditions, but we do not think this one. We think it is generally admitted that Gaelic was the language then in use in the district, and we therefore scarcely think it probable that Erse settlers would have the prefix "O" changed to the suffix "son." * By Robertson's *"Index of Charters"* the name appears in

* As mentioned at page 19, Vol. II., Mac or M' was the ancient Irish for "son of." The letter O was subsequently used in Ireland from about the eleventh century, the meaning being "of," and therefore for descent in a wider sense.

Gaelic as MacNeil, which would have been retained if correct. The extract given is, "Joannis filii Gilberti M'Neil, quinque denariatas terre, in lie Rinns de Gallovidia." The charter in which it appears was granted by King Robert Bruce. We can understand that as descendants of Neil, Earl of Carrick, they subsequently added "son," as the family was not of Celtic origin. Nesbit indeed tells what we gave under Craigcaffie, parish of Lochryan, Vol. I., that the first known was "William," described in a charter which Nesbit saw, as "filius Nigelli." This charter was also granted by King Robert I., the lands being those of Craigo.

We will now follow Nesbit in his statement, adding other information, that in 1497 a charter was granted by James Lindsay of Fairgirth, parish of Colvend, to John Neilson of Corsock, who married a daughter of John (?) Cairns of Orchartoun, parish of Rerwick; that by her he had a son (name not given), who got the land of Arvie, which family ended in three daughters who died without issue, and the land was purchased by Corsock. Secondly, that he married Janet a daughter of (James) Lindsay of Fairgirth, and had a son, John, who succeeded to the lands of Corsock, by charters granted in 1539 and 1546. Also that John Neilson married a daughter of — Kirkwall or Kirko — of Bogrie (parish of Lochrutton), and was succeeded by his son John, who was in possession on the 15th March 1611, and built the present house of Corsock, on which a stone was placed above the head of the door of the tower, with the date, and the shield with their arms, but without crest or motto. He married Margaret, daughter of James Gordon of Macartney, now Walton Park, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and had issue—

Robert.
Gilbert.

We find that he was succeeded by his son Robert, who on the 29th July 1630 was infeft in the lands of Little Corsock, Marnhowle, Blakmark, and Arvie. We have been inclined to think that the property was divided under the designation of Meikle and Little Corsock; that the first

was owned by the Lindsays, and the latter by the Neilsons. This opinion we think is confirmed by the fact that on the 15th March 1664, James Lindsay, heir (pro avi) of James Lindsay of Forgirth, was infest in the land of Meikle Corsock, Auchinvey, and Ryis.

In the valuation roll of 1642, Robert Neilson possessed also Auchenvey, Mairnhowl, and Cruchie. At the same period James Neilson owned Arvie and Loch, with Low Arvie; and Robert Glendonwyne of Parton, and his son James, Lower Armannoch.

Robert Neilson married —, daughter of William Maclellan of Barscobe, parish of Balmaclellan. He had issue—

John.

He succeeded his father, and was infest on the 19th September 1654. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, and had issue—

John.

Margaret, who died unmarried in 1780.

John Neilson of Little Corsock was cruelly persecuted for his attachment to the Presbyterian Church. About 1662 he was fined £600. Fined and persecuted, he was at length forced to leave his home; troops were quartered at his house; his wife and children turned out; his tenants also ruined from being compelled to furnish the troops with provisions. That he took up arms was the natural result. He was taken prisoner, and after excruciating sufferings from the application of "The Boot," (a diabolical instrument of torture, of the same character as "The Scavenger's Daughter" in England); he was tried and sentenced to be hanged at Edinburgh on the 14th December 1666, with the usual forfeiture of lands. Immediately after his execution, Maxwell of Milton, parish of Urr, with thirty men proceeded to his house, to which his family had returned, and under cover of legal authority, they were again turned out, and everything seized that was fancied.

These were the acts perpetrated which not a few present Episcopalians view as fables. At this black period it was usual to try and save lands by transfer, and in this case, in February 1666, we find that Gilbert, the uncle of John Neilson, had sasine.

We will now refer to the Lindsays. Whom James Lindsay already named married, we do not learn, but he had issue—

James.
Alexander.
Francis.
Samuel.
Janet.

On the 6th January 1680, James, his son, was infeft. We find nothing more of the Lindsays.

In regard to the Neilsons, on the 2d January 1691, John, son of John Neilson, had retour of Corsock-Lindsay, comprehended in Little Corsock, viz., Warnhoill (Mairnowl), Blackmark, Ervie, Creich, Auchinvae, Nether Armannoch, in the parish of Partoun; also Lairdlach in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham; and Barscobe, Mark or Barmark, Drumanister and Corodow in the parish of Balmaclellan. In what way John Neilson became possessed of all these lands does not appear. They were not enjoyed very long, if at all, for we have found in other cases that claims were made, and retour obtained, when others were in possession.

On the 2d July, in the same year, John Maxwell of Middlebie had principal sasine of the five merk land of Nether Corsock, &c., followed on the 5th April 1692, by John Neilson of Corsock, who had also principal sasine of the lands of Corsock. Also on the 2d January 1705, Alexander M'Ghie, son to Alexander M'Ghie of Over Armanoch, had sasine of Over Armanoch.

John Neilson was married, but his wife's name is not known to us. So far as learned they had issue, one son, John.

John Neilson died in 1708, and was succeeded by his son, then a minor, whose mother it is stated managed the estate satisfactorily during his minority. He married in 1722,

Janet, daughter and heiress of Robert Rae of Cargen, parish of Troqueer. It was a runaway marriage. On the 5th January 1723 John Neilson of Corsock had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Corsock. Again on the 21st December 1738, John Neilson of Corsock, heir to his father the deceased John Neilson of Corsock, had sasine of the five merk, twelve shilling and eightpenny land of Corsock-Lindsay, &c. On the 4th November previously, Dorothea Clerk-Maxwell, daughter of the deceased William Clerk, advocate, and the deceased Agnes Maxwell his spouse, and then spouse to George Clerk-Maxwell of Middlebie, second son to Sir John Clerk, baronet, and Baron of Exchequer, had sasine of Nether Corsock, &c.

John Neilson's marriage involved him in much after trouble, and added to his family difficulties. At last the land being so much encumbered, got into the hands of creditors. He was obliged to leave his family, and accepted a situation in South Carolina. He sailed on the 20th October 1748, and died there about a year afterwards—a sad end. At that time these parts, and the West Indies, finished the earthly career of many a wanderer from Scotland, in search of wealth. He left issue—

Richard.

Thomas, a surgeon, went abroad, and died in 1758.

Archibald went to North Carolina, but returned in 1776, and succeeded his brother as a manufacturer in Dundee.

Ann, and two other daughters, whose names are not given. They all died unmarried.

On the 5th December 1748, Mrs Janet Rae, only lawful daughter of the deceased Richard Rae of Cargen, and spouse to John Neilson of Corsock, had sasine. On the 11th May 1751, Andrew Crosbie of Merkland had sasine thereof. Then, on the 1st June 1754, Richard Neilson, manufacturer in Dundee, eldest son of the deceased John Neilson of Corsock, and Janet Roe (Rae) his spouse, had sasine of the five lib. land of Cargen, etc., parish of Troqueer. It would appear from this that he had succeeded to these lands in right of his mother. She was alive subsequent to this date, as we

find in September 1760 that Janet Rae, relict of John Neilson of Corsock, had sasine, but of which lands is not stated, no doubt of Cargen.

From what we have given, it will be seen that the last of the Neilsons of Corsock was John, whose death in a foreign land, where of course he had gone to try and retrieve his fortune, with separation from his family, was a melancholy end. At that period a voyage across the Atlantic was no ordinary undertaking, as it now is, but one which was tedious; and in the Southern States pestilence and death were rife, as it was then throughout the western tropics. His eldest son Richard, manufacturer in Dundee, succeeded as the representative of the family. He married Christian, daughter of James Guthrie of Craigie, and had issue—

Archibald.

William.

David.

Josiah.

Janet.

The armorial bearings of the Neilsons of Corsock were—

Arms.—Argent, three left hands bent sinister, two in chief, and one in base, holding a dagger. Azure, with a crescent in the centre for the difference.

Crest.—A dexter hand holding a lance erect, proper.

Motto.—Hic regi servitum.

The next owner found by us is Alexander Wylie, who was in possession in 1799, and the farms then were Upper Corsock, Marnhowle, Two Auchenveys, Arvie Neilson, Nether Armanogh. When he purchased the estate we do not exactly learn, having had no information given. What we gather is from the public registers. However, this is certain that the property was not long retained by him, as in 1819 Edward Fletcher had possession. In the same year Mrs Muter is mentioned as the owner of Upper Armannoch.

Edward Fletcher (stated to be of the Fletchers of Clea Hall, Cumberland) belonged to the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service. Born in 1763—he married in

1797, Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles William Blunt, baronet, and had, with other issue,

Edward Charles.

He succeeded his father in 1846, in which year, or about it, he sold Corsock to John Murray, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh. Edward Charles Fletcher entered the army, serving in the 2nd Life Guards, and rose to the rank of colonel in the army. He either purchased, or succeeded to Kenward, Yalding, Kent, and married twice, having issue by both marriages.

The next owner of Corsock was John Murray, already mentioned, who purchased the land from Colonel Fletcher. His history we do not learn. He died in 1849, leaving an only child,

Eliza Esther,

who had married Alexander Dunlop. He assumed the name of Murray on his wife succeeding her father.

Alexander Murray-Dunlop claimed descent from the Dunlops of Dunlop, Ayrshire, his family being an offshoot in the sixteenth century, and became possessed of the land of Black and Anchurskeith. The descent is stated to be from the Rev. Alexander Dunlop, minister of Paisley, grandson of the cadet above-mentioned. After the restoration of Charles II., he suffered persecution, and was banished to the Highlands, where he died in 1677. He married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of William Mure of Glanderston, Ayrshire. Their son was William Dunlop, principal of the University of Glasgow, born in 1654, and who died in 1705. He married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Carstairs, Glasgow, and principal of the University of Edinburgh. Principal Dunlop and his brother-in-law were subjected to the persecutions of the period, and obliged for a time to take refuge in Carolina, Southern States of America.* He had two sons, Alexander and William. The last-named became

* The late Alexander Murray-Dunlop had in his possession the thumb-screws in which Principal Carstairs's fingers were tortured.

professor of church history in the University of Edinburgh, and died unmarried in 1720. Alexander, born in 1682, became professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. He married Abigail, daughter of James Mure of Rhoddens, County Down, Ireland (son of William Mure of Glanderston), and died in 1747, leaving several children, of whom a son, Alexander, was professor of Oriental languages in the University of Glasgow, and a daughter who married the Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, Ayrshire. A younger son, John Dunlop, born in 1730, of the Custom House, Greenock, married Jean, daughter of the Rev. Robert Fisher, minister of Maybole parish. He died in 1805, and left an only child, Alexander Dunlop, Greenock, in one of the banks there, who appears to have purchased the land of Keppock, Dumbartonshire. He was born in 1766, and was twice married; first in 1788 to Janet, daughter of Robert Graham of Garbraid, Lanarkshire, and had issue—John, who succeeded to Garbraid; two other sons, deceased without issue, and a daughter unmarried; secondly in 1796, Margaret, eldest daughter of William Colquhoun, Kenmure, Lanarkshire, and had issue eleven children. The second, Alexander, is the subject of this account. He was born in Greenock in 1798. As already mentioned, he married the only daughter of John Murray, who purchased Corsock in 1846, to which his wife succeeded.

About 1868, he succeeded to the land of Law and Edinbarnet, Dumbartonshire, and in consequence assumed the name of Colquhoun-Stirling. This, we presume, was through his mother. He was called to the Bar in 1820, and very soon took great interest in the Church of Scotland, becoming a leading legal adviser in ecclesiastical questions. Previous to the Disruption in 1843, the Claim of Rights, and the Protest were prepared by him. He then took an active part in the establishment of the Free Church, and for many years sat in the Assembly as elder for Lochcarron, Ross-shire.

To return to Corsock; it is a good example of the rapid transfer of estates within the last fifty or sixty years. Between 1763 (the last notice of the Neilsons found by us, but

they held it after that date) and 1849, a period of eighty-six years, Corsock has been owned by four different families, three of whom, previously, had no connection with Galloway.

Alexander Colquhoun-Stirling-Murray-Dunlop was M.P. for Greenock from 1852 until 1868, when he resigned his seat through failing health. He died 1st September 1870. He had issue,

Alexander, died 1874.

John Murray, died 1871.

James Hamilton, died 1870.

Henry Liston.

Anna.

Margaret Colquhoun.

Eliza Alice.

Mary Janet.

Mrs Murray-Dunlop survives her husband. Her son Alexander married, in 1873, Charlotte-C.-G., daughter of James Coape, Isle of Wight. He died on the 8th October 1874.

Arms.—Argent, an eagle displayed, gules, a bordure, azure.

Crest.—A ship without sails.

Motto.—Deus debit vela.

The small estate of Merkland was a few years ago absorbed in the Corsock estate, having been purchased from James Crosbie, Greenside, Castle-Douglas. Also Ardmanoch or Ironmannoch, purchased from John-Stace-Smith, who had previously acquired it from — Haining.

The farms are Lower and Upper Armanoch, Arvie and Loch, Auchenvey, Hallcroft, Merkland, with the smaller holdings of Howmoor, Mairnhowl, Shield, Low Arvie, etc.

The old Tower of Corsock, on Hallcroft farm, is only now known by a green knoll marking the site; not a vestige of the building left. If the dykes could speak, much of the material would be found there. The present residence was built by John Neilson prior to 1630. (*See* page 42).

Corsock probably is a compound Gaelic word, from cor, usage, custom or situation, and soc or sock, the right to hold a court within the lands, which is from the Norse word

sokn, referring to an assemblage of people either as a court of law or as a church. Armannoch is from the Gaelic, being a corruption of ard, for a hill, and mannoch, a monk, the monks' hill. Pont spells it Ardmannoch. He likewise renders Arvie as Erby and Aruy, which we conceive to be from ar in Gaelic, meaning a field, and by or bui, a Norse dwelling or settlement. Auchenvey is given by Pont as Achinley, which may read as achadh, the Gaelic for a field, and ley, from lees, the Anglo-Saxon for pasture. Howmoor we conceive to be from the Norse hóll, contracted for hváll, a hill, a hillock, and myrr, a moor, swamp, etc. Mairnhowl in the same language, from mar-rein, the bank where the deep and shallow water meet, and holl, from hváll, as above, a hill, etc. Shield is from skyöl in the same language, for a shelter, cover, etc., referring to sheep, etc.

BARWHILLANTY, ETC.

This farm, with Craichie, Redcroft and Shieldhill, Nether Laggan, Greenbrae, Mid Laggan, Diamonds Laggan, and the small holding of Culdoach, form one property. We think that they originally formed part of the Parton estate owned by the Glendinnings. Our earliest notice, however, is dated 18th June 1468, when Robert of Mabie, parish of Troqueer, fourth son of Herbert Herries of Terregles, had a charter of Doularg and other land. He was succeeded by his son George, who, along with his wife, Mariota de Moray, had a charter of Doularg, etc., dated 15th October 1473. He, again, was succeeded by his son Robert, who had charters dated 1st July 1498, and 11th February 1530-1, of Doularg, etc. The next in succession was his son Robert, of Mabie, who had charters of Laggan, etc., dated 22nd April 1575, and 20th January 1592-3. He, again, was succeeded by his son Richard, who was infest in Dullarg and Cruichie, etc., on the 10th April 1604. We learn, however, from the War Committee Book, that the committee of Covenanters, on the 10th September 1640,

ordaines Laggane to present the contract which passit betwixt him and the laird of Partoun, whairby he pretends right to the said Partoun's lands, etc. This confirms to some extent our opinion that the whole at one time formed part of the Parton estate. In the valuation roll of 1642-82 John Glendonwyn was the owner of Nether Laggan, and William Glendonwyn of Mid Laggan. In January 1687, John Glendinning of Corra, merchant burges of Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Nether Laggan, houses, yairds, and pertinents. His wife's name was Martha Weir, and she had sasine in March following, but we have no other information about her.

We next find that, on the 16th October 1690, John Irving of Drumcoltran, and John, his son, had principal sasine of the three merk land of Barqwhillowstie. On the 2nd June 1707, that Samuel Spalding, minister at Partoun, had sasine of the land of Craichrie; and on the 20th October 1712, that the Reverend Samuel Spalding, his spouse, Elizabeth Brown, and Samuel, their lawful eldest son, had sasine in liferent and fie of the three merk land of Nether Dullarg. The above-mentioned are the progenitors of the present family, Spalding of Holm, parish of Balmaclellan.

We have next to refer to the farm of Nether Laggan, and find, on the 15th September 1716, that Robert Coltart, elder, of Nether Laggan, had sasine in liferent, and Robert, his son, and Susanna, daughter to the deceased James Coltart, elder, in fie, of the twenty shilling land of Nether Laggan. Again, on the 5th August 1740, John Coltart, eldest lawful son of the deceased Robert Coltart, younger, portioner, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Nether Laggan, and half of the same. Whom Robert Coltart, junior, married is not learned. Susanna Coltart, already mentioned, married Andrew Crosbie, to whom she made a disposition of half of the land of Nether Laggan, etc. He is styled of Markland. He had again sasine on the 7th March 1776 of the same land, and also his eldest son John.

In regard to the land of Barwhillanty, on the 8th May 1780, there was resignation and renunciation of the same by William Glendonwyne of Glendonwyne to John M'Morine, writer in Dumfries, of the land of Barquhillanty, and others. In 1799, Barwhillanty, Craichie, Mid and Nether Laggan, and Nether Dullarg, were owned by William Murray-Glendonwyne of Glendonwyne. In 1819, John Napier of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael, was the next owner of the same farms. The names of the other farms do not appear on the valuation roll of that year, and no doubt were then, or have been since, changed.

The late owner was the Reverend John Champion, Edale, Sheffield. The farms are now in charge of his trustees.

Barwhillanty seems to be a corruption, and possibly of the Gaelic words *bar-uileann-traigh*, the hill at the corner or angle of the moss, literally shore, referring to a loch, etc., which will also apply, as Loch Lurkie is beside the land, as well as the moss first named.

Pont in his map spells Craichie, Krachy. It may be derived from the Gaelic *creagach*, rocky or stony. In *Culdoach* we appear to have the Gaelic prefix *cul*, back-lying, and the Scottish word *doach*, a weir, a cruiwe.

GLENLAIR.

The present property called Glenlair appears to comprise land which belonged to the Parton and Corsock estates. The first special notice is in June 1632, when there was a reversion by William Glendonwyne to John Gordon of the land of Over Glenlair. We next find that, on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour of the same; and again, on the 14th January 1662, that Robert, son and heir of John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of *Tratolan alias* Glenlares. In 1682, David Gordon*

* In the Earlstoun MS. it is stated that Mary, eldest daughter to David Gordon of Gordonstoun (youngest son of John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells), married Major — Maxwell of Glenlairs.

was the owner. What we have mentioned relates to Glenlair, that is, the farms of Upper and Nether. In the same year the farms of Nether Corsock, Blackhills, and Little Mochrum, are stated to have belonged to — Murray, heiress of —, which we do not understand, as no one named Murray owned these farms, so far as we can trace.

From this it will be seen how the present estate is formed. We learn nothing more until the 29th March 1774, when Joseph Norris, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of *Tratoland alias* Glenlairs. Then in 1799, the two Glenlaires, as they are called, were owned by Colonel A. Muir-Mackenzie of Cassencary, parish of Kirkmabreck, and the farms of Nether Corsock, Little Mochrum, and Two Blackhills by William Clerk. He was a younger son of Sir James Clerk, baronet, of Penicuik, near Edinburgh. He married Agnes, daughter of (John) Maxwell of Middlebie, Dumfriesshire, and had apparently an only daughter, Dorothea, who married her cousin Sir George Clerk, baronet, of Penicuik, and had issue, five sons and four daughters. Of these we will give—

John.

George, who died unmarried.

James, who married in 1786, Janet, daughter of George Irving of Newton. He died in 1793, and left issue—

George, who succeeded to the baronetcy, etc.

John Clerk-Maxwell of Middlebie, etc., to which he succeeded.

John Clerk-Maxwell of Middlebie, born in 1790, succeeded William Clerk as his heir. He was in possession in 1819. He then sold the land of Middlebie. At the same period, Sir A. Muir-Mackenzie of Cassencary, sold to him Nether and Upper Glenlair. John Clerk-Maxwell, married Frances, daughter of Robert Cay of North Charlton Hall, Northumberland, and had issue, an only son—

James, born in 1831.

He succeeded his father in 1856. He was late professor of Natural Philosophy, King's College, Aberdeen, and King's College, London; and now Professor of Experimental

Physics, University of Cambridge. He married in 1858, Katherine Mary, third daughter of the Reverend Daniel Dewar, D.D., LL.D., late Principal of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen.

The farms owned are Nether and Upper Glenlair, Nether Corsock, Hillside, Blackhills, and Little Mochrum, etc. They are now in the new parish of Corsock. Glenlair is Gaelic, being from gleann, a glen, and lair, middle or centre, etc.

KIRKLAND, ETC.

The farms of Kirkland, Barbershall, Peathill, and Cogarth, are owned together. Excepting the last named they are small. As the name of the first implies, it belonged to the Church prior to the Reformation, but beyond this we know very little. On the 16th July 1616, we find that John, son of John Corrie of Cowgairth, had retour of the same. On the 14th January 1662, that Robert, son and heir of John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of Barsell, or Barbershall. Then on the 11th December 1671, that John Reid, provost of New Galloway, had principal sasine of the Kirkland of Partoune. We next find that Alexander Irving, minister at Partoune, and Margaret Scott, his spouse, had principal sasine of Cogarth, along with Francis and Samuel their sons. In 1682, Kirkland was owned by R. Glendinning of Parton; and Cogarth by James Irving, who, we presume, was the eldest son of the Reverend Alexander Irving above mentioned. After this there is a blank of about a century. In 1780, on the 10th April, there was a resignation and renunciation by William Glendowryne of Glendowryne to John Urquhart, writer in Edinburgh, of the land of Cowgairth. In 1799, Cogarth was owned by William Glendonwyne of that ilk; and Kirkland by Mrs Finnan. The names of the other two farms do not appear in the valuation roll of 1799. The changes in the names

of farms, and alterations in properties give much trouble, and in many instances cannot be followed.

The present owner of the farms mentioned at the beginning, is Sir Robert G. Gordon, baronet, of Letterfourie, Banffshire, who succeeded as heir to his mother, Mary, only child of William Glendonwyn of that Ilk. For an account, see Parton. Pont spells Cogarth as Kogart, but we think that Cowgairth as given in the retour of 1616, may be the correct definition, as co probably is a corruption of corr, the Gaelic for a corner, etc., and gairth for garth, the Norse for an enclosure, etc., and mean the enclosure at the corner. The other names are sufficiently clear, as not to require any remarks.

GLENLAGGAN.

The old name of this land was Kilcrouchie. The estates in this, and other parishes in the Stewartry, have been so often broken up that it is nearly impossible in not a few cases to give anything like a proper account; and this is one of them. We can only state that in September 1665, James Glendoning of Barend, had sasine of Barend, etc. Then on the 6th February 1672, William, son of Roger Gordon in Hill, had retour. In 1682, James Neilson was in possession of the farm of Barend; and Robert Neilson of Corsock of the farm of Cruchie. At the same period Roger Gordon owned Over Laggan. Again on the 25th January 1687, Grizzell, sister and heir of Roger Dempster (Gordon?), Over Laggan, had retour of the land of Mid-fominoch. We learn nothing more until the 21st September 1704, when John M'Millan of Brockloch, and William his eldest son, had sasine of the land of Over Laggan, Glen-foot, etc.

The land was afterwards purchased by James, son of the Rev. J. Tweddale, minister of Old Luce, and his wife —, a daughter of Thomas Adair of Little Genoch, parish of Old Luce. The Rev. James Tweddale succeeded his uncle as minister of Glenluce. In the Rev. Dr. Scott's "Fasti

Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ," it is stated that they came from Midcalder, West Lothian. James Tweddale shared with other relatives the fortune acquired by his uncle, Surgeon-General Adair, who, we believe, was in the East India Company's Service. Besides the land of Over Laggan, now Glenlaggan, he also purchased the farm called Caldons, part of the Garthland estate, parish of Stoneykirk. He was collector of customs for Wigtown; further particulars will be found under Garthland. He had a sister named Catherine, who married John Ruskin, grandfather of John Ruskin, LL.D., etc., Oxford, the well known author, and political economist, elected in 1871 Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews. James Tweddale does not appear to have held the lands purchased by him in the Shire and Stewartry very long. We find him the owner of Laggan, etc., in 1799, and also in 1807. The property was Upper Laggan, and Glenfoot, but called Glenlaggan; the rateable value in the first named year was £118. So far as we can learn the next owner was Dr. A. Wylie. He was in possession in 1815. From him it passed to John Hannay, writer to the signet. He was succeeded by David Hannay, who was the owner of Kilcrouchie in 1819. Subsequent to the year 1840, the property was purchased by Archibald Christie Sanderson, late captain, first or Royal Scots Regiment of Foot. He was the son of Patrick Sanderson, of Sir William Forbes and Co.'s bank, Edinburgh, by his second marriage with Helen, daughter of Archibald Christie of Ratho, near Edinburgh. He married Jane Eliza, daughter of — Lorimer, and had issue—

Patrick, captain, Scots Greys.

Helen.

He died in 187—, and was succeeded by his son Patrick.

The farms at present possessed are Over Laggan, Cruchie, Barend, and Pattiesthorn, some of which are small. Pont spells Barend as Barenn, and Cruchie as Krachy.

The derivation of Laggan is lagan in Gaelic, and means a little hollow, a dell. Glenlaggan is from glean-agan, the valley of the hollow. Cruchie or Cruchy seems to be a cor-

ruption of the Gaelic *croiceach*, meadowy; and Barend or Barenn seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic *barran*, the top of a rock or hill, etc.

UPPER DULLARG, &c.

To which property Upper Dullarg originally formed a portion we cannot trace; but Arvie, a farm coupled with it, belonged to the Neilsons of Corsock. Subsequently, both were part of the barony of Partoun. The first mention found by us is dated the 16th May 1622, when John, son of Richard Herries of Mabie, was infeft in Dullarg. He was succeeded by his son John, who was infeft on the 30th October 1632. Whether or not these were only wadsets we cannot tell; but in December 1640, William Martene was of Dullarg. He appears to have been succeeded by his son James, who suffered severely during the persecution, both from fines imposed, and from the quartering of troops on him.

In December 1667, William, second son to John Glendonning of Partoun, had sasine of the land of Overdullars, Over-errie, etc.

In the valuation roll of 1642-1682, William Martin is named as the owner of the farms of Upper Dullarg, Upper and Nether Arvie.

In 1684, at the instigation of Mr Colin Dalgleish, curate, William Martin was fined £1,000 for his wife not attending the church, and lodged in prison until it was paid; where, owing to the severity used, and the want of accommodation, his health was so impaired that he died in a short time. His son William also suffered much loss.*

The farm of Arvie which had belonged to the Neilsons of Corsock became the property of the Gordons; and on the 14th January 1662, Robert, son and heir of John, Viscount Kenmure, was infeft. There was a resignation and renunci-

* War Committee Book.

ation by Mary and Elizabeth Neilson, lawful daughters to Umgle John Neilsone of Ervie, to John Neilsone of Corsock of the land of Ervie, etc. There is no date, but it was about this period. As heirs female, they appear to have parted with the farm. In 1691, both Dullarg and Arvie belonged to the Martins. On the 9th June of that year, William, son of James Martin, was infeft in both. He again had principal sasine on the 22d October 1691, of the two and a-half merk land of Nether Arvie, and three merk land of Dullarg. He married Nicolas Crichton, but who she was is not stated. On the same date James Gordon, brother-german to the laird of Shirmirs, had principal sasine of Dullarg. After this is a break in our information until 1799, when Upper Dullarg, Arvie (Upper and Nether) and Shaw belonged to Walter Sloan-Lawrie of Redcastle. They were next owned by Walter Kennedy-Lawrie of Woodhall, parish of Balmaghie. He sold Shaw to John Birney of Glenswinton, Ireland. In the other farms he was succeeded by his son William Kennedy-Lawrie, who sold the remaining farms to John Birney. The farms now are Upper and Nether Dullarg, Nether Ervie, Little Merkland, Glenswinton or Shaw, and owned by John Birney of Glenswinton, Killogh, Ireland. As will be seen, one of his farms has the same name as his residence in Ireland.

Dullarg is probably a corruption of the Gaelic word *daileag*, a little vale, a meadow. Ervie is also spelled Arvie. Pont in his map gives it as Erby and Arvy. It seems to be a compound from the Gaelic *ar*, a field, and *by* or *bui*, a Norse dwelling or settlement. Pont also gives Merkland as Markland. The latter is Norse, and means the march or border. Glenswinton he renders Glensuyntouns. There is a good deal to be attached to his spelling, as in *suyn* we probably have *Sweyn* or *Swein*, a well-known Norse name. We have thus, as often occurs, a Gaelic prefix in *glen* for *gleann*, and *sweyn* or *swein*, with *tun* in the Norse. *Sweyn* is to be found in the Sagas as having been borne by several Norsemen of high standing. The surname Swinton is taken from lands in Berwickshire, and said to have been assumed

by a Saxon family who obtained possession ; also, that the said lands were so called from being infested with swine, which this family with bravery cleared out, and hence the name. That their arms consequently consisted of three boar's heads, with a boar chained to a tree, as a crest ; also, that in 1772 Sir John Swinton of Swinton assumed two swine as supporters to his arms. Such is the account given of this family. Wild swine, however, were also to be found in large numbers in Galloway ; but we do not think the name of Swinton in this district is to be assigned to such. Swinton, in Berwickshire, is close to Northumberland, in which county the Norsemen had sway.

So far as concerns us, there can be doubt that, as spelled by Pont, we have a corruption of Sweyn, the correct name, one which is found elsewhere in connection with Galloway history of the period. Dalswinton, in Dumfriesshire, is close to the Galloway border, which county was also occupied by the Norsemen. Wild hogs infested Galloway throughout, and it is, therefore, improbable that any one place would be specially named to record their resort.

DRUMRASH.

We are inclined to think that more than one farm, to which it is now confined, was comprised under this name in early times. The first information which we can find is about the end of the sixteenth century, when Catherine, daughter of John Glendining of Drumrash, son and heir of Ninian Glendining of that Ilk (afterwards of Parton) married John Sinclair of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry ; also another daughter Jane, who married John Gordon, apparent of Muirfad, parish of Kirkmabreck.

We next find that John Glendonyng of Drumrash was served heir to John Glendonyng of Drumrash on the 25th April 1615. The first named with Roger Gordon in Glas-

niche (parish of Peninghame), was delaitit for the slaughter of George Stewart, brother of Matthew Stewart of Dunduff.* John Glendonyng married Grizell, daughter of Sir John Vaus of Longcastle (parish of Kirkinner); her tocher was six thousand merks.

The Gordons appear to have had wadsets, and in consequence on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour. On the 1st May 1645, Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure; and on the 14th January 1662, John, son and heir of John, Viscount Kenmure.

In connection with the Glendonings, we next find Alexander in possession, who, we presume, was the son of John Glendonyng. In March 1671, he had sasine of the land of Kirkland of Partoun.

When Alexander Glendonyng married we do not learn, but he had issue, two daughters,

Margaret.

Elizabeth, who married Alexander, eldest son of John Hunter, in Bellyn.

On the 28th February 1716, Thomas, second son of Thomas Maxwell of Balterson, Dumfriesshire, had sasine of the land of Drumrash. His son Thomas is found styled younger of Drumrash. We do not understand this unless it was by wadset.

On the 28th March 1716, Alexander, eldest son of John Hunter in Bellyn, and Elizabeth Glendonyng, his spouse, second daughter; and Margaret Glendonyng, eldest daughter of the deceased, had sasine of their portions of Drumrash. We learn nothing more until the 8th November 1744, when Alexander Hunter, Edinburgh, heir to the deceased Alexander Glendoning, had sasine of the three merk land of Drumrash. We presume he was the son of Alexander and his wife Elizabeth. This is the last notice, as on the 8th October 1746, William Gordon, W.S., Edinburgh, had sasine; again on the 13th November 1750, he had sasine as of Drumrash. He was the eldest son of Sir Alexander Gordon

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

of Earlstown, parish of Dalry, by his second marriage. He afterwards purchased Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael. He was succeeded in Drumrash by his younger brother David, ensign, 67th regiment, who volunteered into the Russian service, and was killed in 1772. He had sasine on the 26th June 1770, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Robert Gordon. He appears to have sold the farm to Ebenezer Shaw, who was in possession in 1799. Whom the latter married we have not ascertained; her Christian name was Elizabeth, and they had issue, Ebenezer, who succeeded his father. In 1873 he was a minor.

Symson in 1684 mentions a house on the land as one of those considerable.

Pont in his map gives the name as Druymcassh. He thus renders the first syllable in nearly pure Gaelic, only substituting a y for the i in druim, a ridge, &c., and in the same language the word cas is steep or abrupt. Rath in Gaelic means an artificial mount, a steep place, a fortress, a village. There is therefore no doubt what the meaning is, although the Gaelic has been corrupted. In the name we have the steep hill or ridge. The moat near to the village, and another at Loch Lurkie, are not near enough to apply. There may have been another.

MEIKLE MOCHRUM.

This farm appears, so far as we can learn, to have belonged to the Parton estate, and to have been possessed by one of the Glendonyngs.

Our earliest notice is that on the 30th May 1620, James Glendonyng was then succeeded by William Glendonyng of Laggan. In December 1640, we next find George Glendonyng of Mochrum. Whom he married is not known to us, but he had a daughter, Margaret, who, as heir of her father, George Glendonyng, was infeft in Mochrum, and also Glen-

fute, on the 3d January 1656. After this we are at fault, but suppose that the next owner, James Glendinning of Mochrum, in possession about 1662, and fined £480, for his opposition to prelacy, was either her husband, as well as kinsman, or that she had died, and he had succeeded as next heir. In May 1666 he had sasine, and of the lands of Gelston (this could only have been by wadset), parish of Kelton, and Corra, parish of Kirkgunzeon. Whom he married we have not learned, but he must have had issue. So far as known, we find,

John, of Meikle Mochrum.

He was succeeded by John Glendoyning in the land of Meikle Mochrum, who was in possession in 1682.

We learn nothing more until 1799, more than a century. The owner then was Thomas Young, styled of Youngfield. He was succeeded by Gilbert Young of Youngfield, who was the owner in 1819. The present owner is Major Thomas Young (late 22d regiment), of Lincluden House, parish of Terregles.

Robertson in his Gaelic Topography gives Mochrum from the Gaelic magh-dhruim, the ridge of the plain or field.

FALBAE, ETC.

This farm now detached, belonged to the Parton estate in 1682. In 1799 it was one of the farms owned by Walter Sloan-Lawrie of Redcastle (see Upper Dullarg, &c.); and in 1819 by W. B. Kennedy-Lawrie of Woodhall, parish of Balmaghie, who sold the farm about six years ago to the present owner, Robert Beattie. To it has been added the farm of Poundland.

Falbae is a compound Gaelic and Norse name, the first being fal an enclosure, or fort, and the last syllable from bæ, bo, or by, the Norse for a dwelling, or settlement.

LARGLEER.

To which property this farm originally belonged, we have not traced. In 1682 we find a skeleton entry in the valuation roll to the effect — Murray, heiress. Beyond this we have no information until 1799, when Horatius Cannan of Barlay, parish of Balmaclellan, was the owner. We also find him in possession in 1819. The present owner is William Barbour of Barlay, parish of Balmaclellan.

The name is in the first syllable from the Gaelic learg or leirg, a sloping hill, &c., and leer, the Norse for earth or loam. Pont spells it Lairgluy.

PARISH OF RERWICK.

THE names of this parish have been various. Symson informs us that it was called Monkton, from the monks who dwelt in the Abbey of Dundrennan, and also that, from the same abbey, founded in 1142, of which we give a separate account, it was called Dundrainan, the old church standing a little to the north. He adds to this that, near to the abbey, there is a burn called Greggen, whence some assert that it should be called Dungreggen. Chalmers, our next authority, states that the latter name is from the Irish dundrainan, the hill of thorns. This is repeated in the Statistical Account, including what Hutchinson gives, viz., that it first obtained its present name towards the close of the seventeenth century, when a new church was erected on the land of Renwick, forming a portion of the Orroland estate. The land referred to was, however, not called Renwick but Rerwick, now corrupted into Riddick, for what reason it is impossible to conceive, unless, perhaps, it was thought that the Rediks of Dalbeattie gave the name. Rerwick is believed by good authorities to be a corruption from the Norse berouvik, the name given to the Solway Firth in the Njal Saga. There was a town or village in Norway named Reykjavik, and Rekavik, mentioned in the Orkneyinga Saga (also another place shown on the map), which is supposed by Anderson in his edition to be either the modern Rackwick, on the northern point of the Island of Westray, in Orkney, or Rackwick in the Island of Hoy, for there were two Rekaviks in the Orkneys.

At the present time there is a town in Iceland called Reikiavik. We have further to add that, in Cumberland, there is a parish called Renwick, which was anciently spelled Ravenwick; and, in the reign of Edward II., it was returned as "*Eccl. de Ravenswyke*."* Cumberland was under Norse rule for some time. We feel satisfied that from the Norse Rerwick is derived. Chalmers, who does not seem to have known of the occupation of Galloway by the Norsemen, states that it is from wick, a creek of the Solway; but wick is Anglo-Saxon, and means a village, while vik in the Norse means a bay or creek. In an indirect way he thus, so far, confirms what we have stated it to be derived from.

The church of Dundrennan, etc., was granted to the abbey at its foundation in 1142, and so continued until the Reformation. Under the Annexation Act, 1587, it was invested in the King, who transferred it to Gavin Hamilton when ordained bishop of Galloway in 1605. The patronage and lands were in 1621 annexed to the deanery of the chapel royal of Stirling. The church was in use in the reign of Charles I. When it became ruinous the abbey was made use of. Symson mentions that the Earl of Nithsdale was then the heritable baillie over the parish, excepting the barony of Kirkcastel.

There was also a chapel at a hamlet now called Chapel-toun. A new parish church was built at the end of the 17th century, which was enlarged in 1743, and again in 1793, when the manse and offices were re-built. In 1828, an aisle was added to the church. The present parish church is in the village of Dundrennan, and is a modern building. A new manse was also erected.

At the south-west extremity of Rascarrel bay, the promontory is called Castlemuir Point, from an ancient fortress so called having been situated there. It is in height over one hundred feet above the sea. Unfortunately nothing can be learned about the history, but it must have been a

* It is situated on the river Raven, which name is from the Norse hrafn, a raven, a favourite bird with the Scandinavians. They also gave a port or harbour on the Cumberland coast the name, now spelled Ravenglass.

place of considerable strength. It had a fossé of a circular form sixty-seven yards in length, and six feet deep, but now greatly filled up. It encloses an area of fifty-four yards by forty. It seems probable that it was erected by the Norsemen. The name may have been given from its position, in the absence of information in regard to the original one. In the Gaelic there is mùir and mùr, for a fortification, etc., as well as muir and mara, for the sea. The suffix to the name may have been given from either by the inhabitants of that part, for both meanings could be applied.

The highest hill in the parish is Bencairn, which is 1280 feet high, and on the top there is an ancient cairn, the stones for which appear to have been carried up. The name has been corrupted from the Gaelic beinn-carn or cairn to Bengairn. The next highest land is 925 feet, which is north of Suie hill, 789 feet, and of the same range. South-east of Nether Linkins farm-house, and 750 feet high, is the hill which bears the name of Dungarry's Camp. New-law hill is 599 feet. Brown hill 515 feet. There are other hills of less height.

The only loch in the parish is New Law. The ancient forts are numerous. South-east of Dungarry's Camp there is one. On the hill south-west of Nether Hazlefield and Airds there is one on each; two south-east of Auchencairn village; another north of Balig farm-house. There is one called Glennap Fort, east of Corrahill farm-house; at Castlecreavie there are two, north and east of. At Spoutty Denans there are two; and near Craigraploch, east of Mulloch farm-house, another is situated.

There are several mounds, but whether originally moats, or motes, we have not had time to go into. One is situated at Suie hill, west of Culnaughtrie farm-house. South-east of West Kirkcarsel there is another; and east of Bluehill farm-house, near Collingbridge, another is to be seen.

South of Rerwick Park farm-house is Castleyards, the supposed site of a castle.

It has not always been easy to obtain the names of places when going about. We have, therefore, compared

our notes with the Ordnance Maps, and followed the bearings given there.

It is mentioned in the Statistical Account that there were two Druidical temples in the parish. Elsewhere they are called relics. We are afraid that they have been removed.

Off the small harbour of Balcary is the Isle of Heston, which forms the eastern boundary of the entrance to Auchencairn bay. It is east-north-east, and two-thirds of a mile from the extremity of Balcary Point. It is about one-third of a mile long, and the highest part is towards the north end. A natural causeway of shingle, which is covered with water until about two-thirds ebb of the tides, connects the islet with Almorness. It is rather steep on the outside. There is an oyster bed on the west side.* As will be seen under our account of the M'Dowalls, Vol. II., we can come to no other conclusion than that Heston is a corruption of Estholm or Eastholm, as it is the isle belonging to Galloway furthest to the east, which the name implies, est being Anglo-Saxon for east, and holm the Norse for an island, as well as a plain at the side of a river. We have, therefore, in Eastholm the east island. In 1684, the isle belonged to the Earl of Nithsdale, and now to James Heron of Duncow, Dumfries. We enter more fully in regard to this island under our account of the M'Dowalls.

On the Barlocco shore there are two caves, one called the White and the other the Black Cave. The entrance to the first is very high, which is not so with the other.

North of the parish church is Saint Glassen's Well. We do not find any church dedicated to such a Saint, but in Keith's list of Scottish Saints there is MacGlastian, a bishop in Scotland in 814, whose festival day was the 30th January. In Butler's Saints we find Saint Glastian mentioned as a native of Fifeshire, who died at Kinglace in 830, and was particularly honoured there, as also in Kintyre. Bishop Forbes gives the same history, and of Kinglassie, near Kirkcaldy, but calls him Glascianus, thus Latinizing the name. It is not improbable that the surname of M'Glashan has been derived from Glastian.

* From Admiralty Survey of the Coast.

The coast is fine in this parish, the promontories of Torr and Almorness being wooded, with Orchardtoun beautifully situated at the end of a bay. There are also the woods of Auchencairn with those of Balcary. The green island of Heston is at the entrance of the bay. The house of Port Mary is also close to the sea.

The village of Auchencairn is at the north-west part of the bay of that name, and affords excellent sea-bathing. The bay is about two miles long and one broad, with dry, firm sand at low water. It is eight miles from Castle-Douglas, and twelve miles from Kirkcudbright. There is a "quoad sacra" or auxiliary parish church. The small village of Dundrennan is four miles from Auchencairn. In it the parish church stands.

The parish is about nine miles square, with an area of about thirty-two square miles.

By the census of 1871, the population of this parish was 866 males and 1039 females, making a total of 1905.

DUNDRENNAN ABBEY.

The history of this ecclesiastical building with lands is full of interest. It is erroneously stated by John Spottiswood (*Religious Houses* 1734), that the abbey was built by Fergus, first Lord of Galloway, and modern writers have followed him. All the ancient writers state that David I. was the founder, and also endowed the abbey.* In a rare old book possessed by the late Mr Deuchar of Edinburgh,† it was stated that a W. Brun was sent into Galloway in 1142 to superintend the building of the structure.

The first witness in connection with the abbey was

* See also the new edition of Fordun, by W. F. Skene, LL.D.

† Mr Deuchar, lapidary, was well known as an antiquary, and to have had in his possession a most valuable collection of very rare old works. Amongst them he had one or two about Galloway. At the great fire in Edinburgh in 1825, from some cause or other, probably by being lodged within reach, many were destroyed.

Ailred, abbot of Rieval, Yorkshire, the contemporary and friend of King David, from whose abbey the first Cistercian monks were brought to Dundrennan. Ailred was a great favourite of King David I. This order of monks introduced by him was peculiarly given to the pursuit of agriculture. Their founder also attempted to discourage pompous buildings, church ornaments of the precious metals, etc.

The abbey appears to have been a magnificent building. The church attached to the monastery was in the form of a cross, and the space over the intersection of the body, and the transept was surmounted by a spire two hundred feet in height. The length of the abbey church was one hundred and thirty feet, six inches, and the width, including the aisles, sixty-one feet. It was divided into three aisles, by seven clustered columns, supporting arches about fifteen feet wide, high, and of much beauty, to the side aisles. The centre aisle was twenty-five feet wide. The nave was thirty feet. The chapter house was fifty-one and a-half feet long, by twenty-six wide. On the south side of the church, the quadrangle forming the cloisters, was one hundred and eight by one hundred and four feet. There was a fine orchard belonging to the abbey.

The following is a sketch of the ruin from Billings work. It remains the same to the present time.



We learn from the chartulary of Holyrood Abbey, that

William was abbot of Dundrennan, when Uchtred, son of Fergus, confirmed his father's grant of Dunrod to Holyrood, probably about 1162. The next abbot mentioned was Sylvanus. Gaufridus is the next mentioned, but he could not have been abbot from the translation of Sylvanus in 1167. By the "*Chronica de Mailros*," the latter succeeded Ailred as abbot of Rieval, and resigned his functions at Dundrinan in 1188. He died at Belleland in 1189. It is not improbable that Sylvanus held both during his lifetime. He was succeeded by Gaufridus, who died in 1222, on his return from a general chapter at Albaripa. Robertus Matwisal or Maturisal, sub-prior, succeeded, and was created abbot in 1223. The next was Jordanus, who was deposed in 1236, and Leonius, a monk of Melrose, elected in his stead. In 1239, Leonius was transferred to Rieval, and Richard, prior of Melrose, was elected abbot of Dundrennan. He again was succeeded by Adam, who was translated to Rieval on the death of Leonius in 1240. As with Sylvanus, it seems probable that Adam held both together. A question arises, what had become of Richard? perhaps he was not confirmed. The next abbot was Brianus. We next find Walter. He sat in the Parliament at Brigham, Berwickshire, in 1290, for settling the succession to the crown; and for himself and the convent, he swore fealty to Edward the first, the usurper, at Berwick, on the 28th August 1292.

King Robert the Bruce, who was so anxious to conciliate the Church, granted to the monks the land of Polles, and the annuity formerly paid to Dervorgille, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway. His son, David II., granted the lands of Culyn (Collin), Davach, and Rungistown, also Dungarnock on the Dee. The abbots had jurisdiction over their estates.

In the beginning of the fifteenth century, one named Thomas was abbot, who is described as a man worthy of honour. The next abbot was named Henry. He succeeded Thomas, who was prior to 1437. In 1525, Edward Maxwell, brother to Lord Maxwell, was the abbot. It will

have been observed that the list of the abbots after the thirteenth century, is very incomplete.

We learn from another source that Adam, prior of Coldingham, in 1541, was in that year removed to Dundrinnan, to make way for John, the infant and illegitimate son of King James V., who was made prior. We have given in Vol. II., under Cruggleton, parish of Sorby, a list of these sons of James V., who were all provided for in the Church.

Queen Mary after her flight from Langside, slept the first night (13th May 1568) at Corra, parish of Kirkgunzeon; the next night at Hazlewood, and then she went on to Dundrennan, two miles distant, where she was welcomed by the abbot, Edward Maxwell. This was on the 16th May 1568, and the same day she embarked for England from Port Mary. It is recorded that the abbey then remained entire, with all its inmates. When the monks had to leave, it is understood that they shipped all their valuables and records* at Burnfoot (the same place where Queen Mary had embarked), for transport to France. One account mentions that the vessel and her freight were lost; another that they reached France. It is also stated that the monastery was destroyed by fire, while another statement is, that from neglect it became ruinous. The last abbot was Edward Maxwell, already mentioned. He was a son of John, Lord Herries. After his death, King James VI., having acquired all under the Act of 1587, annexed the abbey, etc., to the royal chapel of Stirling.† The Maxwells were the heritable baillies. To their ecclesiastical connection with the Church, much of their success in acquiring lands in the district may be ascribed.

In the abbey the remains of Alan, Lord of Galloway, were interred in 1234. An effigy, as stated, was raised to his memory in a niche where he was laid in the cross aisle on the east side of the north door. The figure was in a

* We are not sure that all the records were removed by the monks. Many we fear, as in other cases, were destroyed by interested parties who wished to get a share of the lands.

† Founded in 1489 by King James IV.

recumbent posture, with crossed legs, as a crusader and in armour. Little of it now remains. It is also stated that one of his wives was buried in a niche on the opposite side,* but there is nothing to establish this, although very probable. The effigy to Alan has, however, been appropriated latterly to Sir Patrick Maclellan, who was murdered by William Douglas, eighth Lord of Galloway, in 1452. The latter, it has been asserted, not only buried him in the abbey, but also raised to his memory the effigy in question. We have even the inscription written thereon, but unfortunately for the truth of this extraordinary supposed act of grace by Douglas, there are two found. They are—

No. 1.

Hic jacet vir Honorabilis Dominus
 Patricius Maclellanus Dominus de Wigton
 et Vicecomes Gallovidiæ qui obiit MCCCCLII
 cujus anima requiescat in pace.

No. 2.

Hic jacet vir Honorabilis Dominus
 Patricius Maclellanus Dominus de Wigton
 et Vicecomes Gallavidie qui obiit anno
 Domini Millesimo Quadragentesimo
 quinquagesimo secundo cujus anima
 requiescat in pace. M'Clellan.

The second is from Hutchison's† Memorials of Dundrennan Abbey, 1857, which is nearly similar to what is given in Nicholson's "Historical and Traditional Tales," published in 1843, and from which it was probably taken. In fact, Hutchison admits that in 1857 the figure showed chain armour which was then traceable. We have since seen it, and it is clearly chain armour. This is conclusive, as in 1452 plate armour was in general use.‡ Some again

* The tomb has been destroyed, and only the broken figure remains.—*Archeologia*.

† Æneas Barkly Hutchison, B.D., Queen's College, Cambridge, and chaplain to the forces at Devonport.

‡ Mail (chain) armour was in general use in the thirteenth century. There is a suit of plate armour in the Tower of London, said to have been worn by John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster; if correct, that must have been in 1204. It may have been used, but was exceptional. Plate armour came

fancy that Maclellan was buried in the opposite niche where Alan's wife is believed to rest, but there is no trace whatever of either figure or inscription except it be a slab close by, inscribed with the name of Margaret Lundie, spouse of the last Episcopalian clergyman of the parish, with the date 1681. In fact, neither figure nor inscription in regard to Sir Patrick Maclellan were heard of, until an anonymous tourist mentioned it in a work he wrote in 1723. It is certain that there has been no trace of it for upwards of one hundred years. Another point is that Douglas was Lord of Galloway, and Maclellan must have been sheriff under him, were the inscription given true. This he was not.

There are monumental slabs to a prior, Blackmoor; Douglas, a cellarer; and an abbot, name unknown; also, one supposed to have been a nun; but, possibly, the wife of Alan, already mentioned. There are also two or three of the seventeenth century.

The remains of the abbey are now under the charge of the Board of Works. It became much dilapidated, and many cottages, etc., are said to have been built with its stones.

DUNDRENNAN.

We will now deal with the present estate. The old name of the Dundrennan property was Newlaw.

It is stated that Gavin Hamilton, who was consecrated bishop of Galloway in 1606, obtained a grant under the Privy Seal of the Abbey of Dundrinan, with the property and revenues.* In July of the same year it was taken from into general use about 1830. Some ancient knights seem to have worn a shirt of mail under their cuirasses, as, in their figures on monuments, it is seen both below their tassets and round their necks, serving in the place of a gorget. This, however, does not affect the figure in Dundrennan, which is chain armour. The Maclellans are only known in Galloway after plate armour was in general use. We have culled this from Grose, and other authorities.

* Chalmers' Caledonia.

him, and granted by the King to John Murray, groom of his bedchamber, and erected into a barony to be held of the King, paying yearly £40 Scots. In 1609 he obtained a charter of the same. Afterwards, he resigned the whole, and in July 1621, King James VI. annexed it to the deanery of the chapel royal of Stirling, which was ratified in August of the same year; and again, in July 1633, the dean having it as his own revenue. Afterwards, the Maxwells would appear to have had possession, and we find, on the 13th December 1689, that William Maxwell of Newlaw had principal sasine of the land of Flatt. Previously, however, viz., in August 1684, Henry Ranken, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, who never fails to appear wherever wadsets were going, had sasine of the toune and lands of the Abbacie of Dundrennan. By whom the lands were held after this we cannot trace, until we come to 1799, when we find Thomas Cairns of Dundrennan in possession. The farms then were—Over Hazlefield, Girdstinwood, Castle Creavie, Flat and Longrig, Mains of Newlaw, Monks Muir, Bar of Newlaw, Gill in Abbey, Clourig, with Bullion Croft, Sourside Croft, Midcroft, Hard Croft, and Holm Croft, etc.

Adam Maitland was in possession between 1813 and 1843. He was the third son of David Maitland of Barcaple, parish of Tongland, and married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Cairns, whose name appears to have been Stewart M'Quhae or M'Quhan, and thus got the property. He also purchased the estate of Compstone, parish of Twynholm, from the late Earl of Selkirk. He had issue—

Thomas, born in 1792.

David, who part purchased Barcaple.

Edward Francis, afterwards Lord Barcaple, as a Lord of Session. See Barcaple.

Thomas succeeded to Dundrennan in 1843. He was an advocate, and became solicitor-general for Scotland in 1840. He was raised to the Bench as a lord of session, we think in 1841, and sat as Lord Dundrennan. He married, in 1815 Isabella Graham, fourth daughter of the late James M'Dowal

of Glasgow (niece of the late William M'Dowall of Garthland, Castle Semple, Renfrewshire, M.P.), and had issue—

Stewart Cairns, born 1816.

George Ferguson, succeeded to Hermand, Midlothian.

Adam, lieutenant and adjutant, 79th Highlanders, died before Sebastopol, 1854.

James William.

Elizabeth, died in 1846.

Graham, married A. F. Fawkes.

Helen.

Stewart Cairns succeeded his father in 1851. He married in 1841, Margaret Shippen, daughter of the late Dominick Lynch, Galway, and New York, and had issue—

David, born in 1848.

Thomas, born in 1854.

Isabella.

Elizabeth Cockburn.

Jane Lynch.

Helen Stewart.

Sarah Lea.

Stewart Cairns died in 1868, and was succeeded by his son David, late lieutenant, 74th Highlanders. He married in 1872, Ellinor Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Gray Scott, W.S., Edinburgh, and has issue—

Stuart Cairns, born in 1873.

Arms.—Quarterly 1st and 4th ; or, a lion, rampant, coupé at all the joints, within a bordure, embattled, gules, for Maitland ; 2d and 3d, argent, the ruins of an old abbey on a piece of ground, all proper—as proprietor of Dundrennan Abbey.

Crest.—A semi monk, vested grey, holding in his dexter hand a crucifix, argent, and in his sinister, a rosary, proper.

Motto.—Esse quam videri.

What is left of the abbey was a few years ago repaired by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The old

residence at Dundrennan was pulled down by A. Maitland, the first in possession, who died in 1843, and a shooting lodge erected on the site. He had removed to Compstone about 1824. The farms now owned are—Newlaw, and Flathill, with the parks around.

Robertson in his *Gaelic Topography* gives the derivation of the name from the Gaelic *dun-nan-droigheann*, the fort of the thorny bushes. We think that it is from the Cymric *draenen*, with the Gaelic *dun* as a prefix, and thus means the thorn bush hill. In Anglo-Saxon the word *dun* also applies to a hill.

NEWLAW.

This formed a considerable property at one time, and belonged to Dundrennan Abbey. The estate now called Dundrennan was formerly part of Newlaw, and bore that name. As we have stated elsewhere, law applies both to a hill, and also low lying land.

John Maxwell, the second son of Robert, Lord Maxwell, who married Agnes, daughter of William, Lord Herries, and in her right ultimately succeeded as Lord Herries, in right of courtesy, had issue—

William, who succeeded as Lord Herries.

Robert, of Spottes, parish of Urr.

Edward, commendator of Dundrennan Abbey.

James, of Newlaw, &c.

He had also several daughters, whose names will be found under Terregles, parish of Terregles. In addition he had a natural son named John Maxwell. His third son Edward, became the commendator of Dundrennan Abbey, and married Margaret, only lawful child and heiress of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Lanarkshire. On the 28th January 1567-8, with consent of the chapter of the abbey, he gave a charter in favour of his brother James, of a large part of the abbey lands in the parish, viz, Newlaw and

Monks Muir, Chapelton, Auchinnabyne, Nether Rerik, Fawgra, Meikle Balmangand, Little Balmangand, Roscarald, Achinlek, Forest, Stokane, Achincarne and Culdrock. This charter was confirmed by King James VI. on 1st March 1576-7.

On the 2d March 1577 a royal charter of confirmation was granted of the barony of Lamington in favour of Edward Maxwell, son of John Maxwell, Lord Herries, and Margaret Baillie, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington. By his marriage-contract, Edward Maxwell was to have taken the name and arms of Baillie, and a petition was presented to parliament asking authority to carry the same into effect. This was granted, "but dispensing with the said Edward, resaving the surname of Baillie for ane certaine space to cum," but William, his eldest son, was at once to assume the name and arms of Baillie.

James Maxwell, to whom the abbey lands had been made over through his brother Edward's influence, died leaving an only daughter, and the lands then passed to his natural brother, John Maxwell. He was provost of Dumfries, and was killed by the Grahams in the Blackshaw of Carlawerock in 1586, when all the lands reverted to the possession of Edward Maxwell, the commendator. The following is a copy of a document taken from the Privy Council Register in regard to him—

"Apud Edinburgh XIII die mensis Januarii Anno Domini 1^m V^o LXXXVIIJ^o.

"The qlk day Edward Maxwell fear of Lamington as principall and William Lord Herries as cautionar and souirtie for him become actil and obleist conjunctlie and severalie that — Maxwell, spouse to Schir Johnne Gordon of Lochinvar, Knicht, and the said Sr Johnne for his enteres thair tennentis and servandis sall be harmeles and skaithles in thair bodyis landis takkis possessionis gudis and geir. And on nawise to be molestit nor troublit be ye said Edward nor na uyris of his causing sending hounding out comand ressett assistance and ratihabitoun quhome he may stop or latt directlie nor indirectlie in tyme

coming uyrwise nor be ordour of law and justice under the pane of twa thousand poundis money. The ane halff to the kingis matie and ye uyir halff to the jitie grevit."

Sic Subscribitur

"Hereis"

"Edward Maxwell"

Mutual discharge and renunciation by Edward Maxwell of Lamington, and Dame Elizabeth Maxwell, spouse of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, by the mediation of William, Lord Herries, William M'Culloch of Myretoun, and David Carnegie of Calluthie.

Dated at Edinburgh, 9th July 1591, and registered in Privy Council Register, 16th April 1593.

Edward Maxwell agrees to give up all claim he had or would pretend to the ten merk land of Buittle, and the other party agree to desist from all legal action against him. Both parties for the future were to live in unity.

On the 2d August 1592 there was also a royal charter in favour of "Edward Maxwell feodatario de Lamington Margarete Baillie sue spouse, et Joannie Maxwell filio secundo genito, Terrarum de Newlaw et Monkismuire, &c." It is supposed that Edward Maxwell died prior to the 4th February 1597, when a royal charter was granted in favour of Margarete Bailzie, "domine Lamington in vitali reditu et Jacobo Maxwell ejus filio," his heirs and assigneis of the lands of Meikle and Litill Balmangane.

Margaret Baillie after the death of Edward Maxwell, married Sir William Livingston of Coultis, who predeceased her. She and her first husband, Edward Maxwell, were buried in the same grave, in the choir of Terregles. Edward Maxwell and Margaret Baillie had issue—

William (Sir), who took the name of Baillie, as the heir to Lamington, John of Newlaw.

James of Balmangan.

Edward.

The name of the last mentioned appears in a discharge by Dame Margaret Bailzie, Lady Lamington, in which her son Edward is a witness. His father was one of those pardoned

for the raid to Stirling, and other treasons.* John Maxwell succeeded to Newlaw in right of the charter dated 2d August 1592, already mentioned. He was one of the stewards depute of Kirkcudbright, appointed by Robert, Earl of Nithsdale in 1634. In consequence of the troublous times in which he lived, he had to borrow money from his brother, Sir William Baillie of Lamington, and for security made an assignation of his estate by contract, dated 17th July 1643, and which was registered 27th August 1644. This contract was the ground of ejectment of his descendant from the lands a century afterwards. John Maxwell married Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth. According to the Ardwell family tree, she had issue—

Alexander, who died in Spain.

Samuel.

—, who married John Maxwell of Barfil, parish of Urr, and secondly Robert Maclellan of Gata, parish of Kirkcudbright.

Elizabeth M'Culloch survived her husband, and married secondly, John Brown of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael, and had issue.

Samuel Maxwell succeeded his father. He was one of the tutors and curators of William, Earl of Nithsdale (forfeited in 1715), during his minority. He also was steward-depute of the Stewartry, and had right in ten parishes below water of Urr to name his own deutes. He was appointed in 1686 one of the Royal factors for uplifting the rents of the forfeited estates. He purchased the land of Meikle Balmangan from William Maxwell of Balmangan, and was infeft therein on the 25th July 1676, in virtue of a disposition made in his favour of the same date. This charter was confirmed by the bishop of Dumblane, the superior, and under it infeftment was made on the 25th August 1676. He also purchased Nether Ridick from John Malcolm, and had sasine on the 16th August 1676. Samuel Maxwell

* Thomson's Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

was twice married. The name of his first wife is uncertain. He had issue by her,

William.
Samuel.

He married secondly, in April 1679, Mary Maxwell, the widow of Captain Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield. She is believed to have been the daughter of Major Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan. She was infeft in a liferent annuity out of the lands of Meikle Balmangan, Airds, and Nether Ridick on the 29th May 1679, in implement of her marriage contract with Samuel Maxwell. The issue was,

Edward, of Nether Ridick.
Alexander, of Balmangan.
Lucie.

She survived her husband, Samuel Maxwell, as appears by a tack subscribed by her and her son Edward, dated 17th April 1705. About this time Samuel Maxwell made various family settlements.

William Maxwell, the eldest son by the first marriage, was infeft on the 15th November 1689, in the land of Flats and Hardcroft, under a disposition from his father. This was recorded 13th December 1689. We next learn that, on the 18th August 1690, he had sasine in favour of himself in liferent, and after his decease, of Edward, his son, in the two merk land of Airds, which was recorded on the 18th September following. On the same day Edward had sasine of the five merk land of Nether Ridick, and the five merk land of Airds, with restrictions under disposition of his father.

On the same day Samuel Maxwell gave to himself in liferent, and William, his eldest son, sasine in fee of the six merk land of Nether Ridick, under charter from the bishop of Dunblane.

On the same day his daughter, Lucie Maxwell, had sasine in her favour of an annual rent of sixty pounds Scots, and a principal sum of one thousand pounds Scots, out of the land of Nether Ridick and Airds, but redeemable.

The last of these settlements under the same date, is that sasine was given to Alexander Maxwell in the forty shilling land of Balmangan.

When Samuel Maxwell died is not known, but he was alive on the 28th August 1693, as appears by sasine of that date in favour of his son, William Maxwell, younger of Newlaw, in the land of Castlecreevie, under provision dated 28th August 1693, on a disposition by Jean Robson, which is recorded on the 13th September 1693.

It is supposed that William Maxwell predeceased his father, as he is usually found styled younger of Newlaw, after the latter's decease. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure. She is stated to have married secondly, Samuel Brown of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael. William Maxwell had issue by her,

Alexander.

Alexander Maxwell succeeded his father and grandfather. On the 18th June 1704, Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield got decret against him from the Steward of Kirkcudbright for payment of certain sums of money; and by a decret of the same court dated the 21st February 1705, registered on the 18th April following, the lands of Newlaw, etc., were adjudged to belong to Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, already mentioned, in satisfaction of the sum of one thousand pounds Scots. Though in difficulties, and in constant litigation with creditors, Alexander Maxwell was not immediately ejected from his lands. On the 12th December 1733, he made his will, leaving all his property to Lady Mary, Dowager-Viscountess Montague, widow of Sir George Maxwell of Orchardtoun, and sister of the Countess of Nithsdale, who had befriended him in his adversity, and mentioning that he was about to travel in foreign parts. Decreets of ranking amongst his creditors were pronounced on 23rd July 1741, 1st July 1742, and 18th July 1745. He died without issue, and believed to be unmarried, before Whitsunday 1747.

Samuel, the second son of Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw

v.

F

by his first marriage, is also believed to have been dead before 1747, and to have left no issue.

Edward, the eldest son of Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw by his second marriage, had sasine of the lands, as already mentioned, on the 18th August 1690. He married Grizel Grierson (family not mentioned), and had issue,

Jean, who married John, brother of William Maxwell of Carswada, whom he afterwards succeeded.

Mary.

Edward Maxwell of Nether Ridick, their father, was dead before 21st January 1708. Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan, his brother, was involved in the loss of the Newlaw estate, so as to necessitate his lands being sold for behoof of the Newlaw creditors, as was also the case with the Nether Ridick lands, which belonged to his brother.

The late Robert Maxwell of Breoch, parish of Buittle, was the male representative of the Maxwells of Newlaw and Balmangan. He is succeeded by his son.

The litigation in regard to this property between the heirs male and heirs at law is another example of the state of properties in Galloway in the eighteenth century. John Maxwell of Newlaw got into difficulties, as mentioned at page 79, and, under a contract dated 17th July 1643, granted a right to the land to his brother, Sir William Baillie of Lamington, setting forth that he had undertaken the payment of his debts for the security of his relief; and if Newlaw failed to pay his debts by Whitsunday 1644, and Sir William had to do so for him, he was empowered to sell the lands heritably and irredeemably for his relief, and pay over any surplus to Newlaw. Sir William having to pay Newlaw's debts as his cautioner, and waiting to September 1647 without reimbursement, he then sold the lands to Captain Hugh Maxwell, and was infest accordingly, who, with his successors, became the *assumed* heritable proprietors.

It is believed, however, that Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield had made his claim and obtained the decret against

the lands of Newlaw on the 21st February 1705, when the real owner, Alexander Maxwell, was a minor. The other creditors afterwards lodged their claims, and, aided by Alexander Maxwell, tried to make Hazlefield's claim invalid, but unsuccessfully, as Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield (or, it is believed, his creditors) kept the chief part of the estate, viz., the seventeen merk land of Newlaw. The Maxwells of Newlaw were thus reduced to poverty. An action of reduction brought by Jean Maxwell, the wife of John Maxwell of Caswada, and her sister Mary, against Hazlefield's representatives was ultimately compromised in 1750.

In 1745, the property of Newlaw comprised Clourig, Barr, Gill, Longcroft, Hardcroft, etc. The rents were in butter, cocks, hens, chickens, capons, corn and bear, and were valued at £666, 5s. 4d. Scots per annum.

The lands or estates which belonged to the Maxwells of Newlaw, and their branches, were—

Newlaw . . .	value	£13,291	12	0
Balmangan . . .	„	1,309	3	6
Nether Rerick . .	„	2,926	0	0
Airds	„	2,149	1	8
Castlecreavie, half of	„	1,742	18	2

Scots £21,418 15 4

The value was calculated at twenty-one years' purchase, and the Free Teinds at five years'. The debts from minute of ranking amounted to £34,780, 8s. 5d. The hopeless position of the Newlaw family may be gathered from this.

Newlaw is now owned by David Maitland of Compstone, parish of Twynholm. For his other lands in this parish, see Dundrennan.

ORCHARDTON.

Of the early owners of this property we have no trace. The ancient name is stated to have been Glenshinnoch. The

first owners found by us are the Cairns in the fifteenth century. On the 4th September 1486, we find John Cairns of Orchertona. About 1500, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Agnew of Lochnew, parish of Leswalt, married William Cairns of Orchardtoun; and, in charter dated 5th October 1527, his son William is stated to have married Janet Kennedy. The latter (William) was one of those who slew Thomas Maclellan of Bomby in Edinburgh, on the 11th July 1527. He left one daughter (her Christian name is not given) as his heiress. She married George Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, and had issue—

Edward.

William.

John.

Edward Maxwell succeeded his father and mother in the lands of Drumcoltran and Orchardtoun. On the 10th October 1633, Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, heir (avi materni) of William Cairns of Orchardtoun was infeft in the land; and, on the same date in the two merk land of Glenrue, called Bargallie in (parish) of Monygolfe, (Minnigaff.) The lands of Orchardtoun seem to have been sold by Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran to Robert, eldest son of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, parish of Urr. It is stated that his father lent him 600 merks towards the purchase. He was in possession in December 1640. There appears, however, to have been a wadset in connection with it, as we find that, on the 15th September 1656, Amancht Michell and his spouse had sasine.

Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun married Marion, daughter of Robert, first Lord Kirkcudbright, and had issue—

Robert.

Thomas, married Elizabeth Glendining, heiress of Gelston, parish of Kelton.

Hugh of Cuil.

Anne, married John Maclellan of Borgue, who succeeded as third Lord Kirkcudbright.

He was created a baronet in 1663. On the 22d April 1674, Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun had principal sasine of the land. He died in 1681, and was succeeded by

his eldest son Robert, who was served heir in Orchardtoun and Netherlaw, parish of Rerwick, with Blackbellie, parish of Buittle, on the 20th October 1681. Also, on the 28th February 1682, as the heir of his father of the two and a-half merk land of St. Mary's Isle, and ten merk land of Torrs, parish of Galtway, now in Kirkcudbright. He was twice married—first to Janet, daughter of John Gordon of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, and had issue.

George.

Elizabeth, married James Butler of Stockton, and had a son James, a.p. before 1760.

He had a second wife, but she had no issue, and her name is now unknown.

He married thirdly Margaret, daughter of Henry Maxwell, from Ireland, grandson of the dean of Armagh, who is supposed to have brought to him the estate of Ballycastle, Londonderry, which in 1692 was settled on himself, and Margaret, his wife, in liferent, and their children—should they have any—whom failing on his heirs. There was no issue by this marriage. He died in 1693, and was succeeded by his only son, George. As heir to his father, he had retour of all his lands on the 21st November 1699. He married the Dowager, Lady Mary Montague, daughter of the Marquis of Powis, and sister to the Countess of Nithsdale, and the Viscountess Kenmure. He settled Ballycastle on her for liferent; but, as his stepmother outlived her, she got nothing from it.

On the 23d November 1703, Hugh Maxwell of Dalawinton had sasine of Orchardtoun, etc.

Sir George Maxwell died in 1719 without issue. He was succeeded in the land and baronetcy by Robert, only son of Thomas Maxwell of Gelston, parish of Buittle (second son of Robert of Orchardtoun), by Elizabeth Glendinning, who was served heir to her father, William Glendinning, in the estate of Gelston. While his wife and son (with his family) remained Roman Catholics, Thomas Maxwell had become a Protestant. Sir Robert Maxwell, now of Orchardtown,

married, about 1680, Barbara, daughter of George Maxwell of Munches, parish of Buittle, and had issue—

George.
 Willam } died without issue.
 James }

He married secondly in 1697, Ann, daughter of ———
 Lindsay of Wauchope, and had issue—

Mungo of Glenshinnoch married Mary, daughter of David Cairns of Barnbarroch, parish of Colvend, and had issue—

Robert, who succeeded his cousin, Sir Thomas Maxwell of Orchardton.

Ann.
 Barbara.
 Henrietta.
 Elizabeth.
 Agnes.

Elizabeth married, in 1779, the Rev. William Irving, minister of New Abbey.

Robert of Blackbelly.

When his cousin, Sir George, died in 1719, as we have already stated, Robert Maxwell succeeded him in the baronetcy, etc. There was opposition to his succession to the lands, as these were claimed by Captain James Butler as heir-at-law, he being the son of Sir George Maxwell's only sister Elizabeth, who married James Butler of Stockton. However, Sir Robert was successful in retaining the lands, through an entail on heirs male, made by Sir Robert Maxwell and his son Robert (third) in 1654, by contract with John Gordon of Rusco on the marriage of his daughter with Robert Maxwell, junior.

As the simplest way to establish his right, Sir Robert (fifth of Orchardtoun), on the 20th February 1722, granted a bond for £20,000 sterling, in favour of Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, upon which the latter raised an adjudication against the Orchardtoun estate for payment of it as due to him by Sir Robert the heir male, under the tripartite contract of 1654. Decree was given in favour of Hazlefield, and the Orchardtoun estate adjudged to him on the 27th June 1722. Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield then conveyed the

estate to Sir Robert, who by that means got it relieved of the entail of 1654. Being a Roman Catholic, before he could take advantage of Hazlefield's disposition, he had to sign the formula against popery, which he did on the 12th November 1723. He obtained possession as soon as the decret was given, and got a formal disposition from Hazlefield on the 18th May 1727. We have in this account a little insight into what was so common at one time in Gal-loway in regard to lands.

In Sir Robert's marriage-contract with Ann Lindsay, his second wife, a clause was inserted most injuriously affecting his first wife's issue. In May 1727 he made a settlement in implement of the foresaid contract of marriage. In the litigation which followed on this settlement (of which afterwards) it was stated that the eldest sons of each marriage were professed papists, and as neither of them would renounce popery, Sir Robert was apprehensive of the consequences. He therefore settled Orchardtoun on the heirs male of Mungo, eldest son of the second marriage, whom failing, the heirs female, burdening it with an annuity to trustees for behoof of Mungo; but declaring that if any of the said heirs should be popish and profess the Romish religion, they should lose all right to the estate, which should then devolve on the next heir for the time being of the Protestant reformed religion. Notwithstanding all this, it was in course of litigation alleged to be doubtful if Sir Robert continued a Protestant till his death in 1729. The eldest son, George, was during his father's lifetime, put in possession of Gelston, although it is supposed without any regular title; and on his father's death expected to succeed to Orchardtoun, which, however, the settlement of 1727 was a bar to. He succeeded to the baronetcy. Sir Robert's executors or trustees refused to act, and it was considered doubtful if he possessed the power to make such a settlement. The friends under such circumstances brought about an agreement between the brothers (William and James were dead), by which Mungo gave up for himself

and his heirs all claim on the Orchardtoun estate, and Sir George agreed to convey to him and his heirs, the lands of Glenshinnoch, Kirkmioren, Glen of Screel, Potterland, &c., clear of all debts and incumbrances.

During his father's lifetime (about 1715), Sir George, then George Maxwell younger of Gelston, married Margaret, daughter of — Blacklock, by his wife, Barbara Herries, daughter of William Herries in Flock. They had issue—

Thomas.

Barbara, who married John M'William in Breoch, and had several sons and daughters.

It is stated that at the time of the marriage Margaret Blacklock lived with her stepfather, Thomas M'Minn, who kept a small public house at the Kirkland of Buittle, and that through this the children were left with their grandmother, Mrs M'Minn, and thereby brought up as Protestants. When his wife died is not given to us. He married secondly, Margaret the youngest daughter, and heiress portioner of Francis Maxwell of Breoch, parish of Buittle, and had issue one son,

Robert.

This son was sent for his education to the Jesuit College at Douay, Normandy, in 1736, where he died a few years afterwards.

After 1737 Sir George Maxwell seems to have given up all interest in the Orchardtoun property to his eldest son, and confined himself to Gelston, and the portion of Breoch to which he had right while his wife lived, and where for a time he resided. He died in 1746, and was succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son, Thomas, who on the 6th January 1737 had executed a disposition in implement of his father's agreement with his uncle Mungo. On the 12th January 1740 he was served as nearest lawful male heir of the reformed religion, to Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, his grandfather; and on the 12th February following, obtained a crown charter, and was infeft on the 23d April.

His affairs, however, had become much embarrassed, and on the 19th April 1739 he executed a trust deed, and the trustees were infeft on the 4th July 1740. When his father died in 1746 he succeeded to the baronetcy. He married Henrietta,* the only child of Samuel Brown of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael.

In the end of 1751, he, with the consent of his trustees, sold the eleven merk land of Spottes, parish of Urr. In 1754 his cousin Robert (afterwards Sir Robert), endeavoured to oust him from the estate, but before the litigation came to an end, Sir Thomas died, when his cousin succeeded him.

We have already given in its proper place, at page 86, an account of the father of Sir Robert, viz, Mungo Maxwell of Glenshinnoch and his family. It is stated that he was educated at Douay, the Jesuit College in Flanders, and wished to bring up his family in the same religion. He therefore sent his eldest son Robert to Douay in 1739 for his education, who, disliking it, ran away, and on being taken back, ran away again. His father died about this time, viz, in June or July 1740. He disliked the monastic life so much that on his second escape he enlisted in a French infantry regiment (Brigadier Ruth's). The war between France and Great Britain was then at its height, and in the ranks he fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy. He afterwards obtained a commission, and in the rebellion of 1745, landed as an ensign with the French troops, sent to aid Prince Charles. He fought at Prestonpans, marched into England, returned and fought at Culloden, where he was wounded. He escaped, but suffered much while for months in concealment, and afterwards as a wanderer. His desire was to get back to France, and in the hope of getting to the Isle of Man in a smuggling vessel, he tried to make his way, principally by night, to the Galloway coast, without, it is stated, having any knowledge of his connection with the district. However, he was taken prisoner in the Longwood near Dumfries, and as he still bore his own surname, would have

* Her mother was a daughter of Maclellan of Auchlane. See page 374, Vol. III.

been hanged as a rebel, but fortunately for him in his well-worn uniform coat, he carried his French commission which entitled him to the treatment of a prisoner of war. He was consequently many months in jail at Dumfries. We are told in Mackenzie's History that his old nurse having accidentally seen him, discovered who he was, and made it known publicly, &c., when the magistrates took it up, and his uncle proclaimed him an impostor, &c. It was, however, his cousin, Sir Thomas, who was then in possession of Orchardtoun, and from the account we have, which we believe to be authentic, bestowed great kindness on him. He went back to France on getting his liberty; returned to Scotland in 1749; again went to France; and finally returned to Scotland in 1754, when he took the formula against popery, and commenced his law plea against his cousin, Sir Thomas, on the ground of his father's settlement, alleging that being a minor he was not in a position to make his election of religion, and that he was purposely reared a Roman Catholic, and kept out of the way. The case was carried before the Court of Session, and there the decision was in his favour; but Sir Thomas appealed to the House of Lords, and died before it was decided, when his cousin, the pursuer, succeeded as heir at law, Sir Thomas having left no family.

We give this history rather full, as it is understood to have been the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering." Sir Walter seems to have got a wrong version, which he also did in the story of the "Bride of Lamer-moor" (see Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, Vols. I. and II.), as it was made out to him that Robert Maxwell's uncle was put by his brother (the lad's father) in charge of the lands, and conceived the idea of retaining the property. He therefore circulated a report that the boy was dead, and his father, who had been living in seclusion, dying, he claimed the property as next heir. Meanwhile, the real heir was in the Jesuits' College, and his expenses paid by his uncle unknown to him. From the account* we have

* In regard to this and the histories of the various branches of the Maxwells, we are indebted to the late Robert Maxwell of Breoch, who with his father had taken great interest in the subject.

given, this statement is not borne out. His cousin held the lands in direct line.

Sir Robert Maxwell, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Maclellan of Barscobe, parish of Balmaclellan, which appears in sasine, dated 4th January 1780.

He built a good residence on the property, and spent much time in farming, which we think caused his ruin, as he became a shareholder in the Ayr bank, established as a speculation under the name of Douglas, Heron & Co., which commenced in 1760, and stopped payment in 1773. It was intended to be a boon to speculators in land, and land improvers, by making advances to them. On the 28th April 1778, there was a renunciation from George Home, manager for Douglas, Heron & Co. to Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, Bart., of the land of Glenshinnoch; and on the 27th May 1788, sasine granted in favour of James Douglas of Orchardton, merchant in London, of the land of Orchardton, held by the Bank of Scotland for an advance of £25,000.

Sir Robert Maxwell became a ruined man, and had to leave Orchardtoun. A small pittance only was reserved, on which he and Lady Maxwell lived. He died suddenly in September 1786, whilst on the road to visit the Earl of Selkirk. He left no issue.

As we have shown James Douglas, merchant in London, had sasine, and became the owner of Orchardton. In 1799, the farms were Glenshinnoch, Milnhall, Miln of Auchencairn, and Craigraw. The valuation then was £347. It is evident, we think, that part of the land had been added to other properties. James Douglas was the grandson of William Douglas, the founder of the town of Castle Douglas, parish of Kelton, which see. He was also styled of Gretna Green, Dumfries. As already mentioned, he was a merchant in London. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Douglas of Worcester. She was probably the daughter of his uncle William, as will be found under Castle Douglas. He had issue—

William.
Sara.

Mary, of Almonness, parish of Buittle, who married William Rose Robinson, Clermiston, Midlothian. He was an advocate, and sheriff of Lanarkshire. They had issue.—See Almonness.

Matilda, married William Maitland. She succeeded to Gelston, parish of Kelton.

William appears to have died either young, or unmarried, for his eldest sister, Sara, succeeded to Orchardton. She married Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Maxwell, 30th Regiment, fourth son of David Maxwell of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth. He died in 1853, without issue. His wife died on the 28th March 1874, aged eighty-eight years, and was succeeded by her nephew, the Rev. George Robinson of Almonness, parish of Buittle, where the particulars will be found. He lately assumed the name of Douglas in addition to his own. He died 30th January 1878.

The farms now are Orchardton, Screel, and the two small farms of Chapelyard and Thornglass.

Pont in his map, spells Screel as Skyill. The name is a corruption of the Norse skrida, which is for a land slip on a hill side. It is also used for the black streaks on a mountain side from old slips. Jamieson renders it, a large rocky mountain nigh the sea. The old name for the Orchardton estate was Glenshinnoch, which seems to be derived from the Cymric word sinach, a mere, a landmark, a ridge, with the Gaelic prefix gleann, corrupted to glen.

In 1684, Symson mentions the house at Orchardton. There is a statement that the Castle of Kirkcudbright also belonged to the Maxwells of Orchardton at one time, and that their arms appear on the building, being those assigned by the Lyon Office to John Maxwell, Lord Herries, after his marriage with Agnes Herries. It is further stated that on a part of the building appears the words, "This is the House of Herries." We did not observe it; and think there is some mistake. There were intermarriages, as will be found at page 84, and in Vol. III., page 374. This may have given rise to the statement. We believe that the wood of the roof, &c., of Orchardton House was obtained from Kirkcudbright Castle. Until ruined, the owners were the Lords Kirkcudbright.

The following is from a sketch of Orchardton Tower, kindly taken for us by W. M'L. Harper, Castle Douglas.*



AUCHENCAIRN.

The earliest notice which we have of this property shows that it formed a part of the abbey lands of Dundrennan; and that Edward Maxwell, the commendator, who was the third son of John Maxwell, Lord Herries, on the 28th January 1567-68, with consent of the chapter of the abbey, granted a charter in favour of his brother James, of the lands of Achincarne and others. It was confirmed by charter, dated 1st March 1576-7. He again was succeeded by his illegitimate brother, John Maxwell of Newlaw, and again on his death, they reverted to the commendator, who had assumed the name of Baillie, having married the heiress of Lamington. We next find the Cairns in possession, and that on the 31st July 1593, Hugh was served heir to his brother, Archibald Cairn. We gather nothing more until July 1665, when William Cairns of Kip had sasine of the lands of Auchincairn. We next learn that in June 1667, Edward Cairns of Torr, and Edward his son had sasine of ane quarter of the lands of Auchencairn. Our next inform-

* Author of "Rambles in Galloway."

ation is that on the 22d September 1675, David Cairns, younger of Torrs, and Margaret Hathorne, his spouse, had principal sasine of the four of the eight merk land of Auchencairne and land of Little Forest. Then we learn that on the 24th December 1686, William Gordon of Culvennan, had principal sasine of the land of Auchenfad. The lands of Torr and Auchencairn seem to have been closely united; and on the 13th May 1715, John Cairns of Torr had sasine of the four merk land of Auchencairn, etc. On the 29th November 1738, William Cairns, younger of Torr, had sasine of the lands of Auchencairn, etc. We have again to refer to the farm of the three merk land Meikle Auchenfad; etc., which Charles, second son of the deceased William Stewart of Shambelly, had sasine of on the 23d February 1740. We next find a curious entry, dated 21st May 1783, when William Nicol, one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh, had sasine of an annual rent offering of £1000 sterling, furth of the lands of Auchencairn belonging to Edward Cairns, younger of Torr. What this conveyed we do not quite understand; but it confirms what we have already stated that Torrs and Auchencairn both belonged to the Cairns.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when the farms of Auchencairn, Auchenfad, and Auchnabouy were owned by John Culton of Auchnabouy. A few years ago, Ivie Mackie, born in 1805 (son of James Mackie, Girvan), in business in Manchester, etc., purchased the lands of Auchencairn. He married in 1834, Agnes, second daughter of the late John Gladstone, Castle Douglas, and had issue—

James Todd, born 1843, married, first, Constantia Mary, only daughter of the late Thornton Raleigh Trevelyan of Nether Witton Hall, Northumberland, and had issue—

Constance Flora.

He owned Monkcastle, Cumberland. He died in 1873.

Ivie.

John Gladstone.

Stuart. Drowned in Balcary bay while bathing on 18th August 1875.

Elizabeth, married J. J. Filder, Manchester.

Jessie M'Blain, married Thomas Filder, Manchester.

Jane Gladstone, married W. Warner, Mancheste .

Ivie Mackie, died in 1873, and his two youngest sons, John and Stuart succeeded to Auchencairn, etc. The youngest was drowned as already mentioned.

The farms are Rascarrel, Farhills and Mossend, Auchenfad, and some small portions of land, to which were lately added the farms of Mains of Netherlaw, Chapelton, Barcheskie, Craigraploch, and Chapelhill, etc. A little to the south stands the old house of Auchencairn, which for some time was the residence of the Cultons of Auchenabouy. A new residence was built by Major Culton of Auchenabouy, which he named Nutwood, the policy approaching the water's edge.

Auchencairn is from the Gaelic *achadh-carn*, the field of the cairn. *Achanfad*, corrupted to *Auchenfad*, is the long fields. The other names will be found under separate accounts.

NETHERLAW, ETC.

The farms of Netherlaw, Chapelton, Barcheskie, Craigraploch and Chapelhill, etc., until lately, formed one property in the parish. We cannot tell whether all of them belonged to the Abbey of Dundrennan, but it is more than probable. We have specially mentioned that Chapelton was part of the abbey lands, as it was included with others mentioned elsewhere belonging to different owners, and granted by charter, with consent of the chapter of the abbey, by Edward Maxwell or Baillie, to his brother James, under date 28th January 1567-8, and confirmed by charter dated 1st March 1576-7, from King James VI. James Maxwell was succeeded by his illegitimate brother John, and at his death, the lands reverted to his brother, Edward Maxwell or Baillie of Lamington, the commendator. We next find that Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes, second son of John Maxwell, Lord Herries, and Agnes, Lady Herries, was infeft in the nine pound land of Netherlaw, along with his wife, Elizabeth Gordon (the widow of Alexander Maclellan of Gelston), on the 27th April 1577, also in the east side of Netherlaw,

on the 2nd January 1584. On 3rd August 1593, by agreement made with Gilbert Maclellan of Galtway and William Maclellan of Auchlane, parish of Kelton, he acquired the land of West of Town, and the lands of Netherlaw, with teinds. We next trace that Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, on the 31st October 1615, had retour of Netherlaw and Balcheskie; and on the 20th December 1616, that Alexander, son of Thomas M'Dowall, was served heir to Chapelthouse. Then, in April 1629, Marion Maclellan had sasine of the land of Netherlaw, followed in May 1635 by John Moreson. The last was doubtless a wadset, and such were the following. On the 6th October 1653, and 17th October 1666, Marie Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, and her sister Anne, who succeeded her, had sasine. Also on the 24th September 1664, Matthew M'Kell, apothecary in Edinburgh, had sasine.

Robert, son of Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtown, was served heir to his father on the 20th October 1681, in the lands of Netherlaw, etc.

We again come to Chapelton, and learn that, in May 1684, Henry Ranken, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Chapelthouse, etc. This, doubtless, was a wadset. On the 1st December 1699, Charles, heir of his brother, Patrick Maclellan of Colline, had retour of the land of Chapelthouse. Following this, on the 15th June 1716, James Lindsay, second son to William Lindsay of Mains, heir of tailzie to Charles Maclellan, had sasine of the five lib. land of Chapelton, and three merk land of Meiklehass, etc.

We have again to return to Netherlaw, and find that on the 30th March 1731, Anthony M'Kie, late of Holme, brother-german to Alexander M'Kie of Falgown, had sasine of the land of Netherlaives, Easter and Wester. In 1736, Anthony M'Kie continued in possession. Again, on the 17th November 1740, Anthony Heron, third son to Patrick Heron of Heron, now designed Patrick M'Kie of Netherlaw, had sasine of the lands of Netherlaw, East and West, Balchester, Chapelton, etc.

On the 21st October 1751, Sir Thomas Maxwell of Orchardtoun had sasine of East and West Netherlaw. On the 28th March 1798, Patrick Heron of Heron had sasine of the land of Netherlaw and others, with the teinds and pertinents, on trust, with disposition, etc., and on the 21st June 1800, he again had sasine of Balcheskie and others on crown charter. The farms then owned by him were Netherlaw Parks and Barcheskie, Outer Netherlaw, Chappelton, Place Crofts and Nether Miln.

The land was obtained possession of by purchase, we think, by Samuel Douglas, the fifth son of John Douglas of Newton or Castle Douglas, parish of Kelton, which see. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stephenson of London, and had issue, an only child,

Elizabeth Stephenson.

She married, 22nd October 1816, Sir Robert Abercromby, baronet, of Birkenbog, Banffshire, and had issue,

George Samuel, born 1824, present baronet, and of Birkenbog.

Samuel Douglas, born 1825, 42nd Highlanders, died at Bermuda, 1847.

Robert, in the army, born 1833. Killed at the battle of the Alma, 1854.

David James, born 1837.

Elizabeth, married in 1843 to Captain Wm. Munro.

Jane, married in 1843 to Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Colquhoun and Luss. She died in 1844.

Mary Grace, married in 1848 to Cosmo W. Gordon of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire.

Charlotte Georgiana.

Roberta Henrietta, married in 1853 to Edwin Hare Dashwood.

Constance Helena, married in 1853 the Hon. James Grant, 2nd son of the late Earl of Seafeld.

Sophia Anne Adelaide, twice married. 1st, to Henry A. Abercrombie Hamilton, and divorced in 1863. 2nd, in 1864, to John W. Rimington.

Frances Emily, married, in 1862, Sir William Forbes, baronet, of Craigievar.

Sir Robert Abercromby died in 1855, and his wife, Elizabeth Stevenson Douglas, on the 28th December 1863. For further particulars see Black Park, Crossmichael parish.

The farms mentioned at the commencement were recently

sold to Ivie Mackie's trustees, and now form part of Auchencairn.

The derivations of the names are not quite clear in every instance. Netherlaw is nearer-law. The latter word we have given under Newlaw. Chapelton is the farm, etc., at the chapel, in fact, church land. Barcheskie seems to be from the Gaelic bar-cas-chreay, the hill or summit, with or of, the steep rock. Craigraploch, we think, must be craig-ra, with ploch from plodach, the Gaelic for the craig at the miry road. Chapelhill is in the same sense as Chapelton.

OVERLAW, ETC.

We have to repeat the same as regards the farms of Overlaw, Bentudor, Balig, Auchenleck, with the small holdings of part of the farm of Forest, Bengairn, Greenhill, Summerhill, and Glenhead, etc., as we have had to do of many others, that we cannot trace the early owners, or the estates to which they originally belonged. On the 5th August 1550, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Buittle, etc., had retour of Jakleig or Balig (we presume they are the same), which is the first information found; but it is to be remembered that at this time the Maxwells were rising in importance, and obtained in one way or other retour of lands, the possession of which is not quite clear. Of Auchenleck and Forest we have more certain information, as they formed a part of the abbey lands of Dundrennan, and, with consent of the chapter, the commendator, Edward Maxwell or Baillie of Lamington, granted a charter of these and other lands to his brother, James Maxwell, who was succeeded by his illegitimate brother, John Maxwell of Newlaw, and at his death they reverted to the commendator, Edward Maxwell or Baillie. The charter was confirmed by King James VI. on the 1st March 1576-7. They were not long retained by the Maxwells, as Auchenleck was purchased on the 24th October 1587 from John

Stewart, fiar, by Bratill (?), son and heir to Patrick M'Cartney in Auchenlick, for £207, 13s. 4d. Scots; and at the same time the five shilling land of Auchenleck was sold to John, son of Adam M'Cartney.

What we have stated in regard to the possession of Balig by the Maxwells is supported by the fact that, on the 5th July 1608, Robert, son of Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, was served heir to Overlaw and Balig. We also learn from the War Committee Book that, in December 1640, William Maclellane was of Overlaw. Again, on the 13th June 1648, John, son and heir of Thomas, Lord Kirkcudbright had retour of the same farm.

Of Balig we have again information which shows that the Maxwells must have obtained the superiority, if not the actual possession. On the 10th August 1643, James Maxwell of Innerwick, heir and brother of William Maxwell of Kirkhouse, had retour of Jakleg (Balig). Then on the 6th October 1653, Mary, Countess of Buccleuch; and, on the 17th October 1661, Anne, her sister, who succeeded as Countess, had retour; followed in June 1666 by David Dunbar of Baldoon, who had sasine of the farm.

We also find Balig included in the list of lands of which John, Viscount Nithsdale had retour, on the 6th April 1670, which, as we have more than once already stated in connection with other lands, could only relate to the superiority.

Again on the 28th February 1672, William Maclellan in Collin had principal sasine of the land of Balig; followed, on the 1st March of the same year, by John Cutlar of Orroland, who had also principal sasine.

We must now go back to January 1666, when William, son to Thomas Hutton of Arkland had sasine of the land of Auchinleck. This, however, could only have been a wadset.

The farm of Overlaw was retained by the Maclellans till 1671, when it passed to William Montgomerie, who, as heir (avi maternis) of William Maclellan, had retour on the 3d January of that year; and again, in May 1674, had sasine of Overlaw, etc. The land of Auchenleck continued in the possession of the M'Cartneys.

On the 20th August 1675, George, son of Bartholomew M'Cartney, sometime in Auchinleck, had principal sasine of the ten shilling land of Auchinleck.

On the 1st December 1718, James M'Cartney, eldest son to the deceased George M'Cartney in Belfast, had sasine of the ten shilling land of Auchinleck ; and again, on the 21st May 1719, James M'Cartney of Auchinleck, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, had sasine of the ten shilling land of the twenty shilling land of Auchinleck. We learn nothing more until 1799, when Overlaw and Balig were possessed by the Earl of Selkirk, who had purchased these farms. Bentudor is not mentioned in the valuation roll for that year. Over Auchinleck continued in the possession of the M'Cartneys, the Earl of M'Cartney being the owner. He was employed on several diplomatic missions, and particularly the well-known embassy to the Emperor of China. For his services he was first made a Knight of the Bath ; then an Irish Baron in 1776 ; a Viscount in 1793 ; an Earl in 1794 ; and in 1796 a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron MacCartney of Parkhurst, Surrey, and Auchinleck, Kirkcudbright. He married Jane, a daughter of the Earl of Bute, and dying in 1806 without issue, the title became extinct. When the farm was sold we do not learn, but in 1819 Auchinleck was then owned by a Mrs Hume. That the MacCartneys held a position in the Stewartry is to be gathered from the estate so named in Kirkpatrick-Durham parish, now known by the foreign designation Walton Park.

In 1844, we find Balig the portion of Lady Katherine Halket, youngest daughter of Dunbar-Hamilton, fourth Earl of Selkirk, and wife of John Halkett, fourth son of Sir Wedderburne Halkett of Pitfirrane, Fifeshire. She died in 1848. In the same year, James Henry was the owner of Auchinleck.

All the farms mentioned at the commencement of this account are now owned by the Earl of Selkirk.

We have shown that Overlaw passed with an heiress from the ownership of the Maclellans. It is stated, however,

that a younger son of a previous generation, named Alexander, settled in Colmonell in Ayrshire, married, and had a son named John, and a daughter. The son, as mentioned, was in Craignell, and married Jean Alexander. He had issue—a son named Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Alexander of Drumnochrian. There was a contract of marriage dated 21st May 1716. Thomas succeeded his father in his farm, and about 1736 obtained a lease of Cundry.

Thomas had issue—twelve children. The eldest was John, who held a lease of the farm of Cundry until his death, about 1799. He was thrice married, and had issue by his second marriage—James and John. The eldest settled in Ayr as a merchant and ship owner. He married Helen, daughter of William Murdoch, merchant, Ayr, and had issue—three sons and three daughters. The eldest is James, chartered accountant, Glasgow, now residing in London. He married Wilhelmina Boyd, daughter of Doctor Andrew Simpson, formerly of Newton Stewart. He has had issue—five sons and three daughters. The eldest, James, a chartered accountant, Glasgow, died in 1866. The second, Walter, is a civil engineer, Bombay.

We give these particulars, as the representation of the Maclellans of Overlaw, is claimed by James Maclellan.

The meaning of law we have already given under Newlaw, as low ground, and also referring to hills. Over, means here, upper.

On the farm of Auchenleck there is an iron mine worked by a London firm who have other mines in the parish. It is at present let at a nominal rent.

Under St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright parish, we have given a derivation to Balig. In Bengairn we have a corruption from the Gaelic beann or beine, a hill; and gurna, a cave, a place of concealment. It is now so spelled, but we consider the suffix should be cairn, as mentioned in our account of the parish. Auchenleck is a corruption of the Gaelic achadh-leac, the field of the tombstones, etc.

Bentudor seems to us to mean here the hill at the east point or boundary, being from the Gaelic beinne-tu-oir.

HAZLEFIELD, &c.

The farms of Over Hazlefield, Stockmoss, and Standingstone are now one property. Of the early owners nothing is traced except a Bernard Gordon of Hesselfield under date 1st July 1585. The Maxwells are found by us, when Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, had retour on the 31st October 1615.

The Huttons of Arkland, who had obtained that property in the parish of Kelton, had numerous wadsets on lands in the Stewartry, and Nether Hassilfield was included in sasine of January 1666. We next learn that Robert Maxwell, son to Umqll Edward Maxwell of Balmangan, had sasine in February 1668 of the land of Overhessilheid, &c., along with Marie Maxwell his spouse, who appears to have been his cousin, and daughter of Major Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan. They had issue, so far as known,

Robert, who succeeded.

Again, in January 1669, he had sasine as Captain Robert Maxwell of Overhessilfield. Then on the 15th January 1679, Robert Maxwell, eldest lawful son to Captain Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, had sasine of the four merk land thereof. Although not so stated, there can be no doubt that his father was then dead, as his mother married secondly, in April 1679, Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw.

With reference to the farm of Stockane or Stockmoss, it formerly formed a part of the lands belonging to Dundrennan Abbey, which, with others, Edward Maxwell or Baillie, the commendator, with consent of the chapter, gave a charter dated 28th January 1567-8, in favour of his brother, James Maxwell. See Newlaw. The charter was confirmed by King James VI. on the 1st March 1576-7.

We learn nothing more until the 1st December 1699, when Charles, heir of his brother, Patrick Maclellan of Colline, had retour of Stocken (Stockmoss). To return to Hazlefield, on the 18th January 1704, Robert Maxwell, to whom it then belonged, obtained a decret from the stewart of Kirkcudbright, for payment of certain sums of money, and by a decret of the same court, dated 21st February 1705, and recorded 18th April, the lands of Newlaw, &c., were adjudged to belong to the said Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, in satisfaction of the accumulated sum of £1000 Scots. On the 11th June 1706 he had sasine of the four merk land of Hazlefield. It would appear that this Robert Maxwell was of the farm of Blackbelly, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield: probably they were cousins. We learn this from sasine dated 2d May 1749, which states that Ann, Harriet, Helen, and Louisa Maxwell, daughters of the deceased Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield and Blackbelly, procreate betwixt him and the deceased Elizabeth Maxwell his spouse, who was a daughter of the deceased Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, had sasine of the lands of Newlaw in the same parish. There was also another sasine of the same date, when Helen and Louisa Maxwell, daughters of the deceased Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, had sasine of the four merk land of Over Hazlefield, &c.

Helen, third daughter of Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, married Robert Ferguson of Balefils, (?) as shown by contract of marriage, dated 27th January 1747. They had issue an only daughter, Helen, who married Robert, only son of John Welsh of Craigenputtoch (Dumfriesshire).

We learn nothing more until 1799 when Over Hazlefield formed part of the estate of Dundrennan, then owned by Thomas Cairns; and Stocking (Stockmoss) by Robert Welsh of Colline. In 1819 William M'Adam was the owner of Over-Hazlefield. In 1844 James Thomson, now deceased, was the owner of the three farms mentioned at the commencement of this account; and now in charge of his trustees.

It is stated that on the 15th May 1568, Queen Mary slept at Hazlefield, the second night after her flight from Langside, and as a remembrance, presented the family (Maxwells) with a small ring containing a ruby.

Hazlefield is easily understood in the ordinary sense, but it is not improbable the prefix here is from the Norse *hasla*, meaning a field marked out by hasel-poles for a duel or fight. If so, an interest is attachable to the ground, which as a hazel-copse it could never convey.

Stockmoss, in the first syllable, is from the Norse *stokkr*, a trunk, block, or log of wood, no doubt referring to the trunks of trees found in mosses or peat beds. Blackbelly we are inclined to think is from the Norse *blandr-boeli*, the wet or miry dwelling place.

ORROLAND.

We have no reliable information in regard to the early history of this property. The first family found in connection with it are the Cutlars, and as they obtained the land from the monks of Dundrennan, it is so far certain that the Church had obtained possession in some way or other. The charter is stated to have been granted in 1437 by Henry, abbot, to Henry Cutlar, which was confirmed by the pope. According to tradition the first of the Cutlars who came to the parish was employed in sharpening the tools of the masons engaged in the erection of Dundrennan Abbey, and thereby acquired the name of Cutlar.* Whether or not their history, we cannot state, but it seems a very probable one, and as we have had occasion to write elsewhere, ancient Galloway traditions are seldom wrong in the main, although they may sometimes be in regard to dates, &c. It is certain from the grant that the Cutlars were in favour with the Church, and for obtaining land or advancement in any way, no better patron could be possessed in these times. From the time of Henry Cutlar in 1437, we have to go to

* War Committee Book.

the seventeenth century, before we again find any mention made of the family ; but prior to this we have to state that from a transumpt given on the 5th February 1579, by Homer Maxwell, commissary of Dumfries, at the instance of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, we learn of infestment being given by Umq^{le} Sir John Lauder, notary public, on the 13th June, 1538, on precept by Henry, bishop of Candida Casa, and king's chaplain of Stirling, and perpetual commendator of the monastery of Dundrennan, in favour of Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton, and Edward, his lawful son, the younger, &c., of the land of Neyer Redik, &c. It is necessary to mention that it is evident there were two distinct two and a half lands of Nether Rerick, the one portion belonging to the Maxwells of Newlaw, and the other to the Maxwells of Breoch, parish of Buittle. The farms of Fagra and Upper Reddick, which now form a portion of the property, also at one time belonged to the Abbey of Dundrennan, which Edward Maxwell or Baillie, with consent of the chapter of the abbey, granted a charter of, with other lands, to his brother James, under date, 28th January 1566-7, and confirmed by charter from King James VI., dated 1st March 1576-7. James was succeeded by his illegitimate brother, John Maxwell of Newlaw, and at his death they reverted to the commendator, Edward Maxwell or Baillie of Lamington. Robert, second son of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, succeeded to Nether Redik, under a charter from his father dated 4th January 1577. This charter was granted for a certain sum of money, paid to Edward Maxwell in his urgent and known necessity, by William Redik of Dalbatye, the father of Janet, who was married to Robert, his second son, on the 14th January 1577. Confirmation was given by Edward (Maxwell), perpetual commendator of Dundrennan, with assent of John, Lord Herries. Robert Maxwell and James Redik were infest on the 8th April 1578.

Edward Maxwell of Breoch, eldest son of Robert Maxwell of Breoch, &c., succeeded to Nether Redik, and was retoured on the 13th October 1607. Robert, son of Edward Max-

well, who ultimately succeeded, appears to have alienated Nether Rerik. There was a Hew Maxwell of Nether Redik in 1631, but neither his family nor what he exactly possessed is known.

We have now to return to the Cutlars. As we have already mentioned, Henry Cutlar was the owner in 1437, but we learn nothing more until the 23rd November 1620, when John was served heir to his father, John Cutlar of Orroland. He had also a sister named Margaret, to whom he was served heir on the 5th January 1648. In December 1840, John Cutlar was infest in Orroland. Another of the same name, John, had sasine in May 1666, and again in April 1668. Probably one and the same individual. This is all that can be traced in the seventeenth century.

In regard to some of the farms which now belong to the property, we find, on the 14th December 1636, that James, son of David Ramsay of Torbaine, had sasine of Nether Reddick, followed on the 5th August 1650, by his brother David. It appears that Nether Ridik had become owned by John Malcolm, as Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw purchased the land from him, and had sasine on the 16th August 1676. On the 29th May 1679, it was one of the farms in which his second wife, Marie Maxwell, was infest in liferent, in implement of her marriage contract.

Then, in August 1684, Henry Ranken, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, had sasine of the same farm. This was no doubt a wadset. On the 18th September 1690, we, however, find that Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw had principal sasine in liferent, and William, his eldest son, in fie, of the six merk land of Nether Reddick, granted by the bishop of Dumblane. Afterwards, on the same day, his son Edward had also sasine, and is styled of Nether Redick. He married Grizel Grierson, by whom he had two daughters,

Jean, who married John, brother of William Maxwell of Caswada, whom he afterwards succeeded.

Mary.

Edward Maxwell of Nether Ridick was dead before 21st January 1708.

The land of Nether Ridick was so much involved with the Newlaw estate as to compel the sale for the behoof of the Newlaw creditors. In 1745, the gross rental of Nether Redik was £196, 12s. Scots, less the teinds and feu duty, £57, 5s. 4d., leaving a net rental of £139, 6s. 8d. Scots.

We have again to revert to the Cutlars. John Cutlar, already mentioned, seems to have had issue, so far as known,

Archibald.

Robert, of Argrennan.

Archibald Cutlar was in possession of Orroland on the 16th July 1700. He married Mary Gordon, but her family is not mentioned. On the 11th June 1708, she had sasine as his wife. On the 13th May 1709, Archibald Cutlar of Orroland had sasine of the six merk land of Over Rerick, and five and a-half merk land of Orroland. Archibald appears to have had issue,

Roger,

who succeeded him. He may have had others, but, as too often happens, only the heir is mentioned. We find that, on the 24th October 1750, Roger Cutlar of Orroland had sasine of the six and a-half merk land of Over Rerick, and five merk land of Orroland. Whom Roger Cutlar married, or whether married, we do not learn. He was, however, either succeeded by his daughter or relative,* who married Sir Alexander Lawrie of Maxwelltown. They had issue Anne,† who married Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire, who was chosen as M.P. in 1717. In 1799, we find Mrs Anne Lawrie-Cutlar in possession. The farms then were, Orroland, Over Rerwick, Fagra, Barrend, and a Croft. The Fergusons are the descendants of John of Craigdarroch, living in 1484, whose family is stated to have obtained the lands in the 13th century. Alexander, already

* We regret that this is not given in a more distinct form, but the difficulty of getting information in other cases has kept us from wasting more time over the work.

† She was the celebrated "Annie Laurie" who refused William Douglas of Fingland. Further particulars are given in the proper place.

mentioned, had obtained with his wife the lands of Orroland, and had issue,

Robert Cutlar.

His son, Robert Cutlar, passed as barrister-at-law, and went to Calcutta, where he practised with success, making a handsome fortune. He returned home and was elected M.P. for Kirkcudbright in 1826. He succeeded to Orroland about 1828. In 1834, he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and made a member of the Privy Council. He married, in 1832, Marie Josephine Auger, and had issue,

Robert Cutlar, born 1836.

Adelaide, married Monsieur De Forcado, half brother of the late Marshal St. Arnaud.

Robert Cutlar-Fergusson succeeded his father in 1838 to Craigdarroch and Orroland. He married, in 1854, Ella Frances Catherine, only daughter of Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. (the historian), and had issue,

Robert Cutlar, born 1855.

Archibald William, born 1856.

Alexander Edward, born 1857, died 1859.

Robert Cutlar-Fergusson succeeded his father in 1859. His mother married secondly, in 1861, the Hon. James Charmagne Dormer, then Major 13th Regiment Light Infantry, second son of Lord Dormer, and by him has issue.

Arms—Argent—a lion rampant, azure, on a chief gules, a star between a cross crosslet fitchée, and a rose, of the field.

Crest—A dexter hand, grasping a broken spear, bendways—proper.

Motto—Vi et arto.

The farms now are Orroland, Fagra, Upper Riddick and Kirklands, Shawhill, Riddick Park, Upper and Mid Barend, etc.

Pont spells Orroland as Orollann. The meaning is not clear to us. The prefix may be from the Scottish orrow or orra, spare, not appropriated. In the Norse it is fair. Barend

we have given under Glenlaggan, parish of Parton. *Fagra* is Norse and means fair. It is usually with some other word when applied to places. As *fagra-túna*, a fair abode, etc. Riddick will be found mentioned in our account of the parish, and also under Dalbeattie. The other names it is not necessary to notice.

KIRKCARSEWELL, ETC.

The farms of West and East Kirkcarsewell, Barclay, Culnaghtree, Drungans, Nether Hazlefield, etc., are now grouped as one property in the parish. They seem to have originally belonged to different estates, and become detached, thus making it exceedingly difficult to trace the early owners. The first information found by us is in regard to the farm of Barclay, which, on the 15th February 1493-4, belonged to John Herries, who is styled of Berclay. It soon afterwards passed to the Murrays of Broughton. On the 20th July 1518, John Murray of Broughton (parish of Whit-horn), and Janet M'Culloch, his spouse, obtained a charter of the land of Barclay. Then we find that, on the 14th May 1586, Hew Maxwell of Culnachtrie borrowed 200 merks from Herbert Gledstanes, burgess of Kirkcoubrie, whom he infetted in the land of Drummorie, parish of Dunrod (now Borgue). We next have an illustration of the manner in which families have branched off in Galloway, as we find, on the 4th December 1610, that Alexander, son of James Murray in Solodzeoche (so spelled), had retour of the one and a third merk land of Barclay. This was only a portion of the land. There can be little doubt that the James Murray referred to was one of the Broughton family. In the days we write of, younger sons got the liferent of farms which they cultivated. Their children, however, had to shift for themselves. It is from this that descendants of the old families are to be found in the humblest positions in life. We next find Kirkcarsell and Barclay coupled together, of which Robert, son of Thomas M'Clellan of

Nuntoun, had retour on the 28th October 1617. Of Culnaightrie we first find mention in 1640, when Robert Maxwell was the owner, and Mary Murray is mentioned as his wife. Barclay we trace on the 30th March 1647, when David, son of David Arnot of Barcaple, had retour of the five merk land of Barclay. Culnaightrie again changed ownership in January 1666. William, son to Thomas Hutton of Arkland, had sasine of the land of Culnachtrie, etc. About this time Sir David Dunbar of Baldoun (parish of Kirkinner), had numerous wadsets over lands in the Stewartry, and amongst them, in April 1670, he had sasine of the lands of Culnathtrie, Drumgans, Netherthistfield, etc.

The one and a third merk land of Barclay seems to have been retained by the Murrays previously mentioned, on the 24th May 1670, James in Inchkeill, Ireland, son of Alexander Murray of Blackcraig, had retour of the same. Culnaightrie we next find owned by Charles Lindsay in 1678, who is then styled of Culnuchtrie, and on the 12th January of that year, had principal sasine of the lands of Nether Hazlefield, Drumgans, etc.

Of the farm of Nether Hazlefield, Robert Maxwell, eldest lawful son to Captain Robert Maxwell of Heslefield, had principal sasine of the merkland of Nether Hazlefield on the 15th January 1679.

Then on the 1st June 1680, Robert, son of the Reverend Thomas Wylie, minister of Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the five merk land of Barclay. We are inclined to think that this was only a wadset.

Charles Lindsay of Culnaightrie, appears to have had an only daughter, Margaret, who had principal sasine of the land on the 26th December 1690. There was another family of the name of Lindsay who had an interest in the parish, viz. of Wauchope (written in the records Amchop); and on the 3d April 1691, Mungo and William Lindsay, elder and younger, of Wauchope, had principal sasine of the four and a-half merk land of Nether Hazlefield, etc.

We next find that on the 18th October 1694, the Reverend James Crystie, late minister at Kirkinner, and

Helen and Marion Maxwells lawful daughters to umqle John Maxwell of Cliftoun, had sasine of the land of Kirkcarsell, etc. We think there can be little doubt that this was only a wadset. The last information which we gather from the records, is dated 10th March 1747, when James Murray, only lawful son of Alexander Murray of Broughton, had sasine of the lands of Kirkcarsewell, Drumbuie, Barclay, etc. In 1799, the farms owned by Alexander Murray of Broughton were, Drumbuie, East and West Kirkcarsell, Barclay, Culnaightry, Nether Auchenleck, Nether Hazlefield, Drungans, and Blackford. The names of the farms which now appear on the present valuation roll we have already given, and are owned by the heir-at-law, H. G. Murray-Stewart of Cally, parish of Girthon.

We may mention that according to the parish Statistical Account, Kirkcarsewell, etc. is stated to have been the first land acquired in the Stewartry by the Murrays of Broughton, which was by marriage with a daughter of Murray of Cockpool, Dumfriesshire. This may be so, but it does not appear by what we have given from the records. It is also stated that Culnaightry was anciently called Colnachtyr. This is the spelling given by Pont in his map. It may be derived from the Gaelic *cul-nach-traigh*, and may mean, backlying from the shore. Drungans, is possibly from the Norse *drangr*, a rock. Kirkcarsewell is given by Pont as *Kirkar-fell*, with a chapel near to, which is Norse, *kirke-ar-fell* meaning the kirk at the river at the hill. Drumbuie, as stated elsewhere, is the Gaelic *druim*, a hill, a ridge and buie, the Norse for a dweller, an inhabitant. Auchenleck is the Gaelic for the field of the flat flag stones, or tomb stones. Barclay we are inclined to think, is the same as Barclye, from the Gaelic *bar*, and *cliathach*, a ridge, or slope of a hill. We find that Pont spells it Barcly which confirms what we have written.

An iron mine is being worked on the farm of Culnaightrie by a London firm, at a nominal rent at present.

RASCARREL, ETC.

To which property the farms of Rascarrel and Farhills of Rascarrel originally belonged is not clear. The land subsequently was owned by the Abbey of Dundrennan; and Edward Maxwell, third son of John Maxwell, Lord Herries, being commendator, with consent of the chapter of the abbey, gave a charter of Rascarrel, and other land to his brother James, dated 28th January 1567-8. It was confirmed by charter, dated 1st March 1576-7. He was succeeded by his illegitimate brother, John Maxwell of Newlaw, and at his death, all reverted into the possession of the commendator, Edward, who had assumed the name of Baillie, having married the heiress of Lamington. The next owners found by us are the Lindsays. We learn that Charles the fourth son of Charles Murray of Cockpool, Dumfriesshire, who died in 1605, left a daughter who married — Lindsay of Rascarrel. In 1640, Harry Lindsay was in possession, whose wife, or according to the usual term, spouse, was Bessie Geddes. We have no information in regard to either. They had issue—

Agnes.

Maria.

It is stated that they succeeded to Carruchan, parish of Troqueer, as the heirs of their father, in 1694. Previously in November 1669, William Ewart, late provost of Kirkcudbright, had sasine of Rascarrell, etc., and in December following, Henrie Lindsay of Carmichan (Carruchan), had also sasine. We are inclined to think that about this time the land changed owners. We next find in April 1681, that Sir Patrick Murray of Grairsaltcoatts, had sasine; followed in August 1684 by Henry Ranken, merchant burgess of Edinburgh. The next owner was John Gordon of Cairnfield, parish of Kirkinner. He married Grizell, eldest daughter of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch. On the 28th May 1707, John Gordon, now of Rascarrell, and Grizell Vaus his spouse, in conjunct fee and longest liver

had sasine of the land of Rascarrell; the said Grizell for liferent only. After this the land was owned by the Vans' of Barnbarroch, Colonel Patrick Vans having purchased the fee of the property from John Gordon. On the 8th February 1734, Mrs Barbara M'Dowall, relict of Colonel Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, had sasine in liferent of half of the land of Rascarrell, etc. In the valuation roll of 1799, we find Rascarrell with other farms, owned by Johnston Hannay of Torrs. This we do not understand. It could only have been by wadset, as the land continued in the possession of the Barnbarroch family, until 1864, when Robert Vans Agnew, of Barnbarroch, sold Rascarrell, etc., to Ivie Mackie of Auchencairn, who died in 1873. For further particulars, see Auchencairn, of which it now forms a part.

Rascarrell is also found spelled Roscarald, which appears to us the correct form corrupted. Ra is the Norse for a landmark, but we think the name is derived from the Gaelic words *ros*, a promontory, *caer* from *cathair*, a castle, and *alt*, an eminence, a cliff. As already stated at page 65, on the south-west extremity of Rascarrel Bay is Castlemuir Point, so called from an ancient fortress having stood there. From the position the name seems to have been locally applied. Previously, it appears that the land and bay had the Gaelic name, *Ros-caer-alt* from the nameless fortress on the height, and since corrupted. In the Cymric we have the same meaning in the words *rhyn-caer-altt*, the promontory with the castle on the height.

CASTLECREAVIE.

The name of this land would lead to the supposition that a castle was in connection with it, and a history of the same likely to exist. The prefix *castle*, however, seems to have been given from two ancient forts, north and east of the farmhouse. We have been disappointed in finding so little, and what is traced is not very far back. It is a sasine, dated April 1646, when Robert Ewart was infeft

in the land of Castlecravie, followed by William Tait. Who the latter was is not discovered. Probably in business, as the name is not one of long standing in Galloway, and very likely it was a wadset. In September 1651, Jean Tait had sasine of the five lib. land of Castle Crivock. However, whatever their tenure was, on the 11th June 1675, Thomas Robsone, burgess of Kirkcudbright, had principal sasine of the five pound land of Castlecravie, along with Margaret Aitken his spouse, and Jean his daughter. Then on the 28th August 1693, William Maxwell, younger, of Newlaw, had sasine of the land of Castlecreavie, on a disposition by Jean Robson, which is recorded on the 13th September. We learn nothing more until the 7th August 1703, when James M'Quhan, son to Thomas M'Quhan of Nether Third, had sasine in fee, and Helen Maxwell his mother, in liferent, of the half of the five pound land of Castlecreavie, etc. James M'Quhan married Isabel Livingstoun, who had sasine on the 16th September 1708. Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw, owned the other half. The value in 1745, less the teinds and feu-duty, was £161, 12s. Scots per annum. They were followed by John Clark, chirurgion apothecary, at Milnburn, of Kirkcudbright, who had sasine on the 30th July 1716. We next find that on the 4th June 1728, Samuel Brown of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael, had sasine, along with John Clark. This was probably a wadset. There is a considerable gap after this, as it is not until the 6th October 1791, that we have any more information. On that date, Thomas Cairns of Dundrenan, had sasine of the land on disposition by Peter Freeland and his spouse. He was followed by Adam Maitland, who had sasine on the 1st September 1797, on crown charter of resignation. Notwithstanding this, we find in the valuation roll of 1799, that Castlecreavie was one of the farms then owned by Thomas Cairns of Dundrennan. And again on the 28th May 1800, Mrs Stewart M'Quhan, spouse to Adam Maitland, already mentioned, had sasine. She was the daughter and heiress of Thomas Cairns. The next owner was Thomas Maitland, who again

was succeeded by his son Stewart Cairns Maitland of Dundrennan. He sold in 1857, Castlecreavie, to William Bell of Gribdaë, parish of Kirkcudbright, who left the land to his second son John Bell, the present owner. He is unmarried. For particulars see Gribdaë.

As we have already stated, the prefix in the name of this land is derived from the forts. In lowland Scotch, the word *cruive*, or *crufe*, means a hovel, which Jamieson gives from the Norse word *kroo*, but we think the meaning of the word *kro* is a small pen or fence. There is also *kra*, a nook, a corner, which might apply. To the east the land is hilly. Another derivation may be from the Gaelic word *craighte*, a little farm, a croft.

MULLOCH, &c.

The early owners of Mulloch and Corrahill are not known to us. This is to be accounted for from the two farms having formed a portion of an estate now broken up, like so many others in the Stewartry. At one time it was part of the abbey lands of Dundrennan. On the 31st January 1526, we learn that there was a letter of bailiarie granted by the abbey to Robert, Lord Maxwell, Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton, with John and Edward his sons, with the land of Mulloch as the fee for exercising that office. The Maxwells, who in the sixteenth century had risen to power in the Stewartry, are thus the next owners found by us. On the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, had retour of Mulloch and Heston; and he was followed by his son Robert who had retour on the 13th July 1619. The Maxwells appear to have sold Mulloch to John Ewart in 1611. There appears, however, to have been a wadset held on the farm by the Maxwells, as in March 1633 there was sasine of a reversion by John Ewart and his son John, to Edward Maxwell. In July following, he and his son John had sasine of the reversion of the five pound land of Milloche.

We may mention here that the surname Ewart is first found in a charter by King Robert II., dated 26th June 1373, confirming the grant of Smallgyllis and Syftynhorbys in Annandale to Nigel Ewart. There is also John Ewart, chaplain, found.* The first traced in the Stewartry is Andrew Ewart in Grange, who was the treasurer of the burgh of Kirkcudbright in 1583. John, his son, it is mentioned, was a merchant there, and purchased Mulloch in 1611. He was succeeded by his son John, who, with his son, followed each other as the provosts of the burgh. The last named, also called John, represented the burgh in King William's Parliament, which he continued to do until his death in 1697. In one account he is stated to have married Marion, daughter of John Brown of Carsluith, parish of Kirkmabreck, but Dr Ramage shows that the name of his wife is not known. The name of his eldest son was—

Andrew.

There appear to have been various wadsets. In April 1681, Sir Patrick Murray of Gransaltcoats had sasine. In August 1684, Henry Ranken, merchant burgess, Edinburgh, and on the 31st October 1694, Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, in warrandice for the land of Girstinwood and Brownhill. On the 6th April 1870, John, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour, but this could only refer to the superiority.

Andrew Ewart succeeded his father in the land of Mulloch, &c., and had sasine on the 13th September 1704. He entered the church, and was minister of the parish of Kells. He married Agnes, a daughter of John Grierson of Capenoch, whose wife (Dr Ramage states) was Marion, daughter of William Brown, son of the Rev. John Brown, Glencairn. He died in 1758, and had issue, so far as known—

James.

* Ramage's "Drumlanrig and the Douglasses."

John entered the church, and was minister of the parish of Troqueer. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Corrie of Carlinwark, etc., parish of Kelton, and had issue *—

Joseph, plenipotentiary at the court of Berlin. Whether or not a merchant at first we do not learn. He married the daughter of Count Wartensleben, and had issue.

William, merchant, Liverpool, married Margaret Jaques, and had issue.

John, died at Bath.

Peter, merchant, Manchester, married Mary A. Kerr, and had issue.

Three other sons died young.

Agnes, married—1st, Carson ; 2d, William Porter of Torquhain, Balmaclellan, merchant, St. Petersburg.

Mary married G. A. Lee, merchant, Manchester.

Jane married Colonel Hamilton.

Marion married John Gilchrist, M.D., Dumfries.

Agnes, sixth daughter, married the Rev. Peter Yorstoun, Kells.

The Rev. John Ewart we find mentioned as the fourth son. James succeeded his father in 1758. He previously had sasine on the 27th September 1743. He is stated to have held various municipal appointments in Dumfries. Also to have been twice married, with issue—seven sons and two daughters. The only names we find are—

Archibald, third son.

John.

Catherine, married Dr Thomas Yorstoun, chamberlain to William, fourth Duke of Queensberry, and left issue.

Agnes, married the Rev. Andrew Yorkstoun, Middlebie. No issue.

* From Joseph was General Ewart, who had issue—

Frederick, captain R.N.

William, clergyman, Church of England.

John Alexander, commanded 78th, and then 93d Highlanders, etc.

Charles, colonel Royal Engineers.

Douglas died young.

Lavinia married, with issue.

William left issue—

John.

William, who became M.P. for Dumfries burghs.

Joseph, who became M.P. for Liverpool.

Rev. Peter, Church of England.

From Peter was John, a colonel 1st Bengal Native Infantry, murdered with his wife and youngest child at Cawnpore in 1857.

All the daughters, excepting the first, left issue. The descendants from the minister of Troqueer are so many that we are obliged to give merely this outline, as too much space would be taken up.

The two eldest are stated to have died before their father. Archibald, the third, succeeded. He was a merchant in Barcelona, Spain, and died there a bachelor. His brother John, who succeeded him, was twice married; first to —, daughter of — Patterson, Inverary, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, viz. :—

James A—, late 93d Highlanders, who married Eliza, daughter of — Russell, Limerick, and has issue.

Walter, an officer in 36th regiment. Killed at Salamanca.

Archibald, Hon. East India Co.'s Service, married — daughter of — Lunielli, and had issue—

Archibald John, 16th regiment.

Margaret, married to James Pollock, Glasgow.

He married secondly, but the name is not given. He had issue—a son named Morden, and five daughters, all of whom married, and excepting Agnes, third daughter, had issue. The son succeeded as heir of entail to the land of Craigenvey, Dumfriesshire. He married a daughter of Colonel Sir Archibald Boyle, and has issue.

John Ewart sold the land of Mulloch in 1816 to David Halliday. A portion had been previously sold to the Earl of Selkirk.

Of Corrahill we have very little information. On the 18th September 1661, Rodger Gordoun had sasine of Largmoir, and John his son, of the land of Corrahill. In the valuation roll of 1799, we do not find Corrahill. In 1819, James Halliday was in possession.

The late owner of Mulloch and Corrahill was John Halliday, Port Mary House, Kirkcudbright. They were left in the possession of his widow, Mrs Marion Halliday. She died at Coblenz in November 1873. See Miefield, parish of Twynholm.

Mulloch seems to be the Gaelic word mullach, a hill etc.; and corra may be from corrach in the same language, meaning steep, or precipitous.

BALCARY.

We learn very little about this property. The first information obtained, is that in 1593, Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes, second son of John Maxwell, Lord Herries, acquired from Gilbert Maclellan of Galtway, and William Maclellan of Auchlane, parish of Kelton, the half merk land of Balcary and fischezaird fishing there. After this on the 19th December 1638 that John, son of Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel, had retour of the farm of Aird, called Little Aird. We next find that Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw, infeft his second wife Mary Maxwell in the land of Airds, etc., on the 29th May 1679, in implement of their marriage contract. Again, on the 18th August 1690, he had sasine in favour of himself in liferent, and after his decease to his son Edward, in the twa merk land of Airds, which was recorded on the 18th September.

In August 1684, Henry Ranken, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Balcary, etc. This was a wadset, and affords no information as to the proprietor. We next find on the 11th June 1709 that John M'Comb of Balcary had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Burread, etc., and on the 7th April 1736 that Edward Maxwell of Nether Rerwick had sasine of the five merk land of Airds, etc. Again, on the 17th April 1738, that Robert Maxwell, eldest son of Mungo Maxwell, eldest son of Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchyeadtown, had sasine of the lands of Glenshin-nock, Balcary, etc. In 1745, the yearly value of the land of Airds, and one-fifth for teinds was £106, 13s. 4d., less £7, 13s. 4d. for feu duty.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when Johnstone Hannay is mentioned as the owner of Balcary and Airds, coupled with which are the farms of Rascarrell and Balmangan.

Johnston Hannay married Penelope, second daughter of David M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth, and had issue—

Janet, who married in 1816 James Gordon of Greenlaw, parish of Cross-michael. He died in 1843 without leaving issue.

Margaret, who married the Reverend James Hamilton of St Stephen's, Kent. He died in 1840, leaving one daughter, Penelope Susan. See Torre, parish of Kelton.

Mrs Johnston Hannay died in Edinburgh in 1795, aged 30. Her husband was succeeded by his eldest daughter Janet. In 1844 she was in possession as Mrs Gordon of Balcary.

The next owner who purchased the property was Lieut.-Colonel George Johnston, who entered the Bengal Establishment of the East India Company's service in 1825, joining in May 1826; and saw some service. In 1846 he was appointed Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, which he retained until 1853, when he retired from the service. He has been married, but without issue. He is the second son of the late C. Johnston, who appears as a lieutenant in the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers in 1813. He married Susan, daughter of Pitcher-Johnson, Cambridgeshire, by whom he had a numerous family. With this lady he succeeded to property.

In August 1876 the property was sold to the trustees of the late Ivie Mackie of Auchencairn for £25,000.

The house of Balcary, on the shore of the Solway Firth, was originally erected by a firm called Clark, Crain, & Quirk (evidently fictitious names), a company of smugglers carrying on a trade with the Isle of Man. The vaults underneath were constructed with great ingenuity to elude the searching visits of the excisemen. We are indebted for a portion of this latter information to Mackenzie's History.

The name may be from *boeli* or *bol*, the Norse for a farm or dwelling, with the Gaelic suffix, *carrach*, uneven surface or rocky, or *carraig*, a rock, a cliff, &c. *Baile* in Gaelic means a town, a village, which will not apply here. *Airds* is the Gaelic for high land.

The farms are Balcary and Airds.

BALMANGAN.

This farm formed part of the lands which belonged to Dundrennan Abbey. It is beautifully situated in the glen in which the abbey stands, with the abbey burn flowing through. Edward Maxwell, commendator of the abbey, and third son of John Maxwell, fourth Lord Herries, with consent of the chapter of the abbey, gave charters in favour of his brother, James Maxwell, of the land of Meikle and Little Balmangand, &c., which was confirmed by King James VI., on 1st March 1576-77. When James died, leaving only a daughter, these lands with others passed to his illegitimate brother, John Maxwell of Newlaw, who was killed in 1586. They then reverted to Edward the commendator. Edward Maxwell or Baillie is supposed to have been dead before the 4th February 1597, when a royal charter was granted in favour of Margaret Bailzie, "domine Lamington in vitalie reditu et Jacobo Maxwell ejus filio," his heirs and assignees of the land of Mekill and Litill Balmangane. James married, we think, Margaret, daughter of John Gordon of Airds and Earlstoun, and widow of John M'Knaught of Kilquhanity, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. James was succeeded by Alexander Maxwell, most likely his son. He is styled major. We do not find whom he married. So far as we can trace he had issue—

William.

Marie, who was twice married, first to Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, and secondly to Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw.

William Maxwell succeeded his father, and sold the land to Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw, who was infeft therein on the 25th July 1676, in virtue of a disposition made on the same date. This was confirmed by the bishop of Dunblane, the superior, and Samuel Maxwell was again infeft in virtue thereof on the 25th August 1676. As will be seen under Newlaw, Samuel Maxwell was twice married. The name of his first wife is uncertain. He had issue by her—

William.

Samuel.

His eldest son, William, had principal sasine on the 15th August 1676. He married secondly Marie, the only daughter of Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan, and widow of Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, by whom he had issue—

Edward, of Nether Redik.

Alexander, who succeeded to Balmangan.

Lucie.

As already stated under Newlaw, Mrs Marie Maxwell was infeft in a liferent annuity out of the land of Meikle Balmangan, &c., on the 29th May 1679, in implement of her marriage-contract.

In August 1684, Henry Ranken, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, had sasine, which appears to have been a wadset.

Alexander Maxwell succeeded his father in the land of Balmangan, and had sasine of the forty shilling land, on the 18th August 1690. Though this title was perfect, yet they seem to have been involved with the Newlaw estate so much, as to necessitate their being sold for the behoof of the creditors of Newlaw. An account of the litigation proceedings will be found under that estate.

On the 1st June 1703, Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan, married Barbara, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Francis Maxwell of Breoch, parish of Buittle, and had issue—

Robert, born 1704, succeeded to Breoch.

Francis.

Charles.

Mary, married William Hamilton, sometime in Auchencairn and Stockton. He predeceased his wife, and she afterwards resided at Breoch, and died there in 1784, leaving no issue.

On the death of his nephew, Alexander Maxwell of Newlaw in 1747, Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan became the heir male of that family. He married secondly, but his wife's name is not known. However, by this marriage, so far as learned, he had issue two daughters—

Jean, married Robert Hannay, son of John Hannay in Knock, parish of Mochrum, father of James Hannay of Blairinnie, parish of Cross-michael.

—, married James Dalrymple in Glenagreoch, and latterly in Blairinnie.

Alexander Maxwell was acting as proprietor, and granting heritable securities in 1734, yet strange to say, neither his name nor the names of those from whom he acquired the land, appear in the present titles of that family.

On the 25th March 1735, Robert, Francis, Charles, and Mary Maxwell, the children of Alexander, obtained inhibition against their father to compel implement of contract of marriage betwixt him, and with consent of his mother, Mary Maxwell, relict of Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw, on the one part, and Barbara Maxwell, eldest lawful daughter to Francis Maxwell of Breoch, with consent of her father on the other part. By the marriage contract, dated 30th May 1703, Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan had become bound to dispoise the said estate to the heir male of the marriage, and failing a son, then to burden the land with one thousand merks Scots to the heirs female, but in the event of leaving no issue by any other marriage, then the land was to descend to the heirs whatsoever of the marriage.

Alexander Maxwell was alive on the 31st January 1766, but is supposed to have died in that year. Robert, the eldest son, succeeded to Breoch, parish of Buittle. Francis, the second son, became a hatter in London. Of Charles we learn nothing.

The late Robert Maxwell of Breoch was the male representative of the Newlaw and Balmangan Maxwells. He is succeeded by his eldest son, a minor. *See* Breoch, parish of Buittle.

In 1745, the yearly gross value of Balmangan was £80, with two hens and six chickens valued at £1, or £81 Scots per annum. The teinds were valued at £16, 4s., and the feu duty at £4, 6s. 8d., so that the nett rental was only £60, 9s. 4d.

We next find that Balmangan formed part of the land owned by Johnston Hannay of Torrs, who was in possession in 1799. From him the land was purchased by James Kissock, who was the owner in 1819. He was succeeded by David and Joseph Kissock, probably his sons. They

sold the farm to the present owner, John William Mackie Adamson, Edinburgh.

Mangan in Gaelic means a bear, in this case perhaps a boar, and bal may be from baile, a town or village. The latter, however, is more likely to be from the Norse bæli, or bol, a farm, a dwelling, from which may be conveyed the resort of boars, etc.

OVER LINKINS.

This and the farm of Nether Linkins, doubtless, together formed part of one of the properties now broken up. The first notice found by us is dated January 1666, when Robert Hutton, son to John Hutton of Newlands, had sasine of the land of Over Linkins, etc. ; and at the same time, Thomas Tailriefier, burges of Kirkcudbright, and James Tailfier of Haircleuch, had also sasine. Again we find, in May 1674, that Thomas Telfer, burgess of Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the fifty shilling land of Over Linkriggs (Linkins), etc., together with Robert Hutton, son to umqle John Hutton in Kirkcudbright. Thomas Telfer was succeeded by Charles Telfer, who, we presume, was his son. Whom the latter married is not mentioned, but he had issue,

Marion.

Elizabeth.

They succeeded their father, and on the 2nd June 1708, Marion and Elizabeth Telfer, daughters to the deceased Charles Telfer of Linkings, and John Smith, merchant burgess, husband to Marion, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Over Linkings. After this the farm seems to have passed, by sale we suppose, to John Douglas, who was succeeded by his son William, as appears in sasine 1st January 1725, when William, as eldest son, was infeft as the heir of his father. In 1799, according to the valuation roll, Messrs Douglas and Affleck were the owners. Their Christian names are not given. The late owner was

William Affleck, who has been succeeded by his wife, Mrs Margaret Affleck, as liferentrix.

For derivation of the name we refer to Nether Linkins.

NETHER LINKINS.

This farm, doubtless, became detached at an early period. We first find that Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes, second son of John Maxwell, Lord Herries, was infeft in the fifty shilling land of Nether Linkings on the 2nd January 1584. He was succeeded by his son, Robert Maxwell of Spottes, who had retour on the 31st October 1615. We next find that, in February 1668, Robert, son to Edward Maxwell of Balmangan, had sasine of Nether Lymkines, etc. We learn nothing more until the 11th June 1706, when Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield had sasine of the same land. Whom he married is not mentioned, but he had issue,

Helen.

Louisa.

They succeeded their father, and had sasine after his death, under date 2nd May 1749. They are called his married daughters, but without further information. The farm was three merk land.

The land appears to have been sold by them, and the next owner found by us is James Brown, but we have no special information. He was in possession in 1799. Whether or not married we cannot state. He was succeeded by William Brown, who was in possession in 1819. The next owner found is Robert Cunningham, and he was succeeded by Alexander Cunningham, who lately sold the farm to William Hunter in Leatha.

The name Linkins is probably a corruption of the Cymric word llychlyn, a gulf, a chasm, etc.

AUCHENGOOL.

. The early history of this farm, that is, to which land it was attached, we do not learn, but it became the property of the Church, and apparently was retained until the Reformation. In the Register of Deeds we find a curious agreement, dated 31st October 1588, between Thomas M'Clellan, of Bomby and Edward Cairns of Auchengule, called Barron Cairnes. The following is an extract,—“For the quhilk set of the lands foirsaid (Netherthird) the said Thomas M'Clellan of Bomby, as principall, William M'Clellan of Balmangane, Matho M'Tlwraik in Little Stockertoun, Henry Cotrane in Black Stockertoun, and John Thomson in Gribdie, as cautioners and suirtie for said Thomas, bind and obleiss thame, thair aires and assignayes, conjunctlie and severallie, to content and pay to the said Edward, yeirlie, during his lyfetye, the sounge of four score pundis money yeirlie, at twa termes in the yeir, Witsounday and Mertinmes, be equall proportions, first termes payment being at Mertinmes, in the yeir of God ^{j^m} v^c four score nine yeires, and fyve bolls beir and fyve bolls of meill, small messor, yeirlie, betwixt Yule and Candilmes, the first yeires payment being betwixt Yule and Candilmes, in the said four score nine years . . . and also the said Thomas binds and obleiss him and his foirsaidis to gif yeirlie to the said Edward, during his lyfetime, une haill new garment, and cleithing to his haill bodie, of sic claith as the Lady Bomby, his wyfe, sall yeirlie maik, and sall maintain and defend the said Edward as his speciall servant, in all his affaires as he sall haif ado.” From this it appears that Edward Cairns had obtained the farm after the Reformation. We next find Hew Moffat as the owner, but how he got it, and who he was, is not mentioned. From the latter John Makcelllane obtained the land by charter dated 12th October 1633, confirmed by a charter from the bishop of Dunblane dated 1st June 1635. We next find some sasines which must have been wadsets. The first is dated in July 1666, when John Ewart, merchant in Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the

land of Auchinguille, etc., in conjunction with William Ewart, provost of the same burgh. There was also another sasine of the same date in favour of Andrew Leirmonth in Moscroft of Auchinguill, and Janet M'Colme, his spouse, of the Moscroft of Auchinguill. The last to be mentioned is in February 1671, when Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw had sasine of the land of Auchinguill, etc. We do not learn whom John M'Clellan, already mentioned, married, but he is stated to have had a son and daughter,

William.

Janet.

John M'Clellan died in 1673, and was succeeded by his son. He would appear to have died unmarried, as by an account we have seen, his sister Janet was the next in succession. She is stated to have married Thomas M'Culloch of Auchinlarie, a farm in the parish of Anwoth, and to have had issue, William (of Kirkclaugh) who succeeded to Auchengool. It would thus seem that through his father he succeeded to Kirkclaugh, and to Auchengool by his mother. He is said to have married his cousin — M'Culloch, heiress of Torhouse, parish of Wigtown (which see), and to have had issue—

John of Torhouse, also collector of customs at Wigtown.

Robert, who succeeded to Kirkclaugh, parish of Anwoth.

Edward, who succeeded to Auchengool.

Janet, married Edward M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth.

We have however, only to do with Edward, here, who succeeded to Auchengool. He is stated to have married Nicolas, daughter of Alexander Blair of Dunrod, parish of Borgue, and to have had issue—

William.

Alexander.

John.

William succeeded his father, and married Sarah, daughter of the Reverend Doctor Laing, minister of Glasserton parish. He had issue two sons, of whom

John Ramsay,

the eldest, only survived. He succeeded his father. He married Isabel Stewart, and had issue—

William, Lieut.-Col. East India Company's Service.

John.

David.

Alexander.

Margaret, married J. Cox, Edinburgh.

Christina, married H. G. Reid, H.M. Stationery Office.

Sarah, married W. Mackay (deceased), H.M. Stationery Office.

Isabella (deceased), married Peter Black, writer, Glasgow.

Mary (deceased), married J. M'Lennan, advocate.

Robina, married James Macdonald, Manchester.

John Ramsay M'Culloch, well known as a political economist, is understood to have been the first editor of the *Scotsman* newspaper. He afterwards became controller of H.M. Stationery Office, London, which he held to his death in November 1865. He wrote several valuable works, amongst which may be mentioned his commercial and geographical dictionaries, which have gone through several editions, and must have been a source of profit both to the author and publishers.

Some of his sons are deceased, but we have not the particulars.

J. R. M'Culloch sold the farm to James Bruce, who has been succeeded by Thomas Rae Bruce of Slogarie, parish of Balmaghie.

Gool in the Scottish means yellow, and is from the Norse gulr, and Danish, Swedish, guul, yellow. To this we have the Gaelic prefix auchen, a corruption of achadh, a field. Auchengool is thus the yellow field, arising of course from wild flowers or weeds, of that colour.

BARLOCCO.

We have no information in regard to the early history of this farm. What we first learn, is dated 5th July 1608, when Robert, son of Thomas M'Clellan of Bomby, parish

of Kirkcudbright, was served heir to this and other lands. We next find that in June 1666, David Dunbar of Baldoon had sasine. We are inclined to think that this was only a wadset. The next owner after the M'Clellans appears to have been John Ross-M'Kie, styled of Hawkhead, who was also of Palgown, parish of Minnigaff. In 1775 he sold the farm to Alexander M'Cartney. He died in 1801, when he was succeeded by his nephew Alexander M'Cartney. Whom he married we do not know. He died in 1853, when his son John, the present owner, succeeded. They claim to be descended from the M'Cartneys of Auchenleck, parish of Rerwick.

In Barlocco we have a compound Gaelic and Norse word. In the first, bar a hill, etc., and in the latter, locco, a corruption of the Gaelic lochlin for Scandinavia, or lochan in Irish, both applied to the Norsemen. It is therefore, the Norsemen's hill.

GIRSTINWOOD.

We first find mention of Girstinwood in April 1681, when Sir Patrick Murray of Gransaltcoalls had sasine, followed in August 1684, by Henry Ranken, merchant burgess of Edinburgh. It is probable that both were wadsets. We find nothing more until 1694, when on the 31st October, Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had sasine. After this, the land passed to Edward Cairns. He married Janet Cutler, no doubt of the Orroland family. He appears to have died in 1711, as we find on the 3d May of that year, that Janet Cutler, relict of Edward Cairns of Girstinwood, had sasine of the same, *alias* Meikle Brownhill, in liferent.

In May 1750 we find Edward Cairns of Girstinwood, who, we presume, was the son of Edward and Janet Cutler. Our information is meagre. We are inclined to think that he left a son, and a daughter named Agnes. About 1793

Agnes, only daughter of Edward Cairns of Girstinwood, is stated to have married William Hamilton of Craichlaw, parish of Kirkcowan. We have given this under Craichlaw from information furnished when the first volume was being written; but, if she had been the only daughter it is natural to suppose that she would have been heiress of Girstinwood, whereas we now find that a few years later, viz., in 1799, Girstinwood was one of the farms owned by Thomas Cairns of Dundrennan.

The farm is now owned by John M'Dowall, who married in June 1877 Catherine Jane, eldest surviving daughter of John Mitchell. The house and parks around are owned by Andrew M'Dowall.

Girdstingwood, as now spelled, may be a corruption of the Norse girda, to fence, with steinn, a stone, the wood being a semi-modern suffix.

TORR.

We have no information about the early owners of Torr, well known as a wooded promontory running into the Solway Firth. We learn nothing prior to the seventeenth century, when, on the 17th February 1601, Robert had retour as heir to his father Henry Cairns, in the land of Torr. There can be no doubt that it belonged to the Cairns in the sixteenth century, a branch of the Orchardton family.

Whom Robert Cairns married is not learned, nor what issue he had, excepting Edward the eldest son, who had retour on the 27th February 1647. About 1662 he was fined £240 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. He married Margaret Stewart, but we are not told the family to which she belonged. They had issue, so far as known—

David.
Helen.
Grizell.
Elizabeth.

On the 2d June 1675, his daughters had principal sasine

of the twenty shilling land of Tor. His son David had also principal sasine on the 22d September following, as younger of Torr, along with Margaret Hathorne, his spouse, of the four merk land of the eight merk land of Auchencairne, and land of Little Forest.

In the valuation roll of 1642-82, Edward Cairns is still of Torr. When he died we do not learn. We have already shown that his son, David Cairns, married Margaret Hawthorne. We are not told whose daughter she was. They had issue, so far as found—

John.

He had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Torr on the 13th May 1715. He married Anna Tod. No other particulars are given. They had issue, so far as known—

William.

On the 29th November 1733, William Cairns, younger of Torr, had sasine of the merk land of Torr, etc.

Anna Tod, relict of John Cairns of Torr, had sasine of the same, on the 15th July 1745. Whom her son William Cairns married we do not find mentioned, but he appears to have had issue, so far as can be traced—

Edward.

In 1799, Edward Cairns was in possession of Torr. It now comprises the farms of Rigg of Torr, Old Torr, Daltamie, and Little Forest, etc., which are situated along the east side and head of the bay of Auchencairn. We have not obtained any information about Edward Cairns, but he was succeeded by William Cairns, who, we presume, was his son. He also appears to have been married, but no information has been obtained. He was succeeded by heirs female.

The property was sold in 1867 to Thomas Ovens, manufacturer, Galashiels, who is since dead. He is succeeded by his son, Walter Ovens.

Torr is the Gaelic for a hill, a tower, etc., and the same in Anglo-Saxon.

COLLIN.

Of the early history of Collin we learn more than is usually found. We have not the date, but David II. granted the land of Culy, etc., to the abbacy of Dundrennan; and subsequently the same land (Couly, also Roucan) to Thomas Henwyll. He no doubt was one of those sycophants who hung about the courts in past times, asking at the proper moment, and obtaining the lands belonging to other proprietors. We learn nothing more of him, and as not unusually happened, he probably never saw the land, nor obtained possession. There is a long blank after this. In 1640, Thomas M'Clellan was the owner, and the war commissioner for the covenanters in the parish. He was succeeded by William Maclellan who was in possession in 1661.

Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, had a wadset on the land, of which she had retour on the 17th October 1661.

Whom William Maclellan married we do not learn, but he appears to have had issue—

Charles.

Patrick.

Charles succeeded his father, and he again was succeeded by his brother Patrick, who had retour on the 1st December 1699. He married Mary, daughter of John Maxwell of Milntown. He died without issue. There appears to have been a wadset to Andrew Alves, writer to the signet, who had sasine of the land of Colline, etc., on the 21st February 1734. After this the land changed owners. We next find Francis Rogerson of Collin, who had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Collin, Meikle Halse, etc., on the 4th November 1747. His daughter Ellen married Thomas Maxwell of Drumpark, parish of Irongray. From Francis Rogerson, the land next passed to the family of Welsh.

This family seems to have obtained possession in 1750; on the 8th January of that year, Robert Welsh, brother-german to the deceased Alexander Welsh of Scarr, and

William, his eldest lawful son in conjunct fee and liferent had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Collin, and three and a-half merk land of Meikle Half, etc. In 1799, he was still in possession, the farms being Collin and Hanse, and Stocking. We also find Robert Welsh in 1819. He was succeeded by Margaret Welsh, but whether his daughter or sister, we do not learn.

It was recently purchased by Adam Skirving of Croys, parish of Kirkpatrick Durham.

The property now consists of Collin house, etc., with various fields let separately, and the farm of Mains of Collin. Pont spells it Colynn, and probably it is from the Gaelic cuileann, meaning holly and elm.

PARK.

This farm formed part of the abbey lands of Dundrennan. Afterwards it was obtained by the Maxwells of Newlaw. It subsequently passed to the Gordons of Culvennan. We then find John M'Colme of Park, who had principal sasine of the same, alias Park Croft, on the 13th December 1689. It is afterwards said to have belonged to — M'Kissock ; who was followed by the Gairdners of Lady Kirk. The next was Ann Grant, who was in possession in 1799. We are told that it changed hands more than once after this, until purchased in 1840, by George and Thomas Henderson, uncles of William Gavin Henderson the late owner, who succeeded them in 1860. He belongs to the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. The farm was lately sold to James Brown, Drummuckloch, Gatehouse.

BLUEHILL.

This farm formerly, it is stated, was a part of the Torrlands. At the same time, we must mention that we find it

called Bluehill of Auchencairn. We learn very little about it. On the 12th January 1743, William Coltart, son to the deceased Robert Coltart of Laggan, had sasine of Bluehill of Auchencairn, etc. Whom William Coltart married does not appear, but he was succeeded by Robert Coltart, who we presume was his son. He was in possession in 1799. He continued as owner in 1819. The farm was next owned by Mrs H. Johnstone. A few years ago it was purchased by the late William C. S. Hamilton of Craichlaw, parish of Kirkcowan.

There is an iron mine on this farm held by a London firm at a nominal rent at present.

CASTLEHILL.

We have no information in regard to the early history of this farm. The name is not found in the valuation roll of 1799, but Greenlane with which it is coupled, was then owned by Thomas M'Clellan. In 1819, we find Castlehill as also Greenlane, the owner then being Robert Glendinning. The late proprietor was John Carter, who has been succeeded by his wife, Mrs Barbara Carter.

PORT MARY.

This farm was called Nether Rerwick, and formed part of the abbey lands. *See* Newlaw. It is bounded by the sea. The name was changed from Mary Queen of Scots having embarked therefrom with a few friends, on her unfortunate flight to England on the 16th May 1568. It was on the third day of her sojourn in Galloway after the engagement at Langside. Such being the case, it must always be a place of interest. We learn nothing of the owners until 1779, when we find David Sproat in posses-

sion. We also find him in 1799. He would appear to have sold the farm, as in 1819 David Lenox held it. He was a native of the Stewartry, who emigrated to America about the end of last century. He died in 1844, and is stated to have been one of the richest men and most eminent merchants in the United States. Whom he married we do not learn. He was succeeded by his only son James Lennox, resident in New York, who sold it to Houston Mitchell, Edinburgh. In May 1876 it was again sold to D. Sproat, Kirkcudbright, for £16,000.

AUCHNABONY.

This farm formed part of the abbey lands in the parish, and was included in the grant made by Edward Maxwell, commendator, to his brother James, on the 28th January 1567-8 (*see* page 77). We next find William Cutlar of Auchnabonie in 1585. Under date 28th January of that year, he borrowed 200 merks from Arthur Morrison in Cuille, and infeft him in the twenty shilling land of Auchnabounie. We again find William Cutlar as owner in 1587. Our next information is dated 20th December 1616, when Alexander, son of Thomas M'Dowall, was infeft in the farm of Auchnaboine. We do not learn to which family they belonged. On the 28th April 1720, James Thomson, lawful son to the deceased John Thomson and Marion Shannan, spouses, in Drumbuie, had sasine of half of the twenty shilling land of Auchnabuoy. His elder brother, John Thomson, was infeft in the other half. There was also a sasine dated 21st June 1751, in favour of Helen Rogerson, spouse to Thomas Maxwell of Drumpark, Mary Rogerson, spouse to Gilbert Grierson of Marwhirn, and Margaret Rogerson, all lawful daughters procreat betwixt Francis Rogerson in Marwhirn, and the deceased Helen M'Comb, his spouse, of half of the forty shilling land of Auchnabay called Barend, &c. In 1799 Auchna-

bony (with other farms) was owned by John Culton, who was also in possession of Auchencairn (*see* page 95).

The present owner is James M'Dowall, liferenter. We have received no particulars.

The name seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic words Achadh-buigneach, the bog or bulrush field or meadow.

CRAIGMULLEN.

This small farm, etc., belongs to Thomas Brown, London. The name is from the Gaelic Craig-mulan, the rock or craig at the little hill.

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

THIS parish was, we think, originally included in one of the neighbouring parishes in early times, for we can find no trace of it, nor does any one else appear to have been more successful, prior to the 14th century. Chalmers states that the derivation of the name is from Tir-eglwys in the British (in the Cymric or Welsh it is the same), and Tir-eaglais in the Scoto-Irish, meaning the church land. Symson in 1684, tells us, that it was then stated to be derived from Terra Regalis, or Tertia or Terra Ecclesia. This is followed in the parish Statistical Account, as Terra ecclesiæ, or in French as Terre d' Eglise, from the lands having previously belonged to Lincluden nunnery. All these authorities agree, although rendering from different languages. Skene, in "Celtic Scotland," derives it from the Gaelic Treabhar. In that language treabhair is for a homestead, &c. The Heriz or Herries family, are supposed to have been of Norman or French extraction, if so, and the name in its present form, it may have originated with them. As will be found under Terregles, there was a "Thoma de treuegr" in the thirteenth century, prior to the Herries family. In 1365 King David II. granted a charter of the barony of Treuereglys to Sir John Herries, and which became their residence.

The church of Terregles belonged to the nunnery of Lincluden, and afterwards to the Collegiate church established about the end of the 14th century, which held the revenues of Terregles church, served by a vicar. After the Reformation under the annexation act of 1587, it was vested in the King. Afterwards with other churches which had belonged to Lincluden, it was bestowed on Douglas of Drumlanrig.

Symson informs us that in 1684, the patronage was claimed by the Earl of Nithsdale, and also by the Marquis of Queensberry. It was also claimed by the bishop of Glasgow.

Upon Terregles-town farm, at one time, stood a village, with a population of about 300. In 1510, Andrew, Lord Herries, got a new charter of his estates, and thereby got the village of Terregles erected into a burgh of barony to be called Herries.

There was a new church built in 1568 in the Gothic style; attached to it was a graveyard. The church has disappeared. The present church was erected about 1814. The patronage belonged latterly to the Duke of Queensberry, succeeded by the Duke of Buccleuch.

William Maxwell of Nithsdale, as lord of the regality of Terregles, and baillie over the lands belonging to the abbacy of Holywood, and the monasteries of Sweetheart, Dundrennan, Tungland, and provostry of Lincluden, made a claim for £6,600 in 1747, which was reduced to £523, 2s. 4d.

The present village is situated north-west from the old one already mentioned.

The extent of the parish is about five miles long, and three wide.

By the census of 1871, the population was 242 males, and 289 females, making a total of 531.

LINCLUDEN ABBEY.

This abbey, it is stated, was built about 1150, by Uchtred the father of Roland, Lord of Galloway. It belonged to the Benedictine, also called Black nuns. In consequence of their irregularities (stated elsewhere for his own aggrandisement), it was changed by Archibald the grim, Earl of Douglas, in charter dated 12th February 1413, into a college or provostry; and continued until the Reformation the abode of Beadsmen, who performed all the duties. We

find the name of Alianore, prioress, when a nunnery. She swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick, 28th August 1292.

The provosts had a jurisdiction over their estates, which formed the regality of Lincluden. The first provost was Elese. He was succeeded by Alexander Cairns, chamberlain to the Earl of Douglas. The next in succession was John Cameron in 1424. He rose to high distinction, becoming first secretary, and Lord Privy Seal to King James I., and afterwards Lord Chancellor. He next became a high dignitary in the Church. He lost the office of Chancellor after the murder of King James I. He died in 1426. The next provost was named Haliburton, whose arms were carved on the south wall; followed in succession by John Winchester, made bishop of Moray in 1436; then by John Methuin, a doctor of the decretals; who became Secretary of State, and was employed as an ambassador. He was succeeded in 1449 by James Lindsay, who was made keeper of the privy seal, and also acted as an ambassador. Then Livingstone, Herries, Anderson, and Andrew Stewart, son of Sir James Stewart of Lorn. The last named became bishop of Moray, and died in 1501. The next was George Hepburn, uncle to the first Earl of Bothwell. See Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. He was also Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. He was killed at Flodden in 1513. He was succeeded by William, son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto. He became Lord High Treasurer in 1530, and afterwards bishop of Aberdeen. He died in 1545. The next is stated to have been one of the Maxwells, followed by three of the name of Douglas in succession. The last was Robert Douglas, a bastard son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, who obtained it in 1584.

With the last named the provosts of Lincluden ended. He took part in the slaughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Dinwiddie, and Robert, Lord Sanquhar became his surety. He was cited to appear for this crime on the 3d September 1588. It is also mentioned that William, eldest lawful son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire, obtained a

grant of the reversion of the benefice in October 1585 ; and again in 1587, under which he succeeded Robert Douglas as provost, and retained it during his life. We find on the 6th September 1610, William Douglas of Lyncluden, and Grenelaw, eldest son and appearand air of William Douglas of Baitfurd, dilaitit for divers crymes of slaughter. He succeeded to Drumlanrig on the death of his father in 1615. The appointment during his time could only have been nominal.

In addition to the land previously owned, Margaret, daughter of Robert III., on the 22d September 1429, endowed a chaplaincy with the lands of Eastwood, Barseulie, Carberland, Dunmuck, together with the lands of Southwick, and Barns, which was confirmed by her brother King James I., on the 29th of the same month. The Princess Margaret was the widow of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, who was created Duke of Turrene in France, and slain in 1424.

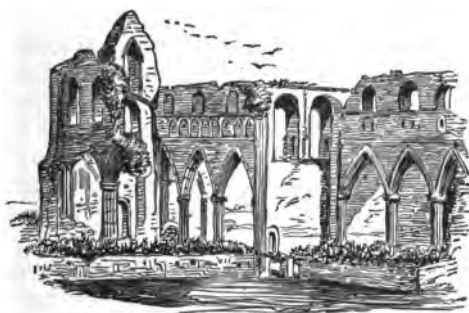
The whole place was erected into a temporal barony in 1565.

The Earls of Douglas seem to have paid great attention to the ornamentation of the church. Their arms are displayed on the building to a great extent. There are also other shields with arms, which we have not space to describe here. At the Reformation, the establishment consisted of a provost, eight prebendaries, twenty-four beadsmen, and a chaplain. The prebendaries received forty-five marks yearly, and the beadsmen among them, one hundred and ninety-two bolls of oatmeal and bear, fire and clothing. That they confined themselves to this fare, is not to be understood. The Pope was excluded from the patronage. The revenue belonged to the chaplain under the endowment of Margaret, Duchess of Turrene. The chapel is now roofless, but still shows the remains of fine architecture. There is a tomb stated to be to the memory of Margarita, one of the daughters of Alan, lord of Galloway ; and another at the east end, which it is said, contains the remains of Margaret, daughter of King Robert III., and duchess of Turrene, already mentioned. On this tomb there are nine shields, and one

with three cups and stars to each, in the centre of which is a heart. The inscription is—

Hic jacet dua Margareta :
regis : Ecosse : filia : quoda
Comitissa de douglas :
dua : Galivdie : et : vallis
Annandie.

The abbey is of red sandstone—a beautiful ruin, which with the picturesque situation and history, attaches much interest to it.



At the abbey in ancient times there was a garden of great extent.

TERREGLES.

The early history of this property is not known to us. In a charter,* "*Carta Aufrice de ualle Nith*," in the reign of King Alexander II. (1214 to 1249), we find as a witness "*Thoma de treueg^{er}*," who may have been the owner. The charter referred to Aufrica the daughter of Edgar. The next found is John Herries, knight, who had a charter of

* Melrose Cartulary.

the barony from King David II. The date is 15th March, and heretofore believed to have been in 1359. Of this more hereafter. The following is the charter, which we give from the "Book of Carlawerock."—"David Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocuis terre sue clericis et laicis, salutem : cum dilectus consanguineus noster Thomas comes de Marre mere et spontanee resignauerit nobis et in manus nostras per fustem et baculum pure et simpliciter in presencia testium fide dignorum regni nostri sursum reddiderit, pro se et heredibus suis, totam baroniam ac terram suam de Trauereglys cum pertinenciis in vicecomitatu de Domfrez, cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus et aysiamentis ad dictam baroniam spectantibus seu in futurum spectare valentibus quouismodo sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Johanni Heryz, militi, dilecto et fideli nostro et Margarete spouse sue vel eorum alteri diucius viuenti, ac suis heredibus et assignatio totam baroniam ac terram de Trauereglys supradictam cum pertinenciis in dicto vicecomitatu de Domfrez, etc., etc. Testibus venerabilibus in Christo patribus Wilermo et Patricio cancellario nostro sancti Andree et Brechynensis ecclesiarum Dei gracia episcopis, Roberto senescallo scocie comite de Stratherne nepote nostro Karissimo, Wilermo comite de Douglas, Roberto de Erskyne, Hugone de Eglyntoun, Archebauldo de Douglas, Johanne de Prestoun et Wilermo de Lydale militibus : apud Edynburgh quinto decimo die mensis Marcii, anno regni nostri vicesimo nono."

In another charter from the same king, dated 17th October 1364 (in Robertson's Index, it is given under 1365), of the barony, his name is spelled, "Johanni Herice militi, totam baroniam de Travereglis." In another charter, dated 6th June 1366, the regality of Terregles was bestowed; and lastly, in one dated the 7th June 1367, he (Johanni Herice) was granted the lands of Kirkegunnion with the pertinents which pertained to the religious men the abbot and convent of the monastery of Holm, and containing a

licence to compromise with the said religious men for their rights, which they promised to ratify and approve.

The origin of the Herries family is not clear. By one account they are said to have derived their descent from a son of the Counte de Vendome in France, whose arms as stated, are carried by them, viz., three urcheons or hedge-hogs. Chalmers, again, in his *Caledonia*, states that they are a branch of the Anglo-Norman family of Heriz, whose residence was at Wyverton (Worton) in Nottinghamshire, and that they came into Scotland in the reign of King David I. From these conflicting accounts, and the absence of all trace, it is evident that the origin of the family is in darkness, and the usual resort, as a consequence, made to Normandy to supply the deficiency. Whatever their origin may have been, and wherever they came from, the name is found in several early charters, as witnesses, which leads us to believe that they were introduced into Scotland by David, when he surrounded himself with foreigners. It is, however, difficult to gather from the charters their position. We are inclined to think that they had much to do with the Church, and prospered accordingly. William de Heriz is found as a witness to a charter, granted by King David I. to the monks of St. Bega, and two grants of Earl Henry, his son (who died in 1152) to the monks of Wederhall, and Holm Cultran. In the chartulary of the last named monastery, we find that Richard of Heriz, by concession of his wife Alice, and of his heirs, grants to Holm Cultran the meadows between Waurā and Crumbrac, etc. The witnesses were, Adam, son of Arnald, his kinsman, Ketelbrins his governor (*prepositus*), Adam of Blemago, Richard his son, Rad., son of Melv^c. In another charter we learn that Adam of Harrais (Heriz) with assent of his heirs, grants to Holm Cultran all the land contained within these boundaries, viz. from Branstibet, etc. In another charter, Agnes, daughter of Adam of Harrais grants to Holm that half share, and that acre of land in Harrais which her father gave her, etc. It is difficult to follow out where these lands were. We are inclined to think they were in Cumberland.

We find elsewhere that William Heriz witnessed a charter of William the Lion to the monks of Melrose, between 1175 and 1199, and a charter of Robert Bruce (of Annandale); between 1183 and 1190. He was the grandfather of King Robert. William Heriz also witnessed a donation to the monastery of Kelso about 1190.

There was also a Thomas de Heriz, who witnessed a donation to the monastery of Kelso, between 1190 and 1195. Henry de Heriz who witnessed a charter of William de Somerville to Ingelram the bishop of Glasgow, between 1164 and 1174. Next Ivon de Heriz, and Roger de Heriz, witnessed a charter of Walter de Berkley, the chamberlain, between 1189 and 1196. We agree with Douglas in the charters from the Melrose and Kelso chartularies. Those from the Holm Cultran chartulary have not been before given. We next find that Nigel de Heriz was witness to a donation to the monastery of Kelso, at the end of the reign of King William the Lion. Now all these statements certainly point to a family of the name in Scotland, but their position is in darkness, until we come to Nigel, who is stated to have been forester, in the southern districts to King Alexander II. After him, Gilbert de Heriz is mentioned as a witness to a donation to the monastery of Newbottle in 1266.

The first authentic information commences with William de Heriz del counte de Dumfres (Stewartry), who swore fealty to King Edward I. the usurper, in 1296. We are told that in a charter of King Robert the Bruce, dated in 1323, Robert de Herries is designed Dominus de Nithsdale. It is also stated that Richard de Heriz had a charter from King Robert Bruce of the land of Elstaiseford (Athelstaneford?), Haddingtonshire. It is well known to inquirers, that in the reigns of King Robert the Bruce and his son David II., that many families through fortuitous circumstances obtained grants of land, principally, at least in many instances through Church influence. From what we have given, it will be seen that the Herries had a great deal to

do with the church in some way, as usual, not now to be unravelled.

We have also to point out that three of the name appear in the reign of King Robert the Bruce. They probably were brothers. In the short space of about ninety years, if all we have given is correct, no less than ten bearing the name appear. The names of so many of a family appearing is unusual at this early period.

We now come to Sir John Herries, whose name we commenced with, as he was the first connected with Gallo-way. We have already stated that he obtained Terregles in 1359, but the actual date of the charter is the 17th October 1364. It is designated Traverreglys, Dumfriesshire. He also obtained on the 12th June 1367, the lands of Kirkgunyane, which belonged to the abbot and convent of the monastery of Holm Cultran; and of all the King's land of Athray, etc., on the 14th March 1368-9. We find no information beyond this. Whether married or not is unknown. He was succeeded by John Herries, who may or may not have been his son. He is stated to have witnessed a charter of King Robert III. in 1393; and to have granted a charter to Sir Henry Preston of his part of the barony of Fromertien, etc., in Aberdeenshire. Whom he married is not mentioned, but he is said to have been succeeded by his eldest son. He had issue—

Herbert.

Robert.

He was arrested with several others, as the murderers of the Duke of Albany in 1425.

Herbert succeeded. We are not told whom he married, but that he had issue—

John.

Herbert.

William, rector of Kirkpatrick.

Robert, who had a charter of the lands of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, etc.
A daughter, name unknown, who married Herbert Maxwell.

When Herbert died is not stated. His eldest son John succeeded.

v.

K

In "The Book of Carlawerock," it is mentioned that John Herys granted a charter to his uncle Robert Herys, of the land of Myrton, in the shire of Wigton, dated 6th July 1444, which refers to Myrton, parish of Penninghame, and is rather conflicting as the M'Kies were then in possession. In this charter Terregles is spelled Traregillis.

John is described as "incompos mentis;" and in consequence his younger brother Herbert, had a letter under the great seal, dated 25th January 1458-9, appointing him his curator; and of the lands, except forty pounds of land given for the support of David Herries, son and heir apparent of John.

There is a statement (*see* page 136, vol. iii.) that Sir John Herries having had his estate ravaged by the Douglasses, he retaliated, and was captured by Douglas and hanged. We do not, however, find this mentioned in the history of the Herries family.

On the 24th April 1478, David was appointed as the curator of his father. Whom his father married does not appear. David married Margaret, daughter of Robert Crichton of Sanquhar. He and his wife had a charter of the lands of Avandale and Hutton in Dumfriesshire, and Barnwell and Symontoun in Ayrshire, dated 20th July 1459. From the terms of the contract, viz., to his heirs, which failing, to the heirs of John his father, it is evident that the latter had other children, whose names do not appear.

David had issue—

Herbert.

He succeeded his father. On the 3d May 1486, he had a charter under the great seal as son and heir apparent of his father, of the lands of Terregles, Kirkgunzeon, and half of the barony of Ur, etc., etc. It is apparent from this that his father was then alive. We next learn that he was created a peer by King James IV. after his accession, which was in June 1488. Herbert, first Lord Herries, was twice married; first to Mariot Carlyle, and secondly to Mariot Cunningham.* Whose daughters they were is not

* It does not seem probable that both were named Mariot, a name so peculiar.

mentioned; nor the issue, except that by the first named was his heir—

Andrew.

He had a charter of the lands of Terriglis, Kirkgunzeon, Hoddam, Skeawth, etc., dated 3d May 1486, and his son Andrew, as heir apparent on the 1st June following, reserving to his mother Mariot Carlyle, her terce.

He appears to have succeeded his father about 1499, as on the 25th February of that year, as Andrew, Lord Herries, he had another charter of the same lands. Also another of Myretoun Makky (M'Kie), parish of Penninghame, on the 23d December 1506. He had another charter, dated 18th April 1510, of Terregles, Larglangle, parish of Urr; Glasteris, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham; Kirkpatrick, parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray; Kirkgunean, parish of that name; part of Urr, parish of Urr; also Moffatdale, Avandale, part of Lockerby, and Hoddam, Dumfriesshire. Also Myreton-Herries (M'Kie), parish of Penninghame; with Barnwell and Symontoun in Ayrshire, and Fewroull, Roxburghshire.

He married Janet Douglas, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Angus. She had a charter of the lands of Terregles upon his resignation, 22d December 1495. They had issue—

William.

Archibald of Madenpany.

Margaret, who married Gilbert Maclellan of Barmagachen, parish of Borgue.

He fell at Flodden on the 9th September 1513, and was succeeded by his son William, as third Lord Herries. He married Catherine, daughter of James Kennedy of Blairquhan, Ayrshire. On the 18th July 1539, he had a charter to himself and his wife of the lands of Terrachty, parish of Troqueer; and on the 28th April 1543, of the lands of Redcastle, parish of Urr. He had issue—

Agnes, who married John, second son of Robert, Lord Maxwell.

Catherine, who married Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, parish of Minnigaff.

Janet, who married William Cockburn of Skirling.

He died 26th September 1543, and was succeeded in his lands by his three daughters as co-heiresses.

Sir John Maxwell in right of his wife Agnes Herries, became fourth Lord Herries. By charter, granted by Queen Mary, dated 8th May 1566, Terregles and Kirkgunzeon, etc., were erected into a barony and lordship, and granted to him and his wife in conjoint fee, and their male heirs, whom failing to the heirs male whomsoever of Sir John. This excluded, of course, all hope of succession on the part of any of the Herries family, and shows what church and court influence could do in these times. Catherine and Janet, sisters of Agnes, Lady Herries, resigned their third parts of the lands, with consent of their grandfather, James Kennedy of Blairquhan, to Lord John Hamilton, second son of James, Duke of Chatelherault, who obtained a charter of the same, dated 3d February 1550-1.

We have been informed from good authority, which on investigation appears to be correct, that John, James, and William Herries, brothers and tenants of Black Park farm, parish of Crossmichael, are the male representatives of the Herries family. An account of them will be found under Barnbarroch, parish of Colvend.

The armorial bearings of the family are—

Arms.—Argent, three urcheons, or hedgehogs, sable.

Supporters.—Two savages, proper, holding clubs in their hands.

Crest.—A buck's head, or, attired with ten tynes, argent.

Motto.—Dominus dedit.

We now come to the next owners, the Maxwells. We have already shown that Agnes, eldest daughter of William, third Lord Herries, married John Maxwell, and with her he obtained both the Herries peerage, and the lands of Terregles. Before proceeding with the history of the family from that date, it will be necessary to give some account of their origin, etc.

It is difficult to state where the progenitor of the Max-

wells came from. By one account the name is said to be Saxon, and derived from Maccus. We are inclined to think it Norse. Maccus, also spelled Mactus, was the name borne by the son of Aulaf, a Norwegian; and in 946, mention is also made of another Maccus the son of Eric.* Aulaf was King of, and expelled by the treachery of the Northumbrians, and Eric, a son of Harald Blatánd, King of Denmark, was made their ruler in his stead. Edred, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was a friend to Aulaf. Maccus, the son of the last named, is said to have killed Eric, the last Norse king of Northumbria. Again, in the time of King Edgar of England, there was another Maccus, king of the Isle of Man, and the Hebrides. He was one of the eight sub-kings who rowed Edgar's barge on the Dee in 973. This Maccus is stated to have been the son of Harald Blaatand (Blue Tooth), king of Denmark, and did homage to Edgar. He must therefore have been brother to Eric, who was made king of Northumbria. In the "*Chronica de Melros*," he is styled "*Plurimarum rex Insularum*," also "*The Prince of Pirates*," which title is given to him as a witness to a charter of Edgar, king of England, in the following words, "*Ego Mascusius Archipirata Confortavi*." Matthew of Westminster, in his "*Flores Historiarum*," gives Maccus, as "*Macone rege Monæ, et plurimarum insularum*." This Maccus was in the very heart of the Norse settlements, the Isle of Man having been long held as a stronghold, commanding England, Scotland, and Ireland.

So far all bearing the name of Maccus were Norwegians and Danes, and we do not find it borne by any Saxon.

To come to later times, it is found as "*Macchus*" in a charter granted by Earl David, son of King Malcolm between A.D. 1119 and 1124, for the foundation of Kelso monastery. It therein appears as borne by one of the witnesses, which will be found in the Kelso cartulary. The next notice is in the Melrose cartulary, wherein appears a charter granted by King David I. to God, Saint Mary of

* Sharon Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons.

Melrose, and the monks, etc., etc., of the lands of Melrose, Eldune and Dernewie, etc., etc., in which as a witness is "Macc^s. fili Vnwain." It was dated at Ercheldone in June, supposed to be between 1143 and 1152. The name of Maccus is not again found, but we have Liulphus and Robert, mentioned as the sons of Maccus, which the following particulars will show. In the Melrose cartulary in the reign of King William (the Lion), A.D. 1165 to 1214, as witnesses to a charter granted by Alan, son of Walter, high steward, are, "Liulfo fil Macc^s," and in another by the same, "Rob fil Maias," and again, "liulfo filio ma." In another, "Robtto filio Macc^s." In the same reign, in a confirmation by Phillipi de Valoniis, one of the witnesses is the same Liulphus, who appears as "Liulpho filio Macchus." Again in a charter in the same reign, granted by H. d' Normaull d Morhus, among the witnesses are "Rob fil Mascus," and "Philipp de Maccust." Then in a charter of confirmation by King Malcolm IV., A.D. 1159, of a grant of the church of Macchwel, by Herberti de Macchwel, it is witnessed by "Herbto Camerario," and "Liolpho fil Macc." Also in a confirmation at Broxmouth in 1174, "Liulfo filio Macus" appears.

It will be seen from the foregoing that one named Maccus, with two sons, Liulphus and Robert, are only to be found in the records extant. From neither of these sons is the descent of the Maxwells to be traced. The assumption has been that Maccus had another, and elder son, named Herbert, who was the ancestor of the family in question. We have tried and failed to find this correct. We find in the Melrose and Kelso cartularies, several persons named Herbert. One was the third abbot of Selkirk about 1126; another the abbot of Kelso (perhaps the same); another of Glasgow abbey, etc. Then, as already mentioned, we find in the Kelso cartulary, "Herbto Camerario," along with "Liolpho fil Macc," as a witness to a grant of the church of Macchwel in 1159, by Herberti de Macchwel; but previously, Edmund of Macheswel is found as witness to a charter by Uchtred, son of Liulphus, granting to the abbey

of Kelso, the church of Molle with lands adjacent. He appears as "Edmudo de Macheswel." The charter is not dated, but the period is believed to be prior to 1152. He has been supposed to have been another son of Maccus, but this seems improbable. Whoever he was, it appears from the dates that he preceded Herbert. The latter moreover is only named in connection with the church of Macch-wel, granted to the church of the Virgin Mary of Kelso, for the welfare of his soul, and confirmed by Malcolm IV. Herbert is never named as a son of Maccus. That he was the same person as "Herbto Camerario" (Herbert the chancellor) seems clear enough. He may have been the son of Herbert, abbot of Selkirk, already mentioned. In these times the getting of children was not confined to laymen, and the dignitaries of the Church were in high power.

It is proper to mention that the name of the church and land may originally have been taken from a saint called Maccus or Mahew, whose festival was held on the 11th April. He is stated to have been a companion of Saint Patrick, and was honoured at Kilmahew, parish of Cardross, near Dumbarton. The name of the church and then the parish, may have been given from this saint, and not from Maccus, the son of Unwain. It is understood that the church was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, but another may have been in the parish. There was one to St. Michael, which will be mentioned as we go along.

As already stated, had Herbert been a son of Maccus, he would have been found so mentioned in some charter, like Liulphus, and Robert, as we generally find in other cases.

A good deal has also been attached to the name of Unwain the father of Macchus, as being the same as Alimundus, the possessor in early times of the land of Maxtoke in Warwickshire. Any affinity between Unwain and Alimundus we fail to discover, but we will deal with this in its proper place.

At an early period, some one bearing the name of Maccus is believed to have held land in Roxburghshire, on the

south side of the river Tweed, and hence the land of Maccuston, which comprised the parish so called. It is now united with the old parish of Rutherford, and is known as Maxton. The extent of the two parishes united is 4,514 acres. It has been stated that the land was originally called Maccus-ville, and from it Maccus-well, now Maxwell. As stated however, in the "Book of Carlaverock," Maccus-ville is a flagrant violation of the ordinary rules of etymology. The old cartularies do not support such a supposition. Maxton may be taken as a corruption of Maccuston. There is more difficulty as regards the *well*. Some ascribe it to the Saxon *wylle*, a pool or well. There is also a supposition that it was taken in connection with a right of fishing, etc., in the Tweed, as not far from the present Maxwellheugh there is a salmon pool called Max-wheel. There is another statement that Mexborough in Yorkshire, and Maxtoke in Warwickshire, derived their names from Maccus, and that as the latter belonged to Almundus or Ailwynd, this individual must have been Unwain the father of Maccus; Unwain being a corruption of Ailwynd. We have already stated our belief that the two names were distinct, and as to the individuals, a comparison of the dates and other particulars should show that they were not the same. Alimundus lived in the reign of Edward the Confessor. He reigned from 1041 to 1066. Maccus is found in Scotland in the reigns of Alexander I. and David I. This is between 1107 and 1153. The exact period when his name appears is, however, supposed to be about 1117, and that he died about 1150.

In regard to Maxtoke it has been overlooked that the ancient name was Machitone,* and is so called in William the Norman's survey. It is stated to have contained five hides except one virgate, with woods a mile in length, and a half in breadth. After the conquest it belonged to Turchil of Warwick, and his tenant Alnod. From a descendant of Turchils it passed to the Limoses, time of King Edward II. Another statement has been made that

* Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales.

the same saltire as carried in the Maxwell armorial bearings is to be seen on the ceiling of the ancient priory of Maxtoke. The saltire however is so common, being in many armorial bearings, that nothing can be attached to it. Besides what seems to have been overlooked when it was advanced as evidence, is the fact that both the ancient castle of Maxtoke, and the priory, were erected by William, Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of King Edward III. The priory was founded in 1337. This, therefore, makes their erection more than two centuries after the time of Maccus.

We have already mentioned that Mexborough in Yorkshire, and Maxtoke in Warwickshire have been assumed as derived from Maccus. The latter we have shown has a different history. We can add to the places commencing with Max, Maxey, a parish in Northamptonshire, and Maxfield, now Macclesfield, in Cheshire. That any of them, however, are derived from Maccus, seems to be a mistake.

Although nothing clearly defined can be made out as to the nationality of the name of Maccus, so much so that even Munch the historian, the best authority on such subjects, could come to no determination, calling it irregular; yet from being connected with Norse names, as Aulaf, Eric, etc., we are inclined to believe from this, and also the roving propensities which the Archpirate of the name must have held on the western coast, and the same disposition of Eric, king of Northumbria, with a son named Maccus, seems to confirm the name as Norse. "The Four Masters" call him (the Archpirate) Maccnus Mac Arail (Aulaf), and the "Annals of Innisfallen," simply Mac Arailf. It is not improbable that "The Four Masters" gave the correct rendering, and that Maccnus is a misspelling for Magnus, a well-known Norse name, from which we may have Maccus.

In regard to the name of Unwain, it seems to us to have some affinity to "Alewain." In a charter granted by Earl David, then Prince of Cumbria, the son of King Malcolm,

for the foundation of the monastery at Kelso, dated between 1119 and 1124, one of the principal witnesses was "Alwyno Capllo," no doubt the same afterwards found as Alwin the first abbot of Holyrood, about 1129. He was also confessor to King David I., and died in 1155. In the reign of King William (the Lion) between 1165 and 1214, we find in a charter in the Melrose cartulary, a witness named "Ewine Macalewin;" we think the same individual found in another, in the reign of Alexander II., between 1214 and 1249, as "Iwano filio Alewain." This is a name which still survives as M'Ilwaine. It is to be remembered that the names of all were recorded on documents as they sounded to the ear of the writer. The priests alone could write. The strange way in which names appear spelled gives trouble in research.

That Herbert the ancestor of the Maxwells, was a son of Maccus we fail to discover, as already stated. Our belief is that he was not his son, but holding the high office of chancellor, he got possession of the lands which belonged to Maccus, and as not unusual, with the appellation of Mac-custon, the holding of Maccus. Herbert the chancellor evidently had no surname, and like many other Normans, as we believe him to have been, he assumed a surname from the lands he obtained. Having gone into all the points in regard to the positions of Maccus and Herbert, and with the feeling that they were not of the same family, we will proceed with an account of Herbert, and his descendants, that is the Maxwells, after referring to the lands held. There is a statement that the land owned by Maccus comprised what was afterwards known as the town of Maxwell, Maxwellheugh, the Mains, Springwood Park, Pinnaclehill, the Woddens, Easter and Wester, etc., the Softlaws, Easter and Wester, Chapel, and the Kirklands, etc. The barony was estimated as a forty pound land of old extent. From being on the south side of the river Teviot, and opposite the royal castle of Roxburgh, it has been surmised that it may have been a portion of the royal

domains, and bestowed upon Maccus by King David I. We are inclined to believe that the holding by Maccus was of a previous date.

At the close of the 12th century, the monks of Melrose received a carrucate of land in the parish of Mackiston or Maxton. The church is understood to have been dedicated to Saint Cuthbert. We have already referred to this. We also learn that Walter, the steward of Scotland, received from King Robert I., the barony of Maxton, etc., forfeited by William Soulis. The Maxwells as the descendants of Herbert are believed to have held the land as a barony, but the period is unknown.

The name of the wife of Herbert de Maccuswell, does not appear, but he left issue—

John, who succeeded.

Robert.

Aylmer.

Herbert de Maccuswel was a witness to a charter granted by King William (A.D. 1165 to 1214) to Glasgow Abbey. He was sheriff of Teviotdale, and made a grant to a chapel in the church of St. Michael of Maccuswel, in honour of St. Thomas the martyr, about 1180.

John succeeded his father. He was knighted; became sheriff of Roxburgh and Teviotdale in 1207, and a commissioner to England in 1215. He was also one of the guarantees of the marriage of King Alexander II., with the Princess Joan, sister of Henry III. of England, 15th July 1220. He is a witness to a charter in the year A.D. 1223, as "Johe de Mackeswel;" and is supposed to have acquired Carlaverock, but no charters exist. He was chamberlain of Scotland from 1231 to 1233, and died in 1241. Whom he married does not appear to be known. If married, he left no issue, and was succeeded by his youngest brother—

Aylmer.

We find him as chamberlain in 1258, and also sheriff of

Dumfriesshire. As a witness to charters, he is called "Aymer de Makiswell, and Aymer de Makeswell." In 1265, he was a justiciary of Galloway. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Roland de Mearns, and thereby obtained, prior to 1255, the lands of Mearns and Nether Pollock in Renfrewshire, and Dryps and Calderwood in Lanarkshire. His wife's name is unknown. He had issue—

Herbert.

Edward.

John, progenitor of the Maxwells of Pollock.

Alexander.

Herbert and Alexander are designated as brothers in a donation to the monastery of Paisley. John obtained from his father the lands of Pollock, and Dryps, and Calderwood. Herbert, the eldest son, had a charter of the land of Wester Pencatland (county of Edinburgh), on the resignation of John de Pencateland in 1276.

Herbert succeeded his father. He sat in the Parliaments at Scone, on the 5th February 1283-4, and at Brigham, on the 12th March 1289-90. He swore fealty to King Edward I., the usurper, in 1296, like so many others in Scotland who betrayed their country. It is stated that in 1297, John Maxwell granted a charter to Adam Gordon, of land in the Glenkens, which is clearly an error. An account of this will be found under Kenmure, parish of Kells. The acquisition of the land would appear to have been made in the subsequent century. We do not follow it as to dates. The only information on the subject is an entry in the inventory book of family papers at Kenmure, but no charter can be found. The Maxwells had only then recently made their appearance in Galloway. The Glenkens then principally belonged to the Baliols, and the Gordons belonged to Berwickshire.

Herbert Maxwell is styled of Carlaverock, the castle of which is nine miles south of Dumfries, on the north shore of the Solway-Firth, betwixt the confluence of the rivers Nith and Locher.

The seal of Herbert is the earliest known in the family, and has a saltire on a shield. Whom he married is unknown, but he left issue—

John.

The date of the death of Herbert is uncertain, but is believed to have been about 1298. He was succeeded by his son John, who in 1296 had sworn fealty to Edward I. The Maxwells took no part in the heroic struggle for independence under the immortal Sir William Wallace, who with his small band of gallant compatriots kept up the spirit of independence, to which Robert the Bruce principally owed the crown afterwards secured. The Maxwells seem to have owed much of their prosperity from keeping with the strongest side. They kept in favour with the Baliols and Comyns. Above all they kept up their influence with the Church by donations, etc., the most powerful of all friends. Carlaverock which was taken by the English on account of the Maxwells being on the Baliol side, after the dethronement of John Baliol was given up to them again; and on the 30th April 1312, an allowance of £20 was bestowed by King Edward II. on Herbert Maxwell for its more secure keeping.

John died about 1312. The name of his wife is not mentioned, but he had issue—

Eustace.

John, of Pencaitland.

Eustace succeeded his father. He joined Robert the Bruce, and consequently Carlaverock was again besieged by the English, but without success. However fearing that it might again fall into their possession, he partly demolished the castle. For this he received from Robert the Bruce as reward, an annual allowance of £10 sterling; and a release of £22 sterling annual rent, payable to the king for the barony of Carlaverock. Eustace was one of those who signed the letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland. He obtained a charter of the lands of Westerran, Pedynane, and Park, forfeited by John,

filius Valdevi. He was tried for being concerned in the conspiracy of the Countess of Strathern and others, against the life of King Robert the Bruce, but acquitted. When Edward Baliol landed in Scotland in 1332, and was crowned at Scone, it is stated* that afterwards when besieged in Perth, Eustace Maxwell with men from Galloway, invaded the land of the besiegers, which obliged them to raise it. That he was at the head of the men of Galloway as has been stated, we do not credit. He may have had a few of those attached to the Baliol interest with him, but no more. That he was completely in the English interest appears in the Rotuli Scotiæ, where with others he is named as having been chosen on the 13th December 1333, by King Edward III., to ascertain the value of the castle, county and city of Berwick-on-Tweed. On the 24th March 1336, he is mentioned as Eustachius de Makeswell, and with three others had allotted three hundred merks among them. Thus he was in the pay of the King of England. In 1337, for a short time he joined the Scots interest, but soon deserted, and on the 20th August 1339, with Duncan Makduell, and Michael Mageth, it is found in the Rotuli Scotiæ that they had sued for pardon, and received it in letters from King Edward III. Of such were Scotland's worst enemies, but they flourished and that was the main point. He married, it is stated, Helen, daughter of John Maxwell of Pollock, Renfrewshire, but had no issue. He died in 1342-3. His wife survived him. He was succeeded by his brother—

John.

He was taken prisoner along with King David II., at the battle of Durham in 1346, and imprisoned in the Tower, London, in 1347. He died soon after. From the Pencaitland land he granted to the monks of Dryburgh an annuity; and also the advowson of the church on his land, with the chapel of Peyston, and the church lands, etc.

* Chronicon de Lanercost.

Whom he married is not known, but it is believed that he had issue—

Herbert.

John.

Agnes, married Sir Robert Pollok of that Ilk, in Renfrewshire.

Herbert is stated as probably the son of John, and succeeded him in 1347. In the same year he swore fealty to King Edward III., as his subject. It is mentioned that Herbert obtained from King David II., a charter of the discharge of the duty of Carloverock. He appears to have owned half of the barony of Pedynane in Lanarkshire, and to have forfeited the same. He died in 1354 without issue, and was succeeded by John, who is presumed to have been his brother. He is styled of Maxwell and Carloverock. At this period the family had no residence in, and were not of Galloway, but on the other side of the Nith. John followed his forbears in keeping well with the Church. His wife was called Christian, but her surname is not known. As John de Maxwell, knight, he had a charter from King Robert II., dated 11th November 1373, of the land of Sofclaw in the barony of Maxwell, Roxburghshire, forfeited by William Stewart. He had not possession of Carloverock for a time. In 1356, it was taken by Roger Kirkpatrick, and, as stated, levelled with the ground. It is also mentioned that Kirkpatrick was assassinated by Sir James Lindsay, in the following year. This proves that at that time the Maxwells were not strong in Dumfriesshire. A charter dated 19th September 1371, was granted by King Robert II., to Robert, son and heir of John Maxwell of Caerloverock, knight, of all the lands which Sir John held, which he had resigned into the king's hands, reserving the liferent and the terce to Christian his wife, if she should survive him. Sir John Maxwell is supposed to have died in 1373. If so, it must have been late in November or in December. He left issue so far as known—

Robert.

Robert succeeded his father. In the charter mentioned

the words "dilectus consanguineus noster," are given, and the supposition raised thereon that his mother Christian was related to the king. This is not improbable. Robert II. like Robert I., succeeded in an indirect way, and the royal blood was by his mother. Robert continued to retain Pencaitland, and gave a grant of a portion of it to the monks of Dryburgh for the benefit of his own, and his sons' souls. He is supposed to have rebuilt the castle of Carlaverock, but on a different site, the former building having been more to the east, and the position lower. Whom he married is not known, but he had issue—

Herbert.
Aymer.

Robert Maxwell died in 1409. Another account states that he died about 1413.

Herbert succeeded. It is stated that on the 8th February 1409-10, he had a charter from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the office of steward of Annandale, with £20 a-year, and confirmed by a charter under the great seal by King James II., dated 6th August 1440. He also received from Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, a charter dated at Lochmaben, 18th December 1419, of the land of Grenan (parish of Dalry), in the lordship of Galloway. In the first charter as mentioned, the words "Consanguineo suo Herberto de Maxwell, militi, Domino de Caerlaverock," appear, suggesting that he was a kinsman. We confess to being puzzled with some charters so worded. In this case we have no clue to it. Had his mother or grandmother been of the Douglas family, it is not likely that it would have been unrecorded. Our opinion is that it must have been distant, and only used as words of courtesy. Relationships then as a rule, as now occasionally, were far fetched. Another word that puzzles us is "Domino." His father was then alive. Many mistakes in early documents are found. Herbert Maxwell married, in 1385 or 1386, Katherine, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Dalswinton,

under a dispensation from the Pope. Why does not appear. He had issue—

Herbert.

Aymer, who married Janet, daughter and heiress of — Kirkconnel of Kirkconnel, parish of Troqueer. Had a charter, dated 20th March 1456.

Margaret, married John Montgomery of Eglisbam.

Herbert succeeded his father in 1420. It is mentioned that he was made a knight at the coronation of King James I., the 21st May 1424. He also had a charter from Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of the lands of Garnsaloch (Carnsalloch) and Dursquen, in the barony of Dalswinton, on the resignation of Mary Stewart, 28th October 1420. He was arrested with the Duke of Albany, but soon liberated. The duke was at first sent to Caerlaverock castle, but removed to Stirling where he was executed. The tower in which he was confined obtained the name of Murdoch's tower, and forms a portion of that part of the castle which still remains. In 1430, we find him designed *Herbertus Dominus de Maxwell*, and is believed to have been made a lord of Parliament, which was instituted by King James I., by act dated 1st March 1427. He evidently was in favour with King James. In 1430 and 1438, he was warden of the West Marches. In succession to his father, he was confirmed by charter, dated 6th August 1440, as steward of Annandale, and two days following, he had a charter under the great seal authorizing him to build a tower; and on the 15th May 1444, authority from the king to build the castle of the Mearns. He was created a baron prior to 1445. He was twice married, first to a daughter (whose name is lost) of Sir Herbert Herries of Terregles, and had issue—

Robert, second Lord Maxwell.

Edward, of Tinwald, who had a charter of the barony of Mureith (Monreith), 18th January 1481-2.

Katherine.

He married secondly, Katherine, daughter of Sir William Seton of Seton, and relict of Sir Alan Stewart of Darnley,

who was killed in 1439, mother of John, first Earl of Lennox (new line). As the wife of Herbert Maxwell, she had a charter of the lands of Carnsalloch and Bursquen, Dumfriesshire, dated 20th March 1475-6. They had issue,

George, of Carnsalloch.

David.

Adam, ancestor of the Southbar family.

John.

William.

Gavin.

Janet.

Mariot.

Herbert, first Lord Maxwell, died in October 1452, and his son Robert was served his heir on the 4th February 1453. He married, in the lifetime of his father, Janet, daughter of Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, Edinburgh, who was then chamberlain of Scotland, which appears in a charter dated 13th January 1424-5. He had issue,—

John.

Thomas who is said to have married Agnes Maxwell, heiress of Kirkconnel, parish of Troqueer.

David.

Robert.

Aymer.

Christian.

He appears by a charter dated 14th February 1477-8 to have resigned to his son John, as heir apparent, the lands of Maxwell in Roxburghshire, Caerlaverock in Dumfriesshire, and Mearns in Renfrewshire. His name as son and heir apparent occurs in the records of Parliament, 12th December 1482. He was steward of Annandale. He died about 1485. His eldest son John was killed in 1484. He married Janet Crichton, daughter of George Crichton, Earl of Caithness, and left issue,—

John, third Lord Maxwell.

Robert, ancestor of the Maxwells of Cowhill, Killylung, &c., Drumpark and Glenarin.

James, of Cavens.

Homer, of Portrack, Dumfriesshire.

John, abbot of Holyrood.

Thomas, of Glenesland, or Glenislin, Dumfriesshire.

William.

George, of Barnton, near Edinburgh.

Janet, married William, son and heir of John, Lord Carlyle.

Christian.

He had another son named Herbert, said to have been illegitimate, and the ancestor of the Maxwells of Hills, parish of Lochrutton, and Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon.

John succeeded his grandfather in 1485, as third Lord Maxwell. He had a charter of the lands of Wodden, barony of Maxwell, and part of Mearns, 20th February 1491-2. This was in conjunction with his wife, Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. He also had a charter of Mekil Drippis, 5th June 1507. Also another of Gordonstoun and Grenane, parish of Dalry, on the 2d March 1507-8. The latter are the first lands in Galloway which we can find the family having owned, excepting Monreith, parish of Mochrum, which his uncle had obtained a charter of in 1481-2. The family was enriched by having received a large share of the Douglas forfeited estates. This of course was through church and court influence. He had issue,—

Robert.

Herbert, ancestor of the Maxwells of Clouden, parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

John, abbot of Dundrennan.

Edward.

Henry, taken prisoner at the rout of Solway, and released next year on payment of £100 sterling ransom.

Mary, married to Sir John Johnston of Johnston.

Agnes, married to Robert Charteris of Amisfield, Dumfriesshire.

Elizabeth, married to ——— Jardine of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire.

Katherine, married to John Glendonyng of that ilk.

John, Lord Maxwell fell at Flodden on the 9th September 1513, and was succeeded by his oldest son, Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell, who was served heir on the 4th November following. He was knighted, and had a charter as Roberto Maxwell, Militi, &c., steward of Annandale, on his father's resignation on the 10th June 1513. This must have been preparatory to joining the forces prior to Flodden. He

obtained a charter of the land of Ewisdale, Dumfriesshire, forfeited by Alexander, Lord Home, 10th November 1516 ; of the land of Drumknowe in Dumfriesshire ; Treiffgranges ; the custody of the King's Castle of Trefe (Threive) and the office of steward of Kirkcudbright, 16th November 1526 ; of Crawfordmure, and half of Dunsyre, forfeited by the Earl of Angus, 5th September 1528 ; and of Spottis, parish of Urr, to him and his wife, Agnes Stewart, Countess of Bothwell, 29th September 1529 ; of Crawfordmure, Bonnytoun, and Hyndford, in Lanarkshire, forfeited by John Lyndsay ; and of Halkshaw, Peeblesshire, forfeited by Earl of Angus, 1st January 1529-30 ; of Wauchopdale, Dumfriesshire, 7th January 1529-30 ; of Locherwood in Annandale, 13th February 1529-30 ; of several lands in Eskdale, 27th July 1532 ; of Lochquhorst, Hawkbray and Park, County of Edinburgh, to him and his wife, 31st July 1534 ; of the barony of Maxwell in Roxburghshire ; Caerlaverock, Sprynkaillie, Carnsalloch, Dursquhan, Dumfriesshire ; Gordonstoun and Grenane, in Stewartry, Galloway ; ——— Balmacreuthy in Perthshire ; and Mearns in Lanarkshire, united into the barony of Maxwell, 28th July 1534 ; of the King's barony of Buittle, parish of Buittle, on account of his resignation to the King of Crawfordmure and Dunsyre to him and Agnes his wife, 10th June 1535 ; and lastly of Logane and Natoun de Mure, in Annandale, 22nd March 1536. It will be seen from the foregoing that, in favour with the King, and also with the Church, the possessions of the family were largely increased in the time of Robert, fourth lord, and it shows the easy process of transfer which then existed, the taking from one family and the giving to another. The confiscation of the Douglas estates were shared in. He was also appointed one of the Commissioners of the Regency under the Great Seal, 29th August 1536, when King James V. was about to proceed on his journey to France ; and he was one of those sent there to negotiate the King's marriage with Mary of Lorraine in December 1537. He had another charter dated 6th June 1540 of the lands already mentioned, with re-

mainder to Robert, his eldest son, Master of Maxwell, John, his second son, Edward Maxwell of Tinwald, Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton, John Maxwell of Cowhill, and Herbert and Edward Maxwell, his brothers-german; and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. He and his wife had also a charter of Buittle, 12th June 1541. On 2nd July 1541 he was made one of the extraordinary lords of Session. In November 1542, he was taken prisoner at the rout at Solway; and ransomed 1st July 1543, for 1000 merks. He belonged to the English party, and had a pension from Henry VIII. In the parliament 1543, he was of much service to the Reformation by proposing to grant permission to all to read the Bible in the tongue of the country. This was carried out. He was twice married, first, during his father's lifetime, to Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, and by her had issue,—

Robert.

John, who married Agnes, eldest daughter of William, third Lord Herries of Terregles, and thereby succeeded to the title, and lands of Terregles.

Margaret, married first, Archibald, Earl of Angus, 9th April 1543, and secondly, Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Lanarkshire.*

He married secondly, Agnes, illegitimate daughter of James, Earl of Buchan,† relict of Adam, second Earl of Bothwell. There was no issue. She had a charter from Lord Maxwell, of half the lands of Caerlaverock and Mearns, dated 13th November 1545. He died on the 9th July 1546, and was succeeded by his son Robert, as fifth Lord Maxwell. He was served heir on the 1st August 1550. He married Beatrix Douglas, second daughter of James, third Earl of Morton. A charter was granted to her for life, dated 25th July 1530, of the barony of Mearns, and other lands belonging to Agnes Stewart, relict of John, Lord Maxwell for her life, reserving the terce of the same to Robert, Lord Maxwell, and after his decease to Agnes Stewart, Countess of Bothwell, his wife. In special retour,

* He was brother uterine of King James II.

† By her second marriage, she had issue, James, who predeceased his father, and Margaret, who married her cousin Edward Maxwell.

dated 5th August 1550, the new extent of the lands and barony of Carlaverock and Locherwood, with the mill and fishings, is given as of the value of 285 merks or £190. He died, 14th September 1552, and left issue—

Robert, who succeeded as sixth Lord Maxwell, but died at the age of four years in Hills Castle.

John, posthumous son.

John succeeded his brother Robert as seventh Lord Maxwell. He was served heir on the 24th May 1569; and with consent of his curators, granted a charter of the lands of Mearns, Drrippis, Nether Pollock, Caerlaverock, Locherwood, and Duncow, dated 4th February 1571-2, to Elizabeth Douglas, sister of Archibald, Earl of Angus, in her virginity, for the matrimony to be contracted betwixt them. He had charters of Carruthers, Drysdaill, and other lands, on the 26th October 1573; of Trailtrow and two mills on Cluden, 27th September 1574; and of Cummertrees and Pettynane, on the 7th March 1580-1. He was a strong adherent of Queen Mary, and escorted her from the fatal battle of Langside to Galloway. The first night she slept at his castle of Corra, parish of Kirkgunzeon. The next night was passed by her at Terregles. This was on the 14th May 1568. The next night she slept at Hazlefield, parish of Rerwick; then proceeded to Dundrennan Abbey, and sailed the same day (16th May) in an open boat for Cumberland. She embarked at the spot since called Port-Mary, and landed at the place now known as Mary-Port. We are aware that the places she stopped at are disputed, but we think the foregoing is correct.

On the execution and attainder of the Regent Morton, John, Lord Maxwell, obtained, as representative of his mother (Beatrix Douglas), a charter of the earldom, barony, and regality of Morton, of new erected into the Earldom of Morton, on the 5th June 1581, which was ratified by Parliament, on the 19th November 1581; but the attainder being rescinded, he was deprived of that title, which went to the Douglas heir of entail in January 1585. Having,

contrary to law, caused mass to be celebrated openly in Lincluden College, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th December of the same year, he was requested to leave the country within a month, and not to return without permission. Lord Maxwell then visited Spain, and returning in 1588, he began to prepare to assist the Spaniards in their intended invasion of Britain. We have here an example of what disappointed ambition led men to do in these times. King James VI., that monarch of whose courage we have so many doubtful proofs, was warlike enough on this occasion to march suddenly to Dumfries, to seize the traitor. The guardianship of the West Marches was taken from him, and given to Johnston of that Ilk, which created a feud. He fortified Lochmaben Castle, but after two days' attack it was given up. Lord Maxwell had taken refuge on board a ship, but was captured, and removed to Edinburgh. He was released in 1589, and on the 26th January 1593, he subscribed the Confession of Faith as a convert to Protestantism. He was afterwards restored to the post of guardian of the marches, but the feud continued, and in an encounter at Dryfe sands, he was killed by the Johnstons on the 7th December 1593. He is stated to have had for the period considerable learning. He built Moscrop's Tower at Terregles. He married in 1572, Elizabeth Douglas, youngest daughter of David, seventh Earl of Angus. She survived her husband, and married secondly, John Wallace of Craigie, as appears from a charter, dated 5th August 1598. She died in 1637, and was buried at Lincluden. She had issue by her first marriage—

John, born about 1586.

Robert.

James, of Springkell.

Elizabeth, married John Maxwell, seventh Lord Herries.

Agnes, married William Douglas of Penzerie.

Margaret, married Hugh Wallace of Craigie, Ayrshire.

Jean, unmarried.

Also an illegitimate son, the progenitor of the Maxwells of Middlebie, Dumfriesshire.

John succeeded his father in 1593, as eighth Lord Maxwell, to whom he was served heir on the 2d April 1601, also in 1603 and 1604, in the barony of Buittle, lands in Kirkpatrick-Durham, Trevegrange, Locharthur, Mulloch, and Isle of Heston, etc., etc.

In March 1602, he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle for favouring popery. He broke out and was proclaimed a traitor. Afterwards disputing with the Earl of Morton as to that earldom, he was again committed as a prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, but again escaped the same year. The feud with the Johnstons was kept up, and on the 6th April 1608, Lord Maxwell killed Sir James. When they had met for reconciliation, a quarrel arose between two attendants, one of whom fired at the other. Sir James Johnston was in the act of separating them, when Lord Maxwell went behind, and shot the laird of Johnston in the back, mortally. He was apprehended and lodged in Edinburgh Castle, from which he escaped, and fled to the continent. His titles, etc., were forfeited. He returned to Scotland in 1612, but being discovered, he was pursued to Caithness, from whence he wished to cross over to Norway. He obtained shelter in Castle Sinclair(?), but was betrayed by his host and kinsman, the Earl of Caithness, was tried and beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the 21st May 1613. This breach of hospitality, and the law of all that is honourable, was committed by Lord Caithness with great treachery, thereby expecting to obtain favour with the king, that weak sovereign, James VI.

One account gives that Lord Maxwell had married Margaret, only daughter of John, first Marquis of Hamilton, but had no issue. This, however, is not stated in the Book of Carlawerock. The estates and titles were forfeited. Of the former, the Gordons of Lochinvar and others got a share. They were restored to his brother Robert, who succeeded to the title and estates of the family, by letters under the Great Seal, dated 13th October 1618, and was served heir to his brother on the 13th July 1619. He was created Earl of Nithsdale, Lord Maxwell, Eskdale, and

Carlyle, by patent, dated at Farnham, 20th August 1621, with precedency from 29th October 1581, the date of his father's charter of the earldom of Morton. In 1625, he was named by King Charles as his commissioner to obtain an unconditional surrender of the tithes, but the proprietors were determined to resist, and failing argument, to massacre him and his adherents at the convention. Alarmed he returned to court in 1626, his mission a failure. On the 11th May 1630, he was served heir in general of John, Lord Maxwell, abavi, and Robert, Lord Maxwell, pro avi. He joined Montrose in 1644, for which he was excommunicated by the General Assembly, and he died in May 1646. About 1620, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Beaumont, and had a son—

Robert, born in 1620.

Elizabeth, who died of the plague in 1623 at Dumfries, where it then raged.

Jean.

Robert succeeded his father in 1646, as second Earl of Nithsdale. He also joined the Marquis of Montrose, for which he was excommunicated by the General Assembly, on the 26th April 1644, and the same year was captured in Newcastle, when taken by the Scottish army. He was one of the royalists proposed to be excepted from pardon by the Articles of Westminster, in July 1646, which the king rejected. An act was passed, dated 3d February 1647, in favour of the Earl of Nithsdale, restoring him against his father's forfeiture. He had the soubriquet of philosopher. Why, does not appear. He sold the Mearns property in Renfrewshire to Sir George Maxwell of Pollok, for £20,000; and afterwards resold to Sir Archd. Stewart of Blackhall. On the 2d October 1649, he obtained from the Rev. Robert Blair, minister at St Andrews, a charter of the seven merk land of Collunachtre, and 20s. land of Auchinlec, parish of Riddicke (Rerwick). He also obtained a charter of the barony of Prestoun, parish of Kirkbean, dated 3d August 1663. He died unmarried, in October 1667, when the direct

line ended, and the titles and estates passed to John Maxwell, Lord Herries. The armorial bearings of the family were—

Arms.—Argent, an eagle with two heads displayed, sable, beaked and membered, gules, surmounted with an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltire of the second.

Crest.—A stag, proper, attired, argent, couchant before a holly bush, proper.

Supporters.—Two stags, proper, attired, argent.

Motto.—Reviresco.

We have already shown under the Herries line that Agnes, eldest daughter of William, third and last Lord Herries in the male line, married John, second son of Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell. It will therefore be necessary to continue their history here, and show how the families again became united. When John Maxwell married Agnes Herries, he was then heir presumptive to his brother Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell; and as Master of Maxwell, he had a charter, together with his wife, of one-third of the lands of Terregles, Kirkgunzeon, Avandale, Moffatdale, and Hoddam, Dumfriesshire. Myretoun (M'Kie), Herries, parish of Penninghame; Barnewell and Symontoun, Ayrshire; and Fenroull, Roxburghshire, dated 1st February 1549-50. Together with his wife, he had also a charter of the lands of Redcastle, parish of Urr, from Archibald Herries of Madenpaup, and the heirs male of the deceased William Lord Herries, dated 22d May 1561; and of two-thirds of the barony of Terregles, from John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothwick, 3d September 1561. The barony of Terregles, Kirkgunzeon, and half of Urr, were by royal charter of 8th May 1566, of new erected into a lordship and barony, and granted to him (John Maxwell) and Agnes Herries his wife. He sat as Lord Herries in the Parliament of 13th April 1567. He was warden of the west marches, and for his services, Queen Mary conferred on him, and Agnes Herries his wife, a charter and infeftment of the barony of Terregles and Kirkgunzeon, dated 8th May 1566, which failing to his

nearest and lawful male heirs whatsoever. He was a zealous and faithful supporter of Queen Mary, and in favour with her. It is stated that on his knees he remonstrated against her marriage with Bothwell. This may or may not be correct, but if so, the going on his knees must have been a favourite posture, for present at Langside, in May 1568, after her defeat, and when Queen Mary intimated her intention to seek a resting place in England, we are told that again on his knees, he begged of her not to confide in Queen Elizabeth. On the 14th May, it is stated that she slept at Terregles, being the second night after her sojourn in Galloway, after her flight from Langside. Another version is that it was the first house in Galloway into which she entered, remaining for five days, and then proceeding to Dundrennan Abbey the night previous to her departure for England; but this is contradicted by what we have already given in connection with the history of John, seventh Lord Maxwell.

Forfeiture was passed against him in the Parliament of August in the same year (1568), but sentence was deferred. He was nominated one of the commissioners on the part of Queen Mary in September; and made a speech on her behalf at York, on the 1st December following. In the following year he joined the Duke of Chatelherault in opposing the Regent Moray, but like the times, they entered into a treaty with him, and agreed to repeal their forfeiture. He had a charter of the lands of Barnebachill and Couchwell (?), parish of Lochrutton, dated 1st October 1572.

By his wife, Agnes Herries, he had issue—

William.

Robert, of Spottes, parish of Urr.

Edward, commendator of Dundrennan Abbey.

James, of Newlaw, etc. (parish of Kirkgunzeon), father of Alexander

Maxwell of Terrougthy, parish of Troqueer, and had issue.

Elizabeth, married in 1563, to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, parish of Dalry, and had issue.

Margaret, married to Mark, first Earl of Lothian, and had issue.

Mary, married to William, sixth Lord Hay of Yester, and had issue.

Grizel, married to Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, parish of Kirkcudbright, and had issue.

John, fourth Lord Herries, died before May 1594, and was succeeded by his son, William, who was infeft as heir of his father in May 1594, and died 10th October 1604.—He married Catherine Ker, sister of Mark, first Earl of Lothian, and had issue,—

John.

Sarah, married, 1st.—Sir James Johnstone of Johnstone, killed by Lord Maxwell in 1608; 2ndly, to John, first Earl of Wigton; 3rdly to Hugh Montgomery, Viscount of Airds, Ireland. Buried 29th March 1636.

Margaret, married to Robert Glendonwyn of Glen, contract dated 14th January 1605.

John succeeded his father as fifth Lord Herries, to whom he was served heir on the 26th January, and 26th December 1604; and of John Lord Herries, his grandfather, on the 25th January 1609, and 28th October 1617. He had also charters of Trailtrow 31st May 1610, and of Craigley 5th January 1611. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John, sixth Lord Maxwell, and had a son—

John.

Elizabeth, married to George, second Earl of Wintoun, and had issue—

He died about 1627, and was succeeded by his son John, sixth Lord Herries. Having joined Montrose, he was excommunicated by the General Assembly on the 26th April 1644. We find that on the 31st October 1653, the Earl of Wintoun had sasine of the land of Terregles, &c., and again on the 25th November 1663. John Lord Herries succeeded to the titles of Earl of Nithsdale and Lords Maxwell, Eskdale, and Carlyle, with the estates in 1667. We have already shown this under Robert Maxwell, second Earl of Nithsdale. He married in 1626 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, baronet, sister of the first Viscount Kenmure, with a tocher of 20,000 merks, and had issue,—

Robert.

John, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Glendon of Gelston, and had issue Elizabeth, who succeeded her uncle William of Kelton. He died in 1658, when she married secondly, Thomas, third son of Thomas Maxwell of Orchardton, and had issue, seven children.

William of Kelton and Buittle, married Agnes, eldest daughter of Alexander Viscount Kenmure. He died in 1684 without issue, and was succeeded by his niece Elizabeth. His widow married secondly, John Lindsay of Wauchope.

He died in March 1677, and was succeeded by Robert his eldest son, as fourth Earl of Nithsdale. He married Lucy, youngest daughter of William, first Marquis of Douglas, and had issue,—

William, born in 1676.

Anne, died young.

Mary, married to Charles, fourth Earl of Traquair, and had issue, seventeen children. She died 22nd September 1759, aged 88.

He died in 1683, and was succeeded by his son William, as fifth Earl of Nithsdale, to whom he was served heir on the 26th May 1696, and heir male of entail of Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, 19th May 1698.

When a boy, through the influence of his friends, he obtained the lands of sundry properties in Wigtonshire and the Stewartry, forfeited for their accession to what was termed the rebellion of Bothwell Bridge, or in plainer terms for being Presbyterians. Some of these lands belonged to Francis Hay of Arrioland, parish of Mochrum; Alexander M'Kie of Drumbuy, parish of Kirkcowan; Alexander Hunter of Cullwhassen, parish of Glenluce; Andrew Martin of Little Airies, parish of Kirkiner; Henry M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck; John Bell of Whitsyde, parish of Anwoth; James Welsh of Little Cloudane, parish of Irongray; John Welsh of Cornlie, parish of Irongray; Mr Samuel Arnot (of Braiko); John Fullerton of Over Sennick, parish of Borgue; Alexander Halyday, of Meifield, parish of Twynholm; Robert M'Clellan of Barmackgetchan, and Robert Gordon of Barharrow, parish of Borgue; John Crichton (Belhassie), parish of Kirkmabreck. The

grant was in a draft signature of King James VII., undated, but indorsed 1684, giving directions that a charter should be expedite under the Great Seal in favour of William, Earl of Nithsdale. A principal actor in this discreditable business was one, the mention of whose name in such a transaction does not surprise. It was William Maxwell of Loch, afterwards of Monreith, who earned for himself a baronetcy from the persecutor, King Charles II., and as stated in the patent declaring the good service of his late father, and especially of himself. Of himself, is the truth, and it should have been confined to that. Before the gift was formally made, the Earl's mother as his tutrix entered into a contract with William Maxwell, dated at Dumfries 26th September 1687, that he was to have a share. The agreement between the two spoilers was that as soon as the gift which the King had promised was passed by him, part was to be disposed to William Maxwell. He was a lawyer. An account of him will be found under Monreith, parish of Mochrum, vol. I. p. 283. The seizure, however, was not secure, and the would-be owners presented a petition to sell parts of the lands at not less than eight years' purchase, and that the Lords of Council and Session should guarantee to the purchasers the transfer as good and valid. This the Council had the wisdom to reject, which was on the 23rd February 1688. We give the particulars of this case, principally taken from the "Book of Carlawerock" as an example of what took place in Galloway after the persecution.

William, fifth and last Earl of Nithsdale, joined the rebellion of 1715, and was taken prisoner at Preston, Lancashire, on the 14th November. He was sent to the Tower of London. He was tried in January 1716, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed along with the Earl of Derwentwater, and Viscount Kenmure, on the 24th February 1716. By the courage and resolution of his wife he escaped out of the Tower the preceding evening. She communicated her plan to Mrs Mills with whom she lodged, and entreated that she would accompany her to the

prison, as in disguise the Earl might pass for her, being about the same height, and she being with child would be about the same in shape. This description is not favourable to the Earl's figure. The next part of Lady Nithsdale's design was to make known her intention to Mrs Morgan who being tall and slight built was got to put under her own riding hood, another for Mrs Mills, who was to give the one she wore to the Earl. This being satisfactorily arranged, they drove to the Tower, and the change of dresses was carried out, which with paints and false ringlets made the deception complete, and caused it to be successful. The night previously the guard had a little money bestowed amongst them, which they did not hesitate to accept. It evidently fulfilled its purpose, for it made them less careful, and the more so it being circulated that a pardon was to be issued. When the time arrived for the departure, a full understanding between the prisoner and his lady-friends had passed, and Lady Nithsdale passed out with the Earl, she addressing him as "dear Mrs Betty," of course with all the accompaniments of feigned grief, and in this manner passed the guard without interruption. As soon as he was clear of the old fortress, he was taken to a house in Drury Lane. Lady Nithsdale returned to the Tower, and went again to his room where she remained for some time to enable him to get into his hiding place. She kept up a conversation as if with him, and at last on leaving told his servant he was at his prayers, and did not wish for candles until called for. It was well conceived and well carried out. Various accounts of his escape have appeared; much of what we now give is from the "Book of Carlaverock."

The Earl had disposed his estate to his son Lord Maxwell, 28th November 1712, reserving his liferent. It was finally determined by the House of Lords on the 21st January 1723 that only his liferent was forfeited. His titles were lost by his attainder and he died at Rome on the 20th March 1744. His wife to whom he owed his life, was Winifred Herbert, daughter of William, third

Marquis of Powis. They were married in 1699. They had an only son—

William.

Lady Nithsdale died at Rome in 1749. William succeeded to the estates conveyed to him in 1712. He assumed the title, but it was illegal. Under the act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions in 1747 he got £523, 4s. 1d. for the regality of Terregles, and bailiary of regality of Lincluden, in full of his claim of £6,600.

He married his cousin-german Catherine Stewart, fourth daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Traquair, and by her who died in March 1773, he had issue, two daughters—

Mary, died in December 1747, aged 15.

Winifred.

The latter succeeded her father as his heir in 1776. She married in October 1758, William Haggerston Constable, second son of Sir Carnaby Haggerston of Haggerston, baronet, Durham. He succeeded to the property of Everingham, Yorkshire, as heir of Sir Philip Constable, baronet. On his marriage, he assumed the surname of Maxwell. They had issue—

Marmaduke William Constable.

William Constable, who assumed the surname of Middleton, on succeeding to Stockeld Park, Yorkshire. He married —, daughter of — Grace, Ireland.

Charles Constable of Auckland, who married in 1793 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley of Hooton, Cheshire, baronet, who succeeded as heir to his brother Sir William. He assumed the surname and arms of Stanley. She died in 1797 without issue. Secondly, in 1800, Mary, daughter of Thomas Macdonald, and had issue.

Catherine.

Mary, who married in 1794, John Webb Weston, of Sutton Place, Surrey. Theresa.

Clementina.

William Constable Haggerston died in 1797, and his wife in 1801. They were both succeeded by their eldest son Marmaduke William Constable, in the property of Everingham Park, and Caerlaverock. He assumed by

royal licence the additional surname of Maxwell. He married in 1820, Theresa Apollonia, daughter of Edmund Wakeman of Beckford, Worcestershire, and had issue—

William, born 1804.

Marmaduke, born in 1806, of Terregles, married in 1836, Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Anthony Marsden of Gargrave.

Peter, born in 1807, married in 1834, Helena Mary, eldest daughter of John Peter Brune Bowdon of Southgate, Derbyshire, and had issue—

Frederick Henry Constable.

Alfred Peter Constable.

Robert de Lacy Constable.

Edward Constable.

Wilfred Constable.

Helena Constable.

Agatha Mary, married Edward Pilkington.

Alice Clare Constable.

Henry, born 1809, of Milnhead, Dumfriesshire, married in 1840, Juliana, second daughter of Peter Middleton of Stockfield Park, Yorkshire, and has issue—

Herbert Constable.

Arthur Constable.

Charles Constable.

Edmund Constable.

Henry Constable.

Philip Constable.

George Constable, died 3d June 1877.

Laura, died 3d June 1874.

Agnes.

Juliana.

Louisa.

Blanche.

Joseph, born 1811, in holy orders, Church of Rome. A member of the Society of Jesuits. Died at Dalkeith in 1869.

Mary, married the Hon. Charles Langdale, fourth son of Charles, Lord Stourton. She died in 1857.

Theresa, married the Hon. Charles E. Clifford, second son of Charles, Lord Clifford.

Marmaduke William Constable-Maxwell, died in 1819. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William Constable-Maxwell. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1848, by which he, and all other descendants of William, Earl of Nithsdale, were restored in blood, on which he presented a

petition to the Queen, praying to be declared and adjudged entitled to the title of Lord Herries of Terregles. On the 23d June 1858, the committee of the House of Lords for privileges, declared William Constable Maxwell the lineal heir through the female line as already shown, viz., of Agnes, Lady Herries, and that the barony of Herries had consequently devolved upon him.

He married in 1834, Marcia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward M. Vavasour, bart., of Hazlewood, Yorkshire, and had issue—

Marmaduke, master of Herries, born 1837, married in April 1875, Mary

Angela Howard, daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop.

William, born 1841.

Joseph, born 1847.

Bernard, born 1848.

Walter, born 1849.

John, born 1855.

Peter, born 1857.

Marcia.

Mary Agnes.

Eleanor Mary.

Emily Josephine.

Gwendaline.

Winefrede.

Teresa.

Everilda.

Another daughter.

He died 12th November 1876, and was succeeded by his son Marmaduke, Master of Herries. Lord Herries' family is styled of Everingham Park, Yorkshire, and Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfriesshire. Marmaduke, born in 1806, the second son of Marmaduke William Constable-Maxwell, succeeded to Terregles. With his younger brothers and sisters, he was granted by royal warrant, dated 2d August 1858, the precedence of a baron's child. In 1836, he married Mary, the only daughter of the Reverend Anthony Marsden of Gargrave, Yorkshire. He had no issue, and died in 1872. He was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick Henry Constable-Maxwell, in the entailed property. He died, 22d December 1873, and has

been succeeded by his brother Alfred Peter-Constable Maxwell, late Captain in the 92d Highlanders.

As we have shown the present owners of Terregles and other lands in the Stewartry are of English extraction, and belong to Yorkshire. At the death of William in 1766, son of the last Earl of Nithsdale, whose titles, etc., were forfeited, the male representative of the Maxwell family was John, second son of John Maxwell of Breconside, parish of Kirkgunzeon, and great-grandson of John Maxwell, sixth Lord Herries. He was born at Buittle on the 7th February 1720, and on his father's death, went with his mother and resided in the village of Kirkpatrick-Durham, where he passed his early days. In this account of him we follow the history as given in the "*Book of Car-laverock*," written for the family. The editor goes on to state that, "in order to make provision for himself, he was afterwards, according to the custom of the time, in the case of younger sons of families, even of rank, apprenticed to the trade of a joiner in Dumfries, a business which he afterwards carried on successfully on his own account." To some it may seem strange to find so many of the Maxwells as tradesmen, but as correctly stated, it was common then for the sons of families of rank and position either to become tenant farmers or tradesmen. There was no other resource. The army and navy at that period offered but little encouragement. The Scottish regiments had been transferred to the English establishment. A continuation of the history of John Maxwell will be found under Terraughty, parish of Troqueer.

In 1799, — Maxwell, owned the farm of Kirkland, and John Maxwell of Terraughty, parish of Troqueer, the farm of Halmyre, and part of Hynds Cluny; Charles Sharpe of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire, having the other portion. In 1819, William Scott owned Kirkland.

The farms now are Barnhill, Mainshead and Prospecthall, Colloch, Seaside, Cleuchbrae, Collegemains, Cluny and Hynds Cluny, Hardthorn and Nunnery, Braecroft and Whitehill, Maryfield, Newbridge, Terreglestoun, Mayfield,

and Coplandhall (three, one farm) also the small holdings of Aikiehead, Beltonhill, Waterhead, Kirkland, Halmyre, Glenmill and lands, &c.

On the farm of Collochan is the supposed site of Collochan Castle, for nothing remains. The name seems to be a compound from the Gaelic *cul*, backlying place, and *lochan* relating to the Norsemen. Beltonhill is spelled *Beltanhill* by Pont, in which we may have a relic of Druidism. Barnhill is no doubt the usual corruption of barn for bar, and to mean here the summit of the hill—Cluny appears to be from the Gaelic *clu-nead*, a sheltered nest or situation. Mayfield in the prefix is from the Gaelic *magh* or *Cymric mai*, a plain, field, or level country. The only other name we will take notice of is Halmyre, spelled *Halmyir* by Pont, which is from the Norse *hallr*, a slope, a big stone or boulder, a hill; and *myrr*, a moor or a bog. Pont spells *Terregles* as *Toregills*, but this name is entered on under our account of the parish.

We will conclude the history with the armorial bearings of the Lords Herries and Maxwell.

Shield.—Quarterly, 1st, argent, an eagle displayed, with two heads, sable, beaked, and membered, gules, surmounted with an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltire of the 2nd, and surcharged in the centre with a hedgehog, or, for Nithsdale. 2nd Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a saltire sable; 2nd and 3rd, argent, three hedgehogs, sable, for Herries; 3rd Quarterly, gules and vair, over all a bend, or, for Constable; 4th, azure, on a bend cotised, argent, three billets sable for Haggerston.

Crest.—A stag's head with ten tynes, or.

Supporters.—Two savages or wild men wreathed about the loins, and holding clubs, proper.

Motto.—Dominus dedit.

LINCLUDEN.

The land so called belonged to the religious house when in existence, but many changes in owners have taken place since then. The first information which we will give is some time after the Reformation. It is a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal in favour of William Hunter, of the land at the College of Lincluden that belonged to John Douglas one of the prebends of Lincluden, dated 20th February 1586. This was followed by sasine in his favour dated 16th August 1595. There was also a charter dated 13th September 1599, in favour of Thomas Welsh of a tenement and land called Hempyard, lying in the village of Lincluden. Robert, son of Thomas Welsh, had sasine in his favour dated 13th September 1599. The principal part of the land was afterwards granted in 1611 to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and John Murray, one of the grooms of the King's Chamber, in different shares, but bound to pay the feu-duties to William Douglas, as provost, during his life, and after his death to the King. As we have shown under our account of the abbey, he was the eldest son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire, who he succeeded in 1615. There was afterwards a charter dated 26th April 1616, granted by Duncan Hunter of Ballagan, in favour of Captain James Hunter, burgess of Edinburgh, of the land which formerly belonged to John Douglas, prebend of Lincluden. Then on the 8th August 1616, there was a contract between Captain James Hunter, and Thomas Welsh, burgess of Dumfries; followed by a charter in favour of the latter and his spouse Agnes Brown, of the same date. They had also a charter under the Great Seal dated 10th September 1623, followed by a renunciation in favour of Isabel Roull by Robert Welsh on the 29th June 1625. We next find a disposition by Robert Roull, notar and messenger, burgess of Dumfries, with consent of Janet Lauder his spouse, in favour of Thomas M'Burnie, provost of Dumfries, and Elizabeth

Irving his spouse, of the land, &c., at the College of Lincluden, dated 29th October 1649. Next there was a disposition by Isabel Roull, and Thomas Goldie, writer in Dumfries, her husband, to the said provost Thomas M'Burnie of their land called Hempyeard at the College, dated 27th June 1650. This related to a croft. We also learn that Joannis Broune de Muirheidstoun hæres Joannis Brown ballivi regalitatis de Lyncluden, patris, dated 17th January 1655. Previously on the 15th February 1655, Arthur Straiton had sasine of the lands of Lincluden and Newtoun, &c.; and in January 1666, John Young of Gulliehill had also sasine of the lands of the College of Lincluden, Newtoun of Woodhead and Jardineston, &c.; and on the 28th January 1665 the latter had a charter of the land of the College, &c., from Robert, Earl of Nithsdale. In March 1669, William Cunningham son to Umqll John Cunningham in College, and Helen Brown his future spouse, had ane croft of land of the Maynes of the College. On the 1st July 1671, there was a disposition and assignation of the College land of Lincluden in favour of John Mitchelson of Jardington; followed by sasine in his favour, dated 15th September 1674. On the 26th November 1678, James Newlands, merchant, one of the baillies of Dumfries, had principal sasine of Newtowne. Thomas, son to John Mitchelson of Jardistoun, had principal sasine of the eight merk land of the College of Lincluden, &c.; and on the 17th April 1681 granted a disposition in favour of his brother John Mitchellson. Again on the 10th September 1686, there was a precept of clare constat granted by John Young of Gullyhill, superior, in favour of Thomas, son and heir of John Mitchellson. On the 4th September 1688, Helen Hudleston had principal sasine in liferent of the thirty lib. land of Newtown of Nunwoodhead, &c.

In the eighteenth century we find that there was a heritable bond of corroboration for six thousand merks Scots granted by William Earl of Nithsdale, in favour of John Mitchellson, merchant in Dumfries, affecting the eight merk land of old extent of the College, of the Carse and Charter land, &c.,

dated 19th May 1702. Then on the 18th August 1713, Mary Newlands, relict of John Crocket, merchant in Dumfries, and Margaret and Mary, daughters, had sasine of the land of Newtown,—and on the 11th September following John Corrie, merchant, in College of Lincluden, and Elizabeth Herries, his wife, had sasine in liferent, and John Corrie, their son, in fee, had sasine of the land of Mossop. On the 21st November 1723, George Crocket, dyer in Dumfries, eldest lawful son of Mary Newlands, relict of John Crocket, had sasine of the land of Halmr and Charter land, &c.

We next find that on the 17th November 1727, William Neilson, eldest son and heir to the deceased Charles Neilson, College of Lincluden, had sasine of the land of Airkiepil within the barony of Drumsket. Then on the 15th June 1732, William Newlands, merchant in Carmarthen, son to the deceased James Newland of Merkland, had sasine of the land of Newtown; and on the 18th November following Robert Cannon of Killochie had sasine of the 20s. land of Armanoch, &c. After this, on the 1st June 1745, John Story, writer in Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Newtown, &c. Then on the 11th May 1748, John, youngest son of the deceased Michael Lawson in Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Aikiehill, &c.; and on the 26th May, Thomas, his eldest brother, of the land of Newtown, &c. On the 10th June following, David, son and heir of the deceased David Glen, innkeeper, Dumfries, had sasine of the same.

We have given all these sasines, but there can be little doubt that many of them were only wadsets.

It is evident that the Mitchellsons retained possession. Following John, we find James Mitchellson having sasine on the 30th November 1713. Then there was general retour of the service of Alexander Mitchellson of Garcrogo, parish of Balmaclellan, as heir to his brother Lieutenant James Mitchellson, dated 11th September 1784; and a charter of confirmation granted in favour of his father James Mitchellson, dated 6th and 30th August 1785; which was followed by sasine, dated 10th September

following. He was succeeded by Margaret Mitchellson, who appears to have been the sister of Alexander, although not so stated in the trust deed, dated 30th March 1789. The land was conveyed to her, 25th November 1802.

As shown under date, 10th September 1686, John Young of Gullyhill had become the superior, and in 1799, we find William Young styled of Youngfield, in possession of Newton, Corries Croft, and Mossop, James Hoop's Croft, and Oaky Hill. In 1819, he was succeeded by Gilbert Young of Youngfield, who had served in the commissariat department. He married in 1826, Patricia, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Ramsay (second son of George, eighth Earl of Dalhousie, created baron Panmure in 1831, having succeeded to the Panmure estates through his grand-mother, Jean Maule). Gilbert Young died in 1829, and his wife in 1859. What issue they had we have not learned, excepting the eldest son—

Thomas, born in 1826.

He succeeded. He served in the 22d Regiment, and was late Major, 37th Regiment. He married in 1864, Harriet Charlotte, daughter of the late Major-General James Ramsay, third son of the late General the Hon. John Ramsay. With other issue he has—

Edward Maule, born 1870.

The property comprises Lincluden Mains, Lochside, and Upper Newton, etc.

The present house of Lincluden, not far from the ruins of the abbey, is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Cluden. It was destroyed by fire to a considerable extent in 1875.

The name Lincluden is composed of syllables, all approaching each other in some degree in meaning. Lin is a pool, the face of a precipice, or a shrubby ravine; clu is a corruption of clow or cleuch, a hollow between hills; and den, a hollow, a dingle; also to dam, or shut up water. In these meanings we follow Jamieson.

MARYHOLM.

This farm formed a portion of the abbey lands. In 1799, North Maryholm, with the College water fishing were owned by the heirs of ——— Lothian of Stafford; and South Maryholm, by James Biggar. The late owner of both was James Biggar. Miss Elspeth M'Millan is now in possession.

JARDINETON.

This farm formed a portion of the land which belonged to the abbey of Lincluden, and mention of it will be found under Terregles. In 1799, it was owned by Mrs Denholm, but of whom we have no particulars. It is now owned by the trustees of the late Robert Paterson of Nunfield, Dumfries.

WATERSIDE.

The names have been so changed, and no information received, that it is not possible to trace the farm of Waterside with any degree of accuracy through the different proprietorships. Waterside belonged to the abbey of Lincluden.

It is now owned by Thomas and John Johnstone.

BANKS OF CLOUDEN.

This small property formed a portion of the land belonging to the abbey of Lincluden. When it became detached

we have not learned, but it is principally a residence, the land around being limited. It is owned by George Gustavus Walker of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire.

This property does not appear in the valuation roll for 1873-4, which leads to the conclusion that it has been absorbed, by being purchased.

The derivation, less Lin, is the same as the two last syllables of Lincluden.

KIRKLAND.

This farm along with Hynds Cluny, is owned by Lord Herries. We have nothing to mention about it. The name tells its history so far.

NUNWOOD.

As the name implies, this small property formed a part of the abbey lands of Lincluden. We learn nothing of it separately until 1799, when John M'Courtie of Formiston was the owner. In 1819, James Grierson was in possession. The late owner was Samuel Duncan Clark, Toronto, Canada. The present owner is Maxwell Hyslop Johnstone-Maxwell of Glengaber.

WOODLAND.

This is principally a residence with some land around it, and owned by David Barker.

NEWTON.

This is a detached portion of the land called Newton. It belonged to the abbey of Lincluden, under which notices will be found. It forms a residence, and is owned by Miss Janet Jackson.

PARISH OF TUNGLAND.

THIS parish comprises what was in ancient times Tungland, and Saint Michael's (an account of this saint will be found under Crossmichael) of Balnacross, now the name of lands corrupted to Barncrosh, which belonged to the monks of Iona. Chalmers states that the name is derived from the situation of the church being on a tongue of land between the Dee and the Tarf. We think that this derivation is clear. There are similiar lands elsewhere so called. On the Sheuchan estate in the parish of Inch, there is the farm of Tung, sometimes spelled Tongue. There also are, or were lands so called on the north-east coast; and still further north; in Sutherlandshire there is a parish so called, which is twenty miles long, with the greatest breadth, ten miles, but the southern half little more than four miles broad. Worsaae, in his "Danes and Norwegians," refers to this latter parish, and specially to the "Kyle of Tongue," as being pure Norwegian names; the latter from "tunga," a tongue of land. That it is Norse, is however more clearly defined by Cleasby and Vigfusson, who describe Tunga, as "a tongue of land at the meeting of two rivers." Camden mentions, in connection with Tong Castle, near Sittingbourne, Kent, that it was so called as some write, from having been built by Hengist, out of a measure of thongs, cut when Vortigern gave him so much land to fortify on, as he could encompass with a beast's hide cut into thongs. It is as well, however, to state that the story about Hengist and Horsa is now viewed with suspicion, for the names of those leaders are not mentioned by any

writer until nearly three centuries after their supposed era. The story about Tong Castle in Kent may therefore be a fable so far as Hengist is concerned, but not so as regards the Danish marauders in Kent, who had such a hold of that part. The word tung is found where the Danes held sway, and tunge is the Danish for tongue; tunga in the Norwegian and Swedish. From these, there can be no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon word tunge for tongue was taken, and corrupted to Tong. This parish is sometimes found spelled Tongland in connection with the abbey. In Pont's map it is spelled Tungland.

The abbey is stated to have been founded by Fergus, first Lord of Galloway, in the 12th century, and it is further mentioned that Corducan, son of Fergus, was the first abbot. It is much to be regretted that so little is known about the real founders of all these religious houses. We are inclined to think that King David I. had much to do with most of them. The monks of Tungland were of the Premonstratensian order, and originally brought from Cockersand Abbey, Lancashire. In 1235, after the death of Alan, last lord or governor, the enraged Galwegians slew the prior and sacrist within the abbey.

When the church of Tungland was built we cannot learn, but it was granted by Fergus, first lord of Galloway, to the monks of the abbey, to which it was a vicarage, and so continued until the Reformation. It stood on the west bank of the Dee. The abbot of the abbey sat in the Parliament, held at Brigham, Berwickshire, in 1290, to settle the succession to the crown. He was named Alexander and in 1292 he swore fealty to King Edward I. for himself and convent. Such was the church introduced by King David I., and his adherents, Fergus, and others. King Robert the Bruce granted to the abbey, Saint Michael's chapel of Balnacross; and King David II. gave them the advowson of the church of Senwick. The next found in connection with the abbey was James Herries, who in 1430 repaired the monastery then greatly decayed, and enclosed it with a high wall. Bishop Keith states, that he

was a doctor of the Sarboune, much famed for his learning, and that he wrote upon the validity of indulgencies. In March 1503-4, King James IV. nominated an Italian called Damiane, an alchymist and physician, to be abbot. He was an impostor. He professed to be able to fly, and made wings to prove his ability to do so. He made the attempt before the king, etc., from the ramparts of Stirling Castle. Of course he failed, fell, and broke a thigh bone. Dunbar, the poet, ridiculed him in a poem called, "The frenzied Frier of Tungland." In 1516, the abbacy was conferred on David Arnot, bishop of Galloway. Under the Annexation Act of 1587, it was annexed to the crown, and King James VI., in November 1588, confirmed the property on William Melville, commendator of Tungland, for life. He was a Lord of Session, and styled Lord Tungland. The grant appears to have been bestowed for his hostility to the Presbyterians, and servility to the king in carrying out what he desired. When the bishopric of Galloway was re-established, Gavin Hamilton was appointed in 1606. The king presented to him and his successor, the abbey of Tongland, with all its kirks, and revenues, reserving to William Melville, commendator, the benefit during his life. The latter died in 1613. It then passed to the bishop of Galloway. The Lords Maxwell became the heritable baillies. In July 1637, Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, had sasine of the office of bailiary of Tungland, and received the land of Cargen, parish of Troqueer, as his fee. In 1641, a grant was made to the University of Glasgow of the whole property of the bishopric of Galloway, and of the abbeys of Tungland, etc. It was again restored to the bishopric, and finally abolished with prelacy in 1689, when all reverted to the king.

In 1684, the bishop of Galloway was the patron, and the same year, Symson states that the steeple and part of the walls of the abbey were standing. Nothing now remains, but a portion of a wall (*see* p. 192) and a few carved stones, built into the walls of one or two cottages, as also a font, or lavatory. Many of the stones were used

for building the bridge over the Dee in 1730, and for erecting a paper mill, etc. This is a specimen of the destruction of ancient buildings in the 17th, 18th, and even 19th centuries. The abbots of Tungland had a regality over their estates. There was a fine orchard belonging to this abbey.

The chapel of Balnacross, dedicated to St Michael, as already mentioned, stood at the village of Balnacross, on the west side of the Dee. Chalmers states, that Bal-nacross in Irish, means the hamlet of the cross. This seems to be an accurate derivation; but it is more probable to be from the Gaelic, baile-na-crois, with the same meaning. The church and lands belonged to the monks of Iona of the Irish-Scottish Church, who were deprived of their lands by King David I., and afterwards by William the Lion, to make way for the Church of Rome, which the former had introduced from England, supported by a swarm of Normans, who were rewarded with lands at the cost of the ancient owners. The church and lands were bestowed by charter, dated between 1172 and 1180, on the monks of Holyrood. Chalmers makes it out that this was because the Danes (Norsemen) had ruined Iona, or Icolmkill, but a saint king like David, could soon have restored what the Norsemen had destroyed; instead of this, with the aid of his Norman adherents, he brought in another Church, which did not prove of advantage to the district in particular, or of Scotland in general. In Robertson's Index of Charters, there is, "Charter Robert Bruce to the abbacie of Tungland, the kirk of Michies (St Michael) within the town of Balnacross."

The monks of Tungland Abbey, as already stated, obtained from King Robert the Bruce a grant of the church of Saint Michael. The chapel of Bal-na-Cross has now disappeared.

Tungland does not appear a district parish at the time of the Reformation. In 1566 the vicarage rental of Tungland church was £225, 6s. 8d. The grants by William the Lion to Holyrood monastery between 1172 and 1180, and bishop Christian, were confirmed by John, bishop of Galloway. On the western side of the Tarf there was an ancient church

dedicated to Saint Conel. There can be no doubt that this saint was Conal, abbot of Inis-coel in Tirconal, Ireland, a titular saint, as Butler states, honoured with great devotion, whose festival day was the 22nd May. The hamlet where the ancient church stood bears the name of Kirkconnel. Near to the farm-house bearing this name, there appears to have been a burying ground. A gold ring was dug up without name or date, bearing an inscription in the old style, "The gift and the giver are thine for ever." As stated by the reverend writer (Dugald Stewart Williamson, minister of the parish) it was doubtless a marriage ring, "of one, loving, beloved, and perhaps beautiful in her day. It suggests the history of our race, and insinuates the hopes of our nature—youth, love, courtship, wedlock, happiness, separation, old age, death, oblivion on earth, and eternal union in Heaven."

The new parish church was built in 1813; and the manse in 1798, at the south-east boundary of the parish. The oldest and finest trees in the parish are those which surround the church and manse. A portion of the wall of the old parish church was a part of the ruined abbey of Tungland.

The parish is triangular in shape, to the north over four miles, to the south-east about five miles, and on the south-west about seven miles.

A new bridge which cost £7700, was built over the Dee in 1808. The old bridge is a quarter of a mile higher up. It was built in 1737.

This is an arable parish with the exception of two farms at the upper end. In ancient times a large portion of the parish is believed to have been covered with timber, forming an extensive forest. This is proved by Meiklewood and other parts.

West of Laigh Lairdmannoch farm-house are a cairn and also a Druidical circle of eleven stones, with a twelfth of larger size in the centre. The cairn is a little to the westward.

On Kirkconnel Moor are the monuments to martyrs, an account of which will be found under Kirkconnel. They are on the north side of the hill which is 719 feet high. There is also a cairn to the west of the monuments; others are to

be seen north-west of High Barcaple ; and Phuckhim's cairn, so called, next Valleyfield house.

We only find one British fort which is south-west of Barr hill.

There is a small portion of Bargatton loch in this parish, the rest being in Balmaghie ; and also the half of Culcraigie loch. Near to the summit of Meiklewood hill is a small loch fifteen or twenty feet deep ; at the top of a ridge with no hills near, the springs that feed it are supposed to be from a distance of some miles, and to flow beneath the Tarf or Dee.

The river Tarf which rises in loch Whynnion, parishes of Girthon and Twynholm, passes in this parish through a rugged channel, with the banks well wooded. The current in some places rushes through perpendicular rocks seventy or eighty feet in height. The finest portion is before it joins the Dee. Montgomery has handed down its beauties in his poem of the "Cherry and the Slae."

At Back Fell, Beoch, there is a portion of what is locally called the Deil's Dyke.

The village of Ringford is in this parish.

Queen Mary in her flight from the fatal battle-field of Langside, is stated to have crossed the Dee by an old wooden bridge, supposed to have been erected by the Romans (?). As mentioned elsewhere, this is a mistake. The river is narrow at the place, and most likely it was a rustic erection for the convenience of those living in that part. After the Queen passed over it was destroyed.

By the census of 1871, the population was 415 males, and 495 females, making a total of 910.

TUNGLAND.

This was a barony and owned by the Church, first by the monks of Iona, and when displaced to make way for the Church of Rome introduced by King David I., it then went to the latter, and pertained to the abbacy of

Tungland. The abbots of this establishment had a regality over their estates. In 1587, George, bishop of Galloway, setts and letts to Laurence Gordon, commendator of Glenceluce, the teind schaws of the one hundred merk land of the baronie of Tongland; and on the 22nd March 1676, Alexander, Lord Kenmure, had principal sasine of the same baronie.

We give this short account to show that there was a barony; that it belonged to the Church; then to the Gordon family at the end of the 17th century; and that the various properties now forming the parish, in early times belonged to the Church.

As given by Pont in his map, the proper spelling is Tungland. See account of parish.

KIRKCONNEL, ETC.

This estate formed part of the baronie of Tungland, and belonged to the Church. The Gordons obtained possession in the seventeenth century. Roger, youngest son of Alexander Gordon of Auchenreoch, parish of Urr, is the first named. He also obtained the lands of Trostrie, and Garvarie, parish of Kells. He married Marion Gordon, but we have no further particulars. He was succeeded by his son James, and he again by his son Alexander, whose son Roger followed. He again by Alexander, and his son William, whose son William, whose son Robert, whose son John (a collector of excise in 1707) followed in line. Such has been gathered from the Earlston MS. It is, however, so confused, meagre, and incomplete that little can be made of it.

To follow what we gather from the records, and other sources, under date 5th November 1604, Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen (Kirkmabreck), had retour of the land of Kirkconnel, Lardmannoch, Beoch, and Balanane. Then on the 31st July 1606, Thomas, son of William M'Clellan of Balmangan, had retour of Balannane. Whether or not all related to real infeftments, or only to the superiority, we cannot say. Our first sure information

is dated 2nd June 1615, when Sir Robert, son and heir of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, had charters of Kirkconnel and Blackmark. Then on the 28th October 1617, Roger, heir of William Gordon of Holm, parish of Balmaclellan, was served heir in Balannan, followed on the 1st February 1625 by Margaret Halyday, heir avi of John Halyburton. In August 1629 reversion was given by William M'Caircudy to James Gordon, of the half wood of Tungland, and another to him by David Arnot of ane quarter of the same wood. The Gordons, however, were certainly the owners of Kirkconnel as the property was then called. In December 1640, William Gordon of Kirkconnel, delyverit ane silver coupe and cover, weght, ane pund iij unce maire, ane silver coupe and silver dish, weght, ane pund nyne unce iiij dropes, Inglis worke. Delyverit back again ane pund iij unce. These extracts are from the "Covenanters' War Committee Book," and show that William Gordon was a supporter. Again we find on the 1st May 1645 that Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure, had retour of Kirkconnell, Blakmark, Lairdmannoch and Beoch. There can be no doubt that this had only reference to the superiority. We next learn that on the 7th March 1659, John M'Gill had sasine of the land of Kirkconnall, &c. We are inclined to think that this was only a wadset. On the 27th February 1664, Robert Gordoun of Grange, parish of Urr, and Margaret, his daughter, had sasine of the land of Underwood, which is one of the farms; and in April 1665 William Glendoning of Laggan, parish of Parton, had sasine of the land of Kirkconnell, &c. In October 1669, we find, however, John Gordon of Kirkconnell, and that he had sasine of Blackfurderoft. Our next information is that on the 2nd July 1678, Hendrie Moore, commissar clerk of Kirkcudbright, and Janet Grierson, spouses, had principal sasine of the two merk land of Beoch, &c., and in January 1694, Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had sasine of the land of Over Lairdmanoch, &c. As will be afterwards shown, the M'Guffocks of Rusco had also to do with Kirkconnel, &c. We learn nothing more in the seventeenth century. We next come to the 10th June

1726, when Robert Gordon, of Garrarie, had sasine of the lands of Kirkconnel, Lairdenmanoch, &c., and about the same time John Glendoning of Corra, parish of Buittle, merchant in Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands of Kirkconnel, Lairdenmauch, Wood and Underwood. We next find on the 2nd November 1751, William Blair-M'Guffock, then of Rusco, as heir to the deceased William Blair-M'Guffock, his father, had sasine of the five merk land of Kirkconnel, &c.

After this Alexander Murray of Broughton and Cally, a large obtainer of lands by purchase or otherwise, also got these. In 1799, the farms owned by him were Kirkconnel, Lardmanoghs, Underwood, Beoch, Ballanan, Meiklewood, Littlewood, Drumbow, Park, Upper and Laigh Claughan, Blackmark, Ronoghmore, Lintriggs, Cowcrossan, with Bush of Beild, Corn and Waulk Milns, and fishings. We mention the latter as they were then valued for yearly county assessment at £154.

The farms are now owned by Horatio G. Murray-Stewart, the present proprietor of Cally, &c. Kirkconnel, Lairdmanoch and Beoch now form one farm. Lower and Upper Balanan, Meiklewood, Underwood, Park, High and Low Clachlan, with the small holding of Culcræ, and the Corn Mill, &c., and fishings. The rateable value of the latter is now £640.

On the moor of Kirkconnel is the grave of a martyr named M'Clement, slain with four others, John Bell of Whyteside, parish of Anwoth; David Halliday, portioner of Mayfield, parish of Twynholm, Andrew M'Robert, and Robert Lennox of Irelandton, parish of Twynholm, during the persecution in 1685. They were surprised by Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, upon the hill, instantly killed, and their bodies left uninterred. Being a stranger, Clement or M'Clement alone was buried here. The remains of John Bell were removed to, and buried in Anwoth church-yard; Halliday's in Balmaghie church-yard; M'Roberts' in Twynholm church-yard, and Lennox in Girthon church-yard. Memorial stones were erected to all of them.

The river Tarf flows through the lands. In the middle of its course are several waterfalls called the Linn of Laird-

mannoch, about fifty or sixty feet high. When there is a spate the stream is very beautiful.

Pont spells Kirkconnel as Karkonnell. An account of the name will be found in the history of the parish. Beoch may be a corruption of beith or beithe, the birch tree. Lairdmannoch is spelled Laermannoch by Pont, and may be learg, a little eminence, and mannach, a monk, giving the monk's hill. Again in Culerae, we may have another corruption from cul and creag. The first is the backlying place, and the last, a craig or rock. The back of or behind the rock. All these are dealt with as corruptions of the Gaelic. Balanan is probably from the Norse, boeli, a dwelling, and ana or anar, a river isle, a holm.

BARCAPLE.

This property belonged to the Church, and formed part of the barony of Tongland. In a charter, dated 14th March 1540, Henry, bishop of Galloway, and commendator of the abbey of Dundrennan, conveyed the land of Barcaple to Henry Arnot. He would appear to have been the descendant of David Arnot, who was bishop of Galloway in 1509. Of course the question will arise how a bishop of the church of Rome could have descendants, but that must be solved by others. The Gordons in this, as in so many other cases, appear in connection with a portion of the property. The first mention is dated 5th November 1604, when Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, had retour of Nether Barcaple or Valleyfield, as we have found it called. There was however a charter dated 2d June 1615, in favour of Sir Robert, son and heir of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, of the land of Wester Barcapill. Then in December 1636, John, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the land of Nether Barcaple, etc. The Arnots seem to have been in difficulties, as there was a reversion in April 1644 by Robert Meikiljohnne in favour of David Arnot of the land of Barcaple.

The Gordons again appear, Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure, having had retour of Nether Barcaple on the 1st May 1645. This could only refer to some claim as to the superiority. On the 16th October 1632, David, as heir of line of his father David Arnot of Barcaple, was served heir. He again had sasine of the land of Barcaple on the 30th March 1647; and in April 1666 that James Aikenhead, one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, had sasine of the barony. Again in November following, William Arnot of Whytpark had sasine of the land of Over Barcaple. As we have already stated, the Arnots were in difficulties. After the restoration of Prelacy, David Arnot of Barcaple was repeatedly fined for nonconformity. His brother, Samuel, was minister of Tongland, and both had to flee to Ireland.* On the 2nd June 1671, William M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had principal sasine of the eight merk land of Over Barcaple. In 1674, David Arnot sold the land to William M'Guffock above mentioned. Of the Gordons' position, William Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, had principal sasine of Barcaple (Nether). The principal land of Barcaple purchased by William M'Guffock of Rusco, was sold by his son-in-law Hugh Blair-M'Guffock, who succeeded to Rusco, to the Reverend John M'Micken in 1687. Whom the latter married we do not find mentioned, but he had issue,—

Marie or Mary.

Rachel.

Helen, married in 1666 David Gordon of Gordonstoun.

His eldest daughter Mary had married in 1674 the Reverend William Maitland, stated to be the third son of Robert Maitland of Eccles, Berwickshire, who is mentioned by the family as being descended from a younger son of the father of the first Lord Lauderdale.† On the death of the Rev. John M'Micken, Barcaple became the joint property of his two eldest daughters. Why Helen was excluded we

* War Committee Book.

† An outline account of this family will be found under Freugh, parish of Stoneykirk.

have no means of knowing. Our information in regard to her is from the Gordon MS. Nether Barcaple was owned by her husband's family.

Mary, who married the Rev. William Maitland, had issue—

John, settled in London.

Alexander, entered the Church of Scotland.

She settled two-thirds of her half on her second son the Rev. Alexander ; and we find on the 29th November 1727, that he was minister at Tongland, and had sasine of Barcaple, Brigend, &c. He purchased from his aunt Rachel M'Micken, her half of the property. He thus became the owner of all, excepting the one-third of his mother's half, which had been bestowed on his brother John. This also was ultimately obtained by his son David, by purchase from the heirs of John. Whom John married we do not know, but his family settled in London, and from them are descended the Fuller-Maitlands, &c.

Nether Barcaple was still retained by the Gordons ; John Gordon of Kenmure had sasine on the 27th December 1742.

The Reverend Alexander Maitland, minister of the parish, subsequently purchased Nether Barcaple or Valleyfield, which adjoined his own. He married Agnes Smart, but we have no other information. He appears to have died in 1747. On the 4th April 1747, we find that Agnes Smart, relict of the Rev. Alexander Maitland, minister at Tongueland, had sasine of the merk land of Nether Barcaple for the use of her and his children. The only issue we have found are two sons,—

David, who succeeded to Barcaple.

Alexander, who succeeded to Valleyfield.

Whom David married we have not found, but he had a numerous family,—

David, who succeeded.

Alexander, who became the owner of Chipperkyle, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Adam, who married ———, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cairns of Dundrennan, to which he succeeded in right of his wife.

Robert, sixth son, who settled in America, and had a numerous family who remain there.

William, eighth son, who married Matilda, daughter of James Douglas of Orchardtoun, parish of Berwick, and became the owner of Gelston, parish of Kelton.

We have not got the names of the rest of the issue, who are stated to have left no families.

David Maitland succeeded his father. Whom he married is not known to us, but he had an only son,—

David Alexander.

He succeeded and died unmarried in 1848, when the property was sold, and purchased by Ebenezer Fuller-Maitland, and David the second son of Adam Maitland of Dundrennan. The former got High Barcaple, and the latter the residence. He (David Maitland) also purchased Valleyfield, sold at the same time, the family of Alexander Maitland of Valleyfield having become extinct.

In 1867 David Maitland sold Barcaple to his younger brother Edward Francis. The latter was called to the bar in 1831, and in 1867 was raised to the Bench as a lord of Session, when he assumed the title of Lord Barcaple. David Maitland retained Valleyfield or Nether Barcaple, which adjoins.

While at the bar, Lord Barcaple was for some years editor of the *North British Review*. He married Ann, daughter of William Roberts, banker, in Glasgow and Dundee, and had issue—

John, born in 1841, advocate, elected M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire in 1874.

William, merchant.

Edward, manufacturer in Dundee.

Thomas, do.

Helen.

Anne.

The Hon. Lord Barcaple died 23d February 1870. In November 1872, Walter M. Neilson of Queenshill, in this parish, purchased Barcaple house, with the farms of Fellnaw, etc., and Barcaple. He is the present owner.

Barcaple is probably from the Gaelic bar, a hill, etc., and the Norse word kapella, a chapel. Pont spells it Barkapil.

HIGH BARCAPLE.

We must refer to Barcaple for all that can be learned of the early history of this farm. It originally formed part of the property which belonged to the Church (see Tongland), and was sold in 1687 by Hugh Blair-M'Guffock to the Reverend John M'Micken. This portion went to his second daughter Rachel, who married the Reverend Hugh Cluny. The eldest daughter Mary had married in 1674, the Reverend William Maitland. Her second son the Reverend Alexander Maitland became the proprietor, by purchasing the land from his aunt Rachel. Further particulars will be found under Barcaple, and we therefore proceed to 1848, when the land was sold on the death of Alexander Maitland, unmarried. Ebenezer Fuller-Maitland then obtained High Barcaple. He was the grandson of John, the eldest son of the Reverend William Maitland and Marie M'Micken. He married Bethia, grand-daughter and heiress of William Fuller of Lombard Street, London, whose name he assumed by royal licence in 1807. They had issue—

William, born in 1813.

He succeeded his father in 1858. He has been twice married, 1st in 1842, to Lydia (who died in 1851), only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Prescott, 5th Dragoon Guards; 2dly, in 1852, to Charlotte E. Dick, third daughter of J. M. Macnab, and had by the former, with other issue—

William, born 1844.

We have no further particulars. The farm is still retained. He is also proprietor of Stansted, Essex; and Garth, Brecknockshire.

Pont spells the name Barkapil. See Barcaple.

VALLEYFIELD OR NETHER BARCAPLE.

This was a portion of the Barcaple estate, which see, and retained by David Maitland, when he sold Barcaple to his younger brother, Edward Frances, a lord of Session, with the title of Lord Barcaple.

David Maitland of Valleyfield, died at Barcaple, on the 29th December 1872, aged 78. We have given an account under Barcaple, and will only state here that the farms owned were Loch-hill, Valleyfield, Doams, etc., which were recently purchased by Walter Montgomerie Neilson of Queenshill.

Lochhill here seems to have had the name from being close to Loch Culcaigrie.

QUEENSHILL.

The early owners of this property was the Church. It formed a part of the barony of Tongland, which see. In a charter, dated in 1571, Robert Ashennan afterwards of Dunjop, is styled of Culquha, and we are inclined to think that this was the original name by which the land was known. Pont in his map spells it Koulwha and Coulwha. It is probably from the Gaelic cul, a backlying place, and the Scottish quham, from the Norse hvammr, a dale or marshy hollow, referring to a portion of the land.

The first retour which we find, is dated 18th November 1601, in favour of Roger (merchant burgess in Edinburgh), son of Roger Donaldson, burgess, Edinburgh. Probably this was on some wadset on Over Culquha, to which it relates. We next learn that on the 5th November 1604, Robert, son of — Gordon of Glen, had retour of the same land. George, third son of Alexander Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, is next found styled of Culquha. He was followed by John Gordon, who probably was his son. His daughter Agnes married Robert M'Clellan of

Nunton, parish of Twynholm, in 1616. The next information is that Robert Ashennan was of Culquha, in November 1640, the same name found in 1571. Probably we have here another of the too numerous cases of the real owners being put aside from some advantage taken. The Gordons again appear on the 1st May 1645, when Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure, had retour of Over and Nether Culquha.

The Griersons of Bargatoun, parish of Balmaghie, were the next owners. On the 22d February 1676, Thomas Grierson, son and heir to Umqle William Grierson of Bargatoune, had principal sasine of the eight merk land of Over Culquha.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when Patrick Campbell, writer to the signet, is found as the owner. He succeeded his father William Campbell. It would appear that they gave the new name of Queenshill to the property. On the 21st April 1800, Patrick Campbell, then of Queenshill, eldest son of William Campbell, late of Queenshill, had sasine of the lands of Upper and Nether Culquha. Patrick was succeeded by William Campbell, who, we presume, was his son. We find him in possession in 1843. He sold the property to James Beaumont Neilson, the inventor of the "Hot-Blast," who was succeeded by his eldest son—

Walter Montgomerie Neilson, the present owner. He married J. Ellen, daughter of — Henderson. She died 25th July 1877. Issue, a daughter.

The name of Queenshill, already referred to as modern, was given from the statement that Mary Queen of Scots rested on the hill, and partook of slight refreshment, on her flight from the battlefield of Langside, of which she was a spectator. The hill is at the head of the Tarff valley.

There is a different version as to her route and the places at which she put up; halting at Sanquhar, from thence proceeding to Terregles for a few days, and her last night in Scotland in Dundrennan Abbey. We have entered into this subject under Terregles.

When in the possession of the Campbells, the property comprised the farms of Culquha, Crumwhill, Fellend Backfell, Greenhill, Barstobrick, etc. To these were added, by purchase, in November 1872, the farms of Fellnaw, etc., and Barcaple, with the residence, etc., at Barcaple. The principal farms now are Culquha, Fellend, Barstobrick, Fellnaw, etc., Barcaple, together with the small holdings of Backfell, etc.

The derivation of the name Culquha we have already referred to. Crumwhill is from the Gaelic *crom*, winding, etc., and *whill*, from the Norse *hvall*, a hill. We have read a meaning rendering it the crooked wood, but how *whill* or *quhill* is derived from a wood does not appear. *Fell* we have mentioned elsewhere as the Norse for a hill, etc. *Barstobrick* is shown as *Barstobberick* by Pont on his map. It seems to be a Gaelic and Norse compound, *bar* being the Gaelic for a hill, etc., with the suffix in Norse, but which we cannot follow in a clear manner. It may be from *stubbi*, a stump, etc., and *vick*, a corruption of *vik*, from *vikja*, from which is the form *wick* or *wich*.

ARGRENNAN.

This small property in early times also belonged to the Church, forming part of the barony of Tongland. Our next information is dated 5th November 1604, when Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, parish of Anwoth, had retour; and on the 1st May 1645, Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure, had the same. These, no doubt, related to the superiority. The earliest found of possession is dated 15th December 1668, when Maria, Barbara and Martha, daughters and heirs of the Reverend George Rutherford, minister of Tongland, had retour. On the 26th February 1672, Barbara, his second daughter, had principal sasine of the lands of Argrennan and Grayscroft. From this we suppose that her sisters had died. She

married John Black, merchant in Kirkcudbright, and on the 4th March 1672, she and her husband had again principal sasine, with Grange in addition. On the 14th of the same month and year, Robert Cutler, son to John Cutler of Orroland, parish of Berwick, had principal sasine of the same land as owner.

Robert Cutler married Mary Colline. Her family is not mentioned. They had issue, so far as known—

William.

On the 16th August 1705, William Cutler, son to Robert Cutler of Argrennan, and Mary Colline, his spouse, had sasine of half of the land of Argrennan, and Gray's Croft. When he succeeded to all we do not know; but on the 8th August 1730, he had sasine of the three and a-half merk land of Argrennan. He is stated to have been married, but what issue he had is unknown to us, except that one daughter became the wife of John M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck. We learn nothing more of the Cutlers.

The next owner was Alexander Gordon of Campbelton, parish of Twynholm. We find him in possession in 1799. The account of the descent of this family will be found under Cullendoch, parish of Kirkmabreck. The farms then were Argrennan and Nether Barncrosh. He married, and had issue—

William,

and others. He succeeded his father, and was in possession in 1819. He sold the land to Robert Ker, a West India planter, and a native of the parish of Kirkmabreck. During the occupation by the Gordons the name had been changed to Deebank, which Robert Kerr altered to the old one of Argrennan.

The latter married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Ure, comptroller of Customs, Leith, and had issue—

Robert.

James George Innes.

Elizabeth Mary, married James Comrie of Gategill, parish of Borgue, and had issue.

Antoinette.

Mary Stewart.

He predeceased by several years his wife, Elizabeth, who died on the 24th August 1871.

The farms now are—the Mains of Argrennan, Nether Barncrosh, and Barstibly, etc. The greater part of the present house was built in 1818.

Argrennan, we think, is Gaelic and Norse. In the first, ard, a hill, and in the latter, grennan for green, applying to the appearance of land. In the Gaelic there is grinean, a green.

Barncrosh is given under Mollance and Barncrosh. Barstibly is as it stands, Gaelic and Lowland Scotch; the first being a hill, and stibly, covered with stubble. The latter stibly may be a corruption of some other word.

CHAPEL AND QUARTER.

As the names denote, these farms formed part of the barony, and belonged to the Church. We find that Robert, Viscount Kenmure, conveyed Chapel to David Arnot of Barcaple in 1645. We learn nothing more until August 1683, when Catherine Cant, spouse to Mr Samuel Arnot, minister of the Gospel, and Thomas Roome of Cluden, parish of Irongray, had sasine of Quarters; and with that pendicle, called Lawnmassock, had sasine of the land of Chappell, house, yairds and pertinents. Again, on the 31st December 1691, David Arnot of Chapell had principal sasine of the land of Chapell and Quarter.

We next find, in June 1694, that John Glendoning of Corra, parish of Buittle, had sasine of the land of Quarters, etc. Thomas Roome, mentioned in 1683, was succeeded by his daughter, Mrs Susannah Roome. Then, in 1787, Agnes M'Briar, and Benjamin Dodds, her husband, had

retour. She is supposed to have been a daughter of Mrs S. Roome. They had issue—

James.

On the 23d January 1797, James Dodd, brigade (brevet ?) major, of Chappell, had sasine of the land of Chappell, Quarters, etc., as heir to Agnes M'Briar, his mother, on precept from Chancery. In 1804 he sold the farms to George Maxwell of Curruchan; and he again sold the same, in 1805, to Adam Maitland of Dundrennan, whose son, Thomas Maitland, afterwards a lord of Session as Lord Dundrennan, succeeded in 1844. His son, Stuart Cairns Maxwell, succeeded in 1857, who sold the land to William M'Millan in 1858. The farms were again sold, 20th Sept. 1877, to H. G. Murray-Stewart of Cally for £12,500. They comprise 210 acres. In Chapel and Quarter we have ecclesiastical names. The first we need not enter on, but the latter is the fourth of the tithes.

DUNJOP.

This farm was a part of the barony of Tongland, and belonged to the abbey. The earliest information found is under Kirkbride, parish of Kirkmabreck, where we find Robert Ashennan of Dunjop, and Margaret Charteris, his spouse. Previously in a charter granted in 1571, he is style of Culquha, in this parish. Then on the 1st May 1645, Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure, had retour of Dunjop, but this could only relate to the superiority. In November 1665, Rachel Kinloch of Dunjop, had sasine of the land of Dunjope, &c. Again in January 1666, John Robson, burgess in Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the farm, &c., followed in April 1670, by Adam Alisone, of Whytpark, who had also sasine. Whether these sasines related to actual ownership, or only wadsets, does not appear from the entries in the records. In July following, Alexander, Viscount Kenmure had sasine, which as in 1645, we are

inclined to think related only to the superiority. The Alisons seem to have had possession. On the 14th March 1693, Gabriel, son of Adam Alison of Whytpark, had succeeded. Gabriel was one of the bailies of Dumfries. He married Margaret Archibald, but nothing more is mentioned. On the 15th June 1693, Gabriel Allisone, and his wife Margaret Archibald, had sasine of the land of Dunjop. There appears to have been a wadset about this time, as on the 4th September 1703, George Cassie of Kirkhouse, parish of Kirkcudbright, had sasine of Dunjop and Whytepark, &c. Gabriel Alison seems to have died about 1711, as on the 19th November of that year, Margaret Archibald, his relict, had sasine. They were succeeded by,—

Hugh Alison,

who, we presume, was their son. He was in possession in May 1750. The next owner found by us is Walter Paterson, who was in possession in 1799. We next find as owner,—

Ephraim Lockhart.

When he purchased, or succeeded to the farm, we do not know. He was in possession in 1819. He sold it to John Bell, brother to Allan Bell of Hillowton, parish of Cross-michael, to whom he left the farm at his death. John, son of Allan Bell of Hillowton, is now the owner.

The farms of New Dairy, and Longwood Dairy, form a part of Dunjop, of which Mrs Jane Bell, Hillowton, has the liferent.

The farms now are, Dunjop, New Dairy, and Knows.

Pont spells the first as Dounjop. The last syllable it is difficult to make sense of here, which leads us to think that it is another corruption, and may be from the Norse *geit*, as *stein-geit* the wild goat. With *dun*, the Gaelic for a hill, the derivation may be from what we have given.

MOLLANCE AND BARNCROSH.

This land also belonged to the Church, and formed part of the barony of Tongland.

On the 5th November 1604, Robert Gordon, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, had retour. Then in November 1640, we find John Aschennane of Barncrosh.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when Nether Barncrosh belonged to Alexander Gordon of Campbelton, and Upper Barncrosh to James Dalzell. Mollance is not mentioned in the valuation roll of that year.

The land was subsequently purchased by Robert Carrick, a banker in Glasgow, who was in possession in 1819. See Corsewall, parish of Kirkcolm. His heir John Carrick-Moore of Corsewall, parish of Kirkcolm, is now in possession.

Pont in his map gives Mollens and Barncroshes, as the spelling of the names of these farms. The first may be from the Norse *mol*, genitive, *malar*, pebbles, or a bed of pebbles in a river. Barncrosh is a corruption of the Gaelic *baile-na-crois*—the village of the cross, as mentioned in our account of the parish.

DEESIDE.

This small farm was formerly known by the name of Bogrough. It formed part of the barony of Tongland which belonged to the Church in early times. It was so called in 1799, and then owned by Mrs Gillespie. In 1819, John M'Keachie was the owner, and it is now in the possession of Lieut.-General Thomas Henry Johnston of Carnsalloch, Dumfriesshire, and Dornell, parish of Cross-michael.

MEIKLEYETT.

This small farm was part of the barony of Tongland, and owned by the Church. It was possessed by Thomas M'Adam in 1799, and by the Rev. Alexander Brown in 1819. The present owner is James Neilson.

In the name of this farm we have two Scottish words *meikle* and *yett*. The latter does not pertain to Galloway, but is principally to be found in the Lothians, and other parts of the eastern, &c., coast of Scotland, being applied to a gate. We think, however, that *yett* here applied is a corruption of the Gaelic word *ait*, a place, an abode, or *aith*, a hill.

PARISH OF TROQUEER.

THE name of this parish is found in the 13th and 14th centuries, as Trequere, Trevquer, Trequire, and Trekweir. Chalmers states, that it is from the British trequeyr, a hamlet, a dwelling-place in the curvature or bend. The church and village stand on the banks of the Nith, where there is a considerable bend. In the Statistical Account it is derived from the two French words (*trois chœur*) signifying the third quire, as one of the three Roman Catholic quires in the district. In Pont's map of 1608-10, it is spelled Troquyir and Troquyr, and in the session records of 1647, Troqueir, and in 1745, Troquire.

The Statistical Account derivation is the one generally entertained. We are inclined to follow Chalmers in his prefix, but do not find the suffix. In the Cymric, *tre* is for a hamlet, a town, etc., and it is not improbable that the name is a corruption of *tre-cwrt* in that language, meaning the hamlet at the circular mound, which the moat confirms. Or it may be from *tre-cwr* in the same language, meaning the hamlet at the border, corner, or nook. Again, in the Gaelic, there is *traigh-cuairt*, meaning an eddy or whirl at the river shore at the court, referring to the mound. The letter *q* is in neither the Cymric nor Gaelic alphabets, but is supplied by *c*, as by *k* in the Norse. In the Scottish the word *trow* relates to the course of a river, etc, and *queer* to a quire or choir (*korr* in the Norse), but that suffix given to the parish name seems a corruption.

The church belonged to the abbot and monks of Tung

land. It was in charge of a vicar. Early in the reign of King James V., it was given to the bishop of Galloway, who held the church and land until the Reformation. At this latter period, it was worth £20 Scots yearly. Other lands which belonged to the bishop of Galloway at the same time, were worth £120 Scots yearly, but reduced to £93, 6s. 8d. In 1587, George, bishop of Galloway, setts and letts to Lawrence Gordon, commendator of Glenluce, the teind schaws of the parish kirk. After the Reformation, and under the Annexation Act of 1587, they were vested in the king, who granted them for life to William Melville, commendator of Tungland. At his death in 1613, as will be found under Tungland, they went to the bishop of Galloway, under a grant of 1605. On the final abolition of prelacy in 1689, they reverted to the crown.

The present parish has annexed to it a considerable portion of the old parish of Kirkconel, which was absorbed in the reign of King Charles I. The eastern portion was given to this parish, and the western to New Abbey. The old parish church of Kirkconel was situated on the west side of the Nith, on the southern boundary of the present parish, a mile and a-half north-east of the village of New Abbey, at which place the present estate and house of Kirkconel are.

The moat of Troqueer, circular and of good height, is south of the church. There are several detached standing stones about Troqueer Holm. South-west of Kirkconel house there is a cairn.

A portion of Lochaber loch is in this parish, the other part being in New Abbey. When, and how the loch in question got the name of Lochaber we do not know, which is a corruption of the Gaelic loch-abhir,* meaning the loch confluence or outlet of several waters to the sea. In Pont's survey, 1608-10, it is called the loch of Gherloch, the meaning of which in Gaelic is, "the short loch." In pure Gaelic it is gearr-loch. At Dalskairth there is a loch.

* Robertson's Gaelic Topography of Scotland.

On the land of Cargen there is Saint Querdon's well, which is a corruption of St Queran, who as shown in Keith's list, was a Scottish abbot who died in 876, and whose festival day was the 9th September. In Forbes' Saints, the dates are 9th September, and 584. Both agree that he was an abbot, but Forbes adds, an Irish saint. The particulars about the well will be found under Cargen.

The highest land in this parish is at Marthrown Woodhead, which rises to 850 feet in height.

The town of Brigend has had the name changed to Maxwelltown.* In 1810, it was erected into a burgh of barony, with a provost, two baillies, and four councillors, with a courthouse, etc. Its present name was given from Mr Maxwell of Nithsdale, the superior. It stands opposite to Dumfries, with which it has connection by two bridges. It was detached from Troqueer in 1834, having been made a quoad sacra parish. It is four and a-half miles long, and one wide.

When Troqueer church was erected we do not know. The manse was built about sixty-five years ago. The greatest length of the whole parish is eight and a-half miles, with an extreme breadth of four and a-half miles.

The population by the census of 1871, was 2,489 males, and 2,914 females, making a total of 5,403.

From an interesting paper by Mr Dudgeon of Cargen, we have mentioned the farms where smelting places for iron and lead are to be found. These spots prove that both minerals were smelted, but the question is raised whether the ore was native, or brought from a distance, as such metals are found only in small quantities in the district. The paper referred to was read by Mr Dudgeon at a meeting of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, which he forwarded to us, and want of space alone prevents our going more fully into the subject.

* We have omitted to give this as an auxiliary parish in alphabetical order. It will appear at the end after Urr.

KIRKCONNEL.

The history of this property is full of interest, from there being extant copies of several charters granted by the early proprietors to the monks of Holm Cultran, the celebrated religious establishment in Cumberland. Unfortunately the dates are not given, but the periods can be arrived at with some degree of accuracy. There is more difficulty in regard to the names of the lands. The first is a grant by William, son of Michael de Kirkenonell of the interspace of the whole land which lies between Polleychos and Grenesicke (Glensone burn?),* which land extends from Pollerock to the water of Nid (Nith), and the interspace of the whole Mussæ (Moss?) which is within the boundaries in the territories of Kirkeconenell by these boundaries, viz., as Pollerock descends to Pollychos, and as Pollychos falls into the water of Nid (Nith) from the north side, by the outside of the Moss to Grenesycke, as Grenesycke falls into the water of Nid (Nith) on the southern side; to have and to hold, etc. The witnesses are D S Gilbertus, of Candida Casa, bishop; and D S Michael, archdeacon (arch-deacon), of the same. This charter was subsequent to 1235. We think that the lands mentioned must have been between the modern Cargen water, and Glensone and Drum burns. They all flow into the Nith. Besides we have the name Cargen Pow (Pol?) now given to the water, and the Flatts (moss?) of Cargen. The next charter is from Thomas, son of Andrew de Kyrconenell in Galloway, who grants to Holm Cultran, the interspace (tract) which lies between Polchos and Grenescroke in the territory of Kirkeconenell, next the other tract of the same land which William, son of Michael de Kyrconenell, conferred on the same monks; to wit by these boundaries. As Pollrock descends into Polchos, and as Polchos falls into the water of Nid (Nith) from the north side, and of Pollrock from the south side up to Cape (?) Haldelany up to the wooden

* Syke is a sluggish stream or burn. The word grene may perhaps be read glen. Glensone burn is the only stream that seems to apply to the situation named.

cross, and up to the oaks, which I have caused to be marked out there, and thus by the outside of the moss as far as Grensike, and thus descending as Grenesike falls by the sands into the water of Nith from the southern side, and whatever is contained between them. To have and to hold, etc. Another grant is from Andrew, son of Michael of Kirkeconenell to the abbot and convent of Holm (Cultran) of all his rights in the tract of land and moss, between Polchos and Grenesyke in the territory of Kyrconenell which indeed, William of Kyrconenell, "my grandfather," had conferred on the same abbot and convent. Andrew granted another, with consent of his wife Cecilia, to the monks of Holm Cultran, for a certain sum of money, all that cultivation of land in the territory of Kireconeull which is called Mustard-Garth. The monks were to retain anything which they might acquire from the sea or elsewhere, and to have right of way through all his lands, and pasture for one horse, one cow, with one goat, and one calf, etc. In another charter, Robert, son of Symon de Kyrkeconenel, granted to Holm Cultran one fish market (fishing place ?) upon the water of Nyd (Nith) between the burn which descends from Kyrkeconnel and falls into the water of Nyd (Nith) to the place called Pollesk revede; also grants one toft of half an acre of land near the bank. Also certain cattle, etc. Following this, there is a charter from Andrew, son of Robert, son of Simon of Kyrkeconenel in which he confirms to the monks of Holm Cultran, the interspace of the whole land between Pollethos and Grenesyke, and the interspace of the whole moss between the same boundaries, as in the charter of William, son of Michael of Kyrkeconenell. Also other gifts with right of way from the water of Nyd (Nith) to their place of Mayby (Mabie). The next owner was Thomas, who in a charter is described as the son of Andrew of Kyrkeconenel. The charter grants to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultran the annual tribute of one mark which Michael, son of Durand, and his heirs, had been wont to render to him for the lands and tenements of Maybe, etc. (*Ses Mabie.*)

Thomas of Kirkconnel was one of those who swore fealty to the usurper Edward I. Unfortunately no surname is given, as too often found at the period we write of. In the history of Dumfries by Mr M'Dowall it is mentioned that Kirkconnel belonged to one named Fitzmichael before it passed to the Maxwells by marriage, but this, no doubt, was William the son of Michael, given above. Fitz is the Norman for son of. We think that Kirkconnel became the name of the owners, taken from the land they held, as very often the rule in these times. The account given is that the lands belonged to the Kirkconnells of that ilk, and held by them to about 1410. The family then ended in an heiress, Janet de Kirkconnel, who married about 1430 Aymer de Maxwell, second son of Sir Herbert de Maxwell of Car-laverock, and brother of Herbert, first Lord Maxwell. He obtained a perambulation of the marches of Kirkconnel, and the land of Airdes dated 11th July 1448. He and his wife received a crown charter of resignation and confirmation of Kirkconnel, dated 20th March 1456. The Kirkconnel surname was lost by the marriage referred to, being absorbed in that of Maxwell. They were succeeded by their son, Herbert Maxwell, who was styled of Kirkconnel. Whom he married is not known, but he had issue, two sons. The eldest predeceased his father. His name is unknown. He was married, but the name of his wife is in equal obscurity. The name of the youngest son was John, who was of Auchenfad in 1461. Whom he married is not known, but with his son Herbert he was a witness to the infetment of his niece Elizabeth, on the 5th November 1492.

The eldest son, name unknown, had issue,—

Elizabeth.

Agnes.

Elizabeth succeeded her grandfather, and was infet in the lands of Kelton, parish of Kelton, 5th November 1492. It does not appear that she married, at least she could have left no issue, as we are told that Herbert Maxwell, the son

of her sister Agnes, succeeded to the lands. Agnes married Thomas Maxwell, second son of Robert, second Lord Maxwell, and had issue,—

He

Herbert Maxwell succeeded his aunt, Elizabeth, and was infeft 12th April 1495. He married twice, first to one whose name has not been handed down, and had issue,—

Robert, of Auchenfad.

John.

William, served in the Scottish Guard, in France. On 16th February 1557, he received a grant of Little Airds. Whom he married is unknown, but he had a son William, who succeeded to Airds, who again had a son, James, M.A., born in 1587, the author of several works.

Edward.

He married secondly in 1517, Euphemia Lindsay, whose issue, if any, is not known.

Herbert Maxwell died prior to 1548, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who, it is mentioned, married Janet Crichton, but without further particulars. He received from his father a charter of the land of Kelton on the 4th July 1517, and of Auchenfad on the 16th August 1519. He predeceased his father, leaving two sons,—

Herbert.

John.

Herbert succeeded his grandfather, and was infeft as his heir on the 28th December 1548 in the lands of Kirkconnel, and Kelton, and on the 22nd January 1548-9 had a charter of Auchenfad, of which latter land he gave to his brother John a liferent on the 2nd May 1553.

He married Janet Maxwell, but of which family is unknown. He had issue,—

Bernard.

Agnes.

Catherine.

Margaret.

He died before 1560, leaving his son Bernard, a minor. A disposition of the lands of Kirkconnel and Kelton was

made in favour of his uncle, John Maxwell, tutor, dated 6th May 1571, and his heirs male, whom failing, to his own heirs general. Bernard Maxwell reserved the liferent with the power of redemption in the event of having heirs male. He died in 1579. John Maxwell died in 1573. Whom the latter married is not known, but he had issue,—
John.

Thomas, ancestor of the Maxwells of Barncleuch, parish of Irongray. There is a supposition that his wife was one of the Murrays of Cockpule. John was served heir to his father, John Maxwell, on the 8th July 1574. He married, but to whom is not known. He had issue, five sons,—

Herbert.

John, of Whitehill, and Millhill. He is supposed to have been the father of John Maxwell of Barncleuch, town clerk of Dumfries.

James, a lawyer.

Thomas.

Alexander.

George.

On the 20th January 1598, he gave succession of the land of Kelton to Catherine, and Nicolas, daughters and heirs of John Maxwell of Littlebar. He died in 1614, and was succeeded by his son Herbert, who became an equery to King James VI., and had a pension of £200 for life. On the 29th June 1614, he received a grant of Little Airds, and on the 28th August 1616, a charter of Kirkconnel, &c. We have no information about his marriage. He had issue,—

John.

Edward.

George.

Robert.

Barbara, styled Lady Mabie, who, we suppose, married John Herries of Mabie.

Maria, who married Major Robert Scott of Haining.

He also had an illegitimate son named Herbert. He died in 1637, and was succeeded by his son John, who, on the 19th December 1638 was retoured heir to his father, and in February 1639 had sasine of the lands of Kirkconnel. He married in 1642, Agnes, daughter of Stephen Laurie of

Maxwelton, and Marion Carsone his wife. Her tocher was the land of Arbigland, parish of Kirkbean, in wadset for 10,000 merks. John Maxwell appears to have got into trouble, as we find that on the 26th October 1653, Captain John Mure had sasine of the lands of Kirkconnel, Keltoun, Conhaithe, &c., apprysed from him, and his cautioners; and again on the 14th September 1658, Marion Corsane had sasine of the barony.

John Maxwell died in 1679, and left issue, four sons and three daughters.

James.

William.

Herbert.

Stephen.

Euphemia, married to — of Conheath.

Marion.

Agnes, married Edmund, eldest son of William Brown of Nunton, parish of Twynholm.

James succeeded his father. He was appointed a receiver-general of customs, 22nd October 1688. He had married in 1672, Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander of Berwick, son of Sir John Durham of Duntarvie.

We find that on the 14th November 1690, James, son of John Rig, had retour of Crooks, and Crookthorn.

James Maxwell had issue by his wife Elizabeth,—

James.

William.

Alexander.

Stephen.

Aquatias.

Agnes.

Elizabeth, died in 1719.

James succeeded. He had been educated at Douay. He was served heir to his father on the 21st December 1699, and died in 1705, without issue. He and the Earl of Nithsdale were cited for hearing mass, and for concealing Jesuits and priests, etc. His brother William succeeded, and was served as heir to James, on the 14th February 1706. He had sasine on the 29th June 1708.

William Maxwell married in 1706, Janet, eldest daugh-

ter of George Maxwell of Carnsalloch, Dumfriesshire, and widow of Colonel John Douglas of Stenhouse. She succeeded to Carnsalloch. They had issue, four sons and six daughters—

James, born in 1759.

George.

William.

Albert.

Elizabeth, who married, about 1730, William Maxwell of Munches.

Agnes.

Janet.

Mary.

Margaret.

Marion, who married, in 1755, John Menzies of Pitfoddels, and had issue.

James Maxwell, younger of Kirkconnel, had sasine of the land on the 2d May 1734. On the 26th January 1738, he obtained a crown charter. He appears to have succeeded in 1739, as on the 18th June he had sasine as of Kirkconnel. He joined Prince Charles Edward in 1745, after his success at Prestonpans, near Edinburgh. For this he had to flee to France, where he resided for some years; returning in 1750. He built, with bricks made on the property, the modern part of the front of Kirkconnel house. He sold Carnsalloch, which he had also inherited, and in 1755 purchased Mabie.

In 1742, we find that Walter Stewart owned the farm of Drummillan.

With reference to Crooks, now part of the property, we find that on the 21st December 1750, Andrew Goldie, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, had sasine of the two merk land of Crooks, etc., and on the same day — Guthrie, merchant, Dumfries.

To return to James Maxwell, on the 2d August 1753 he had sasine of the five merk land of Dullarg, parish of Parton. In 1758 he married Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Riddell of Swinburne. He died in 1762, and left issue—

James, born in 1759.

William, born in 1760. He was educated at the new college of the Jesuits at Dinant. He became a physician, and died at Edinburgh in 1834.

Thomas, died in 1792, aged 31 years.

He was succeeded by his son James, who was served heir on the 16th November 1764, and by crown precept was infeft on the 19th April 1765.

It is mentioned that James Maxwell was twice married, first to Clementina Elizabeth Frances, only daughter of Simon Scrope of Danby, Yorkshire. She died in 1815 without issue. He married secondly in 1817, Dorothy, daughter of William Witham, solicitor, Gray's Inn, London, and had an only daughter—

Dorothy Mary.

Her father died in 1827, and she succeeded as his heir. In 1844 she married her cousin Robert S. J. Witham, who assumed the surname of Maxwell, and was, with his wife Dorothy Mary Maxwell, duly infeft in Kirkconnel in 1846. The property thus passed to another family, and from England. They have had issue, six sons and three daughters, of whom survive—

James Robert, born in 1845. Died in infancy.

James, } twins—born in 1848.
Thomas, }

William Herbert, born in 1851.

Robert Bernard, born in 1856.

Aymer Richard Henry, born in 1861.

Frances Mary.

Janet, died in infancy.

Dorothy Maud Mary.

The farms now are—Airds, Gibbonhill, Woodcroft, Park, Gillfoot, Craig, Drummillan, Greenmerse, Martingirth, Woodside, Crooks, Maxwellbank, and Kirkconnel Mains.

A good view of the land is to be obtained from the road between Dumfries and New Abbey. The moor land was lately worked by a company for the manufacture of peat into a good burning fuel. The wooden sheds in which the process was carried on, were not far from the turnpike road.

The armorial bearings of the Kirkconnells, and the Maxwells who succeeded them, were—

Arms.—Quarterly 1st and 4th; argent, an eagle displayed, sable, beaked and membered, gules; and on its breast an escutcheon of the 1st, charged with a saltire of the 2nd, for Maxwell; 2nd and 3d; azure, two croziers in saltire adorsè, and in a chief a mitre, or, for Kirkconnel of that ilk.

Crest.—A demi-eagle, proper.

Motto.—Spero meliora.

It will be seen that the Kirkconnells are put in the second place, although the original proprietors, and the more ancient family in Galloway.

The name of this property was evidently given from the saint, of whom an account will be found under the parish of Tunland.

The family who subsequently obtained the lands took from it their surname, as common then, for surnames were rare, and only held by those of high position until the thirteenth century when they became more general. The only other names to be mentioned are Gillfoot, the first syllable of which is from the Norse *gil*, a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom. Drummillan, spelled by Pont, Drummillem, is from the Gaelic *druim*, a ridge, and the Norse, *milli*, or Swedish, *mellan*, between. In Martingarth, we have the surname, and *garth* which is from the Norse *gardr*, an enclosure, etc. In Gaelic *gard* is a fenced place, etc. Greenmerse is from the Norse *grœnn-márk*, the green march, the green boundary.

Airds is the Gaelic *ard* or *aird* for a hill, an upland.

On the farms of Martingarth and Woodside are found places where lead was smelted. See Cargen in regard to ore in Galloway.

MABIE.

We are fortunate in learning something of the early history of this property from charters granted to the monastery of Holm Cultran, Cumberland. It appears to have belonged to the Kirkconnel family, as in a charter we find that Robert, son of Symon, granted to Durand, son of Christian, all the land called Maby (and Achencork), Auchenreoch, parish of Urr, under his fief of Kyrkeconnel for an annual rent of one mark. In another charter this was confirmed by Alan, son of Roland, constable of Scotland, who granted and confirmed to Durandus, son of Christinus, all the land called Maby and Achencork, which Robert, son of Symon, gave him under his fief of Kyrkeconnel, viz., by these boundaries from Tarpoll up to Locifferan (Lochrutton?) and from Locifferran to Ataladi to Polleos to Polterock to Garpol and from Garpol to furan Gilbanan (?), to Polingouir to Locangre to the oaks which have the crosses, and from those oaks to the cross road which lies (goes past ?) near to the house of Gillekus, and from that cross road to the burn which runs near the ——— of Gillecolm, son of Patui, and from that burn to Loufferan (Lochrutton ?), as it falls into Loufferan to have and to hold, etc. After this there is a charter in which Durandus, son of Christinus, grants to the monks of Holm Cultran all the land called Mayby and Achencork (Auchenreoch) which Robert, son of Symon, gave him and confirmed. The annual rent of one merk of silver is mentioned as in a previous charter. In this we learn that half was to be paid at Pentecost, and half at Martinmas. In a subsequent charter, Bridoch, relict of Durand, son of Christinus, confirmed to the monks of Holm Cultran, the lands of Maby and Achencork, made by her late husband. Then we find in another charter that Andrew, son of Robert, son of Symon, grants and confirms to the monks of Holm Cultran all the lands called Maby and Achencork, subject to the annual rent already mentioned. Following this there is another charter in which Thomas, son of

Andrew of Kyrkeconnel, grants to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultran the annual tribute of one mark which Michael, son of Durand, and his heirs had been wont to render to him for the lands and tenements of Mayby and Achencork and he confirms to the monks that half rod (rood ?) of land which Andrew, son of Michael, son of William of Kyrkeconenel granted them, and all other donations, etc. his ancestors had made to them, to have and to hold, etc., so that neither he nor his heirs can exact either tribute or service. Witnesses—Michael, son of Durand ; Thomas of Arbygland, Master Adam of Croke-dayke, William of St Clair, constable of the castle of Dumfries, John Arfin, David, son of that William of Lounesdale (Lonsdale, Cumberland ?), and others. Again in another charter. Thomas, son of Andrew of Kyrkeconenel, at the instance and request of Robert, abbot of Holm Cultram, and of the convent there, concedes and remits the one mark of silver, annual tribute which Michael, son of Durand, pays to him for the lands of Maby and Achencork, and which (*i.e.*, the lands) the abbot and convent held of Michael by the gift of Durand, son of Christinus, father of Michael ; also remits service by land and sea, so that neither he nor his heirs, etc., can grant tribute or service of Michael, etc. Witnesses—Master Adam of Crokedayk, Adam of Thoresby, William of Hofmunderly, Hugo of Hurr (Urr ?), Thomas of Arbygland, and many others. In this charter occurs the expression—"quietum clam — Michaeli, etc.," which seems to mean—"have declared quiet possession to Michael, etc.," this Michael being a middleman, "medius" between Thomas of Kyrkeconel and the convent. In classical Latin, "*Aliquem quietum reddere*," is to keep a person quiet. In another charter, Michael, son of Durand, remits to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultran, the one mark of silver annual tribute which they were wont to pay for Mayby and Achencork ; also remits all service, etc. Also confirms to the monks all the donations, etc., granted to them by Durand, his father, and all his ancestors. Witnesses—Dominus, DD, of Tortherald ; D^s John of

Glnclifton, D^s Duncan, son of Can, soldiers ; D^s Peter, chamberlain to the lady of Baliol, D^s Robert Acarsan, D^s John of Sothayk, persons ; Master Adam of Crokedayk, Adam of Thorseby, William of Holmunderly, Thomas of Arbygland, Patrick M'Gilboytur, Thomas, son of that Hugo of Hurr, John of Tesdal, Walter, son of Walter of Twynham, and many others.

In another charter from Michael, son of Durand, he grants and confirms all as already described, to the monks of Holm Cultran, but as the description differs in the spelling, etc., we again give the particulars which are, "by Garpol to locifferane (Lochrutton), and by locifferan northwards to sica (burn) which descends in Gerthengrale and Maby, and falls into locifferan and thus ascending by the same sica (burn) to the cross which the same monks had made between him and them, and from the cross at Albaladie to Poll, and from Poll to Pollerod to Garpoll, and from Garpoll to fueran-Gilleban, and from fueran-Gilleban to Pollingouir to locangre to the oaks which bear the crosses, and from those oaks to that cross road which lies next the house of Gilleber, and from that road to the burn which runs by the — of Gillecolm, son of Patyer, and from that burn to lociferran and falls into locifferan (Lochrutton). To have and to hold, etc., for ane mark of silver payable half at pentecost, half at martinmas.

Lastly, Thomas of Kyrkeconel, confirms all the charters, etc., which the convent of Holm Cultran held from Andrew his father, remitting to them and to Michael, son of Durand, all the ground rent and service and aid, and that mark which is contained in the charter of his father, etc.

Such is an outline account of various charters found in the register of Holm Cultran in Cumbria.* We have given the description of the lands as written. From the

* We are indebted to Dr Dickson, Royal Circus, Edinburgh, for the perusal of certified copies of the original charters, taken in 1748 by John Goldie of Craigmuie, from those which belonged to William (Nicholson), bishop of Carlisle. They are in Latin ; we give a literal translation. See page 218, Vol. III. for further particulars.

change of names it is very difficult to give any clear and satisfactory explanation, so we leave it alone.

Mabie was not allowed to remain in the possession of Holm Cultran, as we find that King David II. granted the lands of Maybie in Galloway, in the vicinity of Dumfries, to Walter Durrand. That he was the son or descendant of Michael son of Durand, there can be no doubt of. That he was a supporter of King David is equally certain, for that weak king was lavish in bestowing lands on his friends, and not particular from whom he took them. After this there is the usual blank of centuries. It is not improbable that the Church obtained possession. However, our first trustworthy information begins with the Herries family, and we find that Robert, fourth son of Herbert Herries of Terregles, had a charter of the Cruiks and half of Mabie, etc., dated 18th June 1468. He was succeeded by his son George, who with his wife Mariota de Moray, had also a charter, dated 15th October 1473. He again was succeeded by his son Robert, who had a charter of Maby, etc., with le Holm Sanctæ Brigidæ, Cruks, etc., dated 1st July 1498, also another of the same, dated 11th February 1530-1. In "The Book of Carlawerock," there is a bond of manrent by John Herys of Maby to Robert, Lord Maxwell for life, dated 21st February 1520; and another by Robert Heris of Maby, dated 11th May 1531. There thus appears to be some confusion in regard to the first, whether the name was John or Robert. The next in succession was his son Robert Herries of Mabie, who had charters of lands, dated 22d April 1575, and 20th January 1592-3. Under date 10th April 1604, Richard was served heir to his father Robert Herries. Richard again was succeeded by his son John, on the 16th May 1622, who again was followed by his son John, and infeft on the 30th October 1632. We think that his wife was Barbara, eldest daughter of Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel. In December 1640, we find John Herries of Mabie, infeft in the land of Meikle and Little Mabies. We next find on the 30th October 1652, Richard Herries, heir of provision

of Herbert Herries, son lawful to Richard Herries of Mabie, his brother-german. The succession appears rather confused.

Our next information is that George, Earl of Wintoun, son of George, had retour on the 12th May 1653. This was doubtless a wadset, as William, son to the deceased Francis Herries, in Cruiks of Mabie, had sasine of the lands and mains of Mabie, Craighill, etc., on the 25th January 1695. It would appear from this and what is given above that John Herries left no issue; and that William was the heir in line. Whom William married, and what family he had is not specially stated, but we find that Katherine Herries, daughter to William Herries, styled of Harthet, had principal sasine in liferent of Meikle and Little Mabies, etc. After this there were other wadsets. On the 16th January 1708, Colonel John Stewart of Stewartfield (who he was we do not learn) had sasine of the lands and maynes of Maybie, and Cruiks of Cruikthorn, etc. He again had sasine of Meikle and Little Maybies, etc., on the 24th November 1714. We next find that on the 22d April 1717, Isobell, Elizabeth, Jean, and Alisone Charteris, lawful daughters of the deceased William Charteris of Bridgemuir, sometime commissary of Dumfries, had sasine of the lands and barony of mains of Mabie, etc.

The last mention of the Herries of Mabie, is dated 6th July 1732, when John Herries of Mabie had sasine of the four lib. land of Meikle and Little Maybie, etc. Then on the 21st December 1750, George Guthry, merchant, Dumfries, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Craighill, etc., also of Meikle and Little Mabie. The Herries occupation, if continued so long, with so many wadsets, must have been only nominal. In 1748, the farm of Nether-town was owned by William Corrie, and in 1755, the whole property was purchased by James Maxwell of Kirkconnel, which see. He died in 1762, and was succeeded by his son James. In 1799, the farm of Marthrowne belonged to Mrs Smith. In that year, Kirkconnel and Mabie were owned as one estate by James Maxwell of Kirkconnel. He sold the land to Richard Howat, whom

we find in possession in 1813. The farm of Nethertoun was retained by James Maxwell.

Who Richard Howat was, whom he married, and when he died, we have obtained no information. Under Locharthur, parish of New Abbey, we find mention of William Howat, Brigend of Dumfries, which may be a link.

The next owner was—

Robert Kirkpatrick,

who was the nephew of Richard Howat. At the decease of the latter he succeeded to Mabie, and assumed the surname of Howat. His son, Robert Kirkpatrick-Howat, succeeded. He married Amelia Rose, daughter of ——— Blewitt of Hautenam Abbey, Monmouthshire, with issue—

Robert, died young.

Reginald.

The Kirkpatricks are stated to be a branch of the old family of the name, the principal being of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

The house at Mabie is good, and being built on high land, commands a splendid view. The farms are Mabie mains, Hillhead; and Marthrow, Butterhole, Burnside, Townfoot and Midtown of Carruchan, Nethertown, Moss-side, Craighill, and a small farm called Lochaber, not now on the roll, etc. On the farm of Butterhole, an extensive smelting place for iron was found.

In Maby, or Mabie as now spelled, we have another of those compound Gaelic, or perhaps Cymric, and Norse names. In the first we have ma, near to, or in Cymric, mai, a plain, or open country; in Gaelic, magh; and in the latter, by or bie; from the Norwegian, bö or by, a village, etc., which as Worsaae and Vigfusson mention, accompanied the settlement of the Scandinavians wherever they went. In his map, Pont spells it Maby, which is the correct form.

Marthrow is the only other name to be mentioned. It is from the Norse, myrr-tjorn, the moor with the pool of water. This latter may refer to Lochaber, as tjorn also applies to a tarn, or small loch. For Lochaber, see the account of the parish.

TERRAUGHTY.

We have not been able to learn much in regard to the early history of this small property. It appears to have been owned in the fifteenth century by John de Durand; and from him passed by charter dated 18th July 1477, to George, son and heir of Robert, fourth son of Herbert Hennis of Terregles. We find him specially mentioned on 4th September 1486. He was succeeded by his son Robert Herries, who had charters dated 1st July 1498, and 11th February 1520-1. In 1502-3 there was a respite to "Robert Herise, sone and appearand are to George Herise of Tarrouchty. George and Robert, broder and sone to the said Robert, for oppressione, &c., done to James Crechtoun of Freudract, Knight, in the hoyching of certane horse of his, &c." * Again on the 18th July 1539, William, third Lord Herries, had a charter to himself, and Catherine Kennedy his wife, of the land of Terraughty. The next owners were the Maxwells, as shown under date 11th May 1630, when Archibald Maxwell of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire, was served heir to Robert Herries of Tarraughtie, abavi ex latere aviae. We learn nothing more until the 10th August 1643, when James Maxwell of Innerwick, heir and brother of William Maxwell of Kirkhouse, parish of Kirkbean (*see* p. 143), had retour. After this there were various infestments. On the 12th May 1653, George, Earl of Wintoun, son of George, had retour of Terraughtie, Drumlark, Mabie, and Cruiks; and other lands in the Glenkens. Following this, on the 11th May 1658, John, son and heir of David, Earl of Southesk, had retour of the Miln of Terraughtie, &c. On the 5th May 1669, he was followed by Robert, son and heir of James, Earl of Southesk, and on 8th May 1688, by Charles, heir male of his father Robert, Earl of Southesk, in molendino of Tarrawughtie. All these transactions appear to have been in connection with wadsets.

The next information which we find is dated 29th

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

February 1704, when John Maxwell of Brechinyard (Breconside) had sasine of the land of Terraughtie, &c. His son William appears to have sold Terraughty; and on the 8th November 1727, William Newhall of Castlehill had sasine of the twenty shilling land of the six merk land of Over Terraughty, &c.

The next owner was John M'George of Meikle Cocklick, parish of Urr. He again sold the property to John Maxwell, second son of John Maxwell of Breconside, parish of Kirkgunzeon, great-grandson of John Maxwell, sixth Lord Herries. He was also heir-male of Robert, fourth Earl of Nithsdale. An account of his descent will be found under Breconside. From the "Book of Car-laverock" we give his personal history here in an abridged form. He was born at Buittle on the 7th February 1720, no doubt in the house still standing, known as Buittle Place, and occupied as a farm-house. It is in the old strong-house style, and close to the ruins of the castle. The situation is picturesque. From this dwelling, on his father's death, his mother went and resided in the village of Kirkpatrick-Durham. He accompanied her, and there passed his early days. Afterwards, "according to the custom of the times, in the case of younger sons of families even of rank," he was apprenticed to the trade of a joiner in the neighbouring town of Dumfries, a business which he afterwards carried on successfully on his own account. Having received a good education, he was not only successful in that trade, but also became one of the factors to the Duke of Queensberry, and then in addition obtained the superintendence of the Nithsdale and Herries estates. He ultimately became possessed of landed property with a rental of upwards of £5000 a year. His first purchase was Portrack, parish of Holywood, Dumfriesshire, the money for which was got at the death of his wife's uncle, Alexander Mein, writer in Dumfries. John Maxwell was twice married, first in 1741 to Agnes, daughter to William Hannay, Dumfries, and niece to Alexander Mein, already mentioned. Secondly, in 1770, to Agnes, daughter of

William Maxwell of Munches, parish of Buittle, who succeeded his brother George to the estate of Munches, &c., on his death in 1793. He had issue only by his first wife,—

Alexander Herries, born in 1744.

William, born in 1746, some time tenant of the farm of East Blackshaw, in Carlawerock. He married Janet, daughter of John Syme, writer to the signet, and of Barncalzie, Aberdeenshire, and had issue,—

John, born in 1780, Lieut. R.N., died unmarried in 1810.

George, born 1785, died unmarried in India in 1810.

Alexander, born in 1788, a midshipman, R.N., died at sea.

Clementina, born in 1782. Married in 1813, John H. Johnstone-

Maxwell of Barncleuch, parish of Irongray. She succeeded to Munches, &c., 28th June 1815, and died in 1858. She had issue two sons, and one daughter—

Agnes, born in 1784, died unmarried in 1869.

John, born in 1747, died in 1753.

Elizabeth, married in 1773 John Harley, surgeon, Dumfries, and by him, who died in 1803, left at her death in 1816—

Alexander.

Agnes.

Their descendants are now of Portraeth.

Agnes, born 1749, married the Rev. John Robertson, minister of Kirkconnel, and had several children. Elizabeth and Agnes are the only names given. The first married the Rev. John Rae, minister of Parton parish.

Jean, born in 1750, married William Hyslop of Lochend, parish of Kirkgunzeon, and had issue.

Helen, born in 1752, died young.

Catherine, born in 1754, married Dr Wellwood Johnstone-Maxwell of Barncleuch, parish of Irongray, and had issue.

Margaret, born in 1755, died in 1849, unmarried.

On the 4th June 1778, John Maxwell of Terraughty expeded a service as heir male to Robert, fourth Earl of Nithsdale. On the 6th August 1794, Agnes Maxwell of Munches, spouse of John Maxwell of Terraughty, had sasine. In 1799, John Maxwell, and his wife Agnes, were styled of Terraughty, and she of Munches. During their lifetime Alexander Herries, their eldest son, was twice married, first to Charlotte, third daughter to James Douglas, M.D., Carlisle (fourth son of Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, baronet), and had an only child, Charlotte, who died young. Secondly, in 1783, to Marion, eldest daughter of William

Gordon of Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael, and relict of William Kirkpatrick of Raeberry (Balmae), parish of Kirkcudbright, but had no issue.

John Maxwell of Terraughty, &c., died in 1814, aged 94 years. Previously, in 1809, his wife, Agnes Maxwell of Munches, died. She conveyed Munches, and Dinwoodie (Dumfriesshire) to her husband, who, on the 22nd July 1813 executed an entail of them in favour of the issue of his first marriage. Their eldest son Alexander succeeded to both estates. We have already mentioned his marriages, and that he had no surviving issue. He died at Terraughty in 1815, and was succeeded by his niece Clementina Maxwell, wife of John Herries Johnstone-Maxwell of Barncleuch, in the estates of Munches, Terraughty, and Dinwoodie. As already shown she was the eldest daughter of William, only surviving brother of Alexander Herries Maxwell. She died in 1858. She had issue by her husband John Johnstone-Maxwell—

William Herries, born in 1817, now of Munches and Terraughty.

John, died in infancy.

Janet, married in 1839, William Maxwell of Carruchan, who was heir male of the Earls of Nithsdale. Died in 1842 without issue.

For a continuation of this part of the history see Munches, parish of Buittle.

As Portrack is in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, we will here state that at the death of Mrs Clementina Johnstone-Maxwell, a portion of the land devolved on Alexander Harley, eldest son of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Maxwell of Terraughty, etc. In consequence, he assumed the surname and arms of Maxwell, and was styled of Portrack. Alexander Harley Maxwell married in 1819 Sarah, daughter of John Hyslop of Lochend, and died in 1853, leaving issue—

John Harley, born 1822:

Alexander Harley, born 1824, married in 1855, daughter of Edward Potter, Cramlington, near Newcastle, and has issue.

John Harley-Maxwell, Colonel, late Royal (Bengal) En-

gineers, succeeded. Married in 1851, Catherine Anne, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Johnstone of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire.

Arms—Argent, an eagle, displayed, sable, beaked and membered, gules, surmounted with an escutcheon of the first, charged, with a saltire, of the second, and surcharged on the centre, with a hedgehog, or.

Crest—A stag, proper, attired, argent, couchant before a holly bush, proper.

Motto—Reviresco.

The land of Terraughty now belongs to W. H. Johnstone-Maxwell of Munches, parish of Buittle. It consists of the farm of Chapmanleys, and different small holdings.

Terraughty house stands on an eminence, with a fine view of the surrounding country.

The name is probably another Gaelic and Norse compound. *Torrach* in Gaelic, means, full of eminences, etc., and in *ty* or *tie*, we may have a corruption of *tre*, the Norse for wood; or in the Cymric, a resort, a hamlet, etc.

Chapman is probably a corruption of the Gaelic word *campachadh*, an encampment; and *leys* from the Anglo-Saxon, *læs*, a pasture. In the Lowlands, *chapman* means a pedlar, a hawker.

CARGEN.

The earliest information which we have gathered in regard to this property is, that it belonged to the monks of Tongland monastery; and that Lord Maxwell, as heritable baillie, received Cargen as his fee. The land of Conheath, which now forms a part, belonged to Malcolm Conhethie, who had a charter from King David II., of the lands of Culnhethie, showing that it was of some extent. Who he was we do not learn, but probably some one who took his name from the land. After this record there is a long

blank. On the 11th April 1601, John was served heir to his father John Maxwell of Munches, etc., in the land of Cargen. We have thus the Maxwells in possession, but when obtained, we cannot learn. John Maxwell had retour on the 19th September 1604. On the 28th October 1617, John, heir (avi) of John (Lord ?) Herries, had retour of the farm of Conhuith; and again on the 29th April 1619, his son John had retour. In the same year, G. Johnston of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire, appears of Conhuith; and in the valuation roll of 1642, it belonged to Cuthbert Cunningham. We previously find in June 1626, that James Corrie had sasine of the three merk land of Cowgeith, no doubt meant for Conhuith.

In March 1644, the Earl of Annandaill had sasine of the land of Cargeane, having had retour on the 30th January. He is then styled James, comes of Annandaill, son of John. In July 1668, John Martin, merchant in Dumfries, and Margaret Murray, his spouse, had sasine of Coinhauth. Again in November 1669, Marie Murray, spouse to Cuthbert Cunningham, notar in Dumfries, had sasine of Casselands, Conheithe, and Braecroft. We next learn that John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother Robert, Lord Herries, had retour on the 6th April 1670, and William, Viscount, son of Robert, Viscount, on the 26th May 1696. The two latter specially, only related to the superiority. We learn nothing more until the 1st September 1707, when Richard Rae, merchant, and indweller in Barnhill, had sasine of the five pound land of Cairgen, and heritable office of baillie there. Following this, on the 7th November 1724, Janet Rae, the only lawful daughter, and nearest heir of the deceased Richard Rae, merchant, had sasine of the two pound land of Cairgen. She married John Neilson of Corsock, parish of Parton. On the 1st June 1754, Archibald, Anne, Eupheme, and Catherine Neilson, children of John Neilson of Corsock, and Janet Rae, had sasine in annual rent, furth of the lands of Cargen, etc. Their eldest son, Richard, described as a manufacturer in the Canongate

(Edinburgh?), had at the same time sasine of the five lib. land of Cargen, etc. In 1760, we find Robert Maxwell of Cargen, but we have not the means of learning more. He was probably the last in line of his family who had owned the land; and in sasine, 26th March 1795, we find that Robert Maxwell styled late of Cargen, had sasine.

The next owner was James Stothert. He was the descendant of a merchant in Dumfries, and made a fortune as a planter in Jamaica. He purchased Cargen about 1780, with Blaiket, in the parish of Urr, and Areeming, Drumhughries, and other farms in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Cockburn of Rochester, Berwickshire, and had issue—

William, born 1791.

Thomas.

Also a daughter, who died unmarried.

He died in 1797. To his eldest son William, he left Cargen, and his colonial property; and Blaiket, with the other land to his son Thomas, with provision for his daughter. William entered the army, and rose to the rank of Captain in the Coldstream Guards. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Vimiera in 1811, and was kept a prisoner of war at Verdun until the peace in 1814. On his return home, he retired from the army, and settled at Cargen, where he made extensive improvements in the house, etc. He married in 1815, Rebecca, daughter of Robert Monteith of Rochsoles, Lanarkshire, and with other issue had—

James, born in 1817.

On the death of his first wife he married —, daughter of Admiral Deans, and had issue, but we have no particulars. His brother Thomas studied for the English bar, but died in 1817, aged 25. William then succeeded to Blaiket, etc. To meet his sister's provision, he sold the land in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham to Major Fletcher of Corsock, reserving the farm of Areeming. He also sold the farm of Little Cocklick, etc. His second

wife died in 1835. In 1853, he sold Cargen to Patrick Dudgeon, merchant, late of China. William Stothert died in Edinburgh on the 23d May 1863, aged 72.

The farms now are—Flatts and Millerland, Barbush, Laneside, Pleasance, Conhuit, also the small holdings of Mains of Cargen, and Islesteps, etc.

Patrick Dudgeon, born in 1817, married in 1850 Cecilia Jane, daughter of Major-General William Turner, and has issue—

Robert Francis, born in 1851. Married, in August 1877, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Wellwood Johnstone-Maxwell of Glenlee, parish of Kells.

William Le Geyt, born in 1852.

Patrick Cecil, born in 1853, Lieutenant R.N.

Charles John, born in 1855.

Edith Elizabeth, died in 1860.

Easter Cecilia.

He is the eldest son of Robert Dudgeon,* merchant, London, by his wife Cecilia, daughter of John Dudgeon.

In 1684, Symson mentions a house named Carguinan as one of those considerable, which must have referred to this property. The present is a good house. On the property there is an old well, known as St Querdon's, a relic no doubt of the Church once so powerful in Gallo-way. St Querdon appears to be a corruption of St Queran, who was an abbot of the monastery of Feale, Ayrshire (at least so stated) in 876. His festival was kept on the 9th September.

Cargen seems to be a corruption of Carguinnan, which again appears to be from the Gaelic, caer-guimean, the castle of the holy relic.

* The father of Robert Dudgeon was Peter Dudgeon, Lieutenant R.N., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. Browne. Robert Dudgeon had issue—

Patrick, now of Cargen.

John William, died in 1865.

Robert Ellis, M.D., married Emily, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Sinclair, R.A., and has issue.

Elizabeth Jane, married first Charles P. Dickson; secondly, James Caird of Cassencary, parish of Kirkmabreck.

Cecilia, married Captain S. Daniel, and has issue.

Charlotte Wilson, married to A. Dickson, and has issue.

Flatts is from the Norse *flatr*, flat or level land. *Con-huit* seems to be from the Gaelic *cònuidh*, a dwelling, a house. In Norse we find *hvittr*, and in Anglo-Saxon *hwit* for white, but we have difficulty in finding the first syllable in those languages so as to give sense.

St Querdon's well was held in estimation for the cure of diseases, particularly those of women and children. Even in recent times those visiting it kept up the old habit of offering gifts, in the shape of pieces of cloth and ribbon hung on the bushes around. We have here an inheritance from the Church of Rome, shown in one of the superstitions of the country. A few years ago, when a very dry summer was experienced, the well was cleaned out, and put in order. On this occasion several hundreds of small coins were found at the bottom, and almost all of the smallest copper,—Scotch and English—including some of Queen Elizabeth, James VI. of Scotland, Charles I. and II., to George III. The oldest coins were the thinnest, some scarcely bearing handling, and yet bright and clean, with the lettering quite distinct. This proves some chemical property in the water, and the belief that the more ancient coins had been quite dissolved, and yet no remarkable mineral properties can be discovered. It passes through a peat moss, and a large quantity of marsh gas appears when the bottom is stirred. The well is in a moss, and free from chalybeate influence. The coins found were—

Scottish—James VI., Charles I. and II., William and Mary.

English—George II. and III.

Irish—Queen Elizabeth.

French—Louis XIII.

Holland—

We are indebted to the present owner of Cargen for the information given, which is from a paper by Mr Stark of Troqueer Holm, read at a meeting of the Dumfriesshire Antiquarian, etc., Society. Mr Dudgeon has collected much correct information in regard to the existence of iron and other ores in Galloway. He published an interesting

pamphlet on gold found and worked in the south of Scotland from the earliest times ; the first official notification being a grant made by King David I, A.D. 1125, to the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline of his tenth of all the gold found in Fife and Fotherif.

CARRUCHAN.

We have not learned anything of the early owners of this property ; finding nothing until the 30th March 1641, when James Comes of Annandaill, son of John, had retour of Crechan *alias* Caruchen. On the 20th May 1653, Elizabeth, spouse to James Cunninghame, advocate, and heir of her father Cuthbert Cunninghame, town-clerk of Dumfries, had retour of the land called the Brae of Currachan *alias* Conhethbrae, Conhuth. In 1682, the Earl of Annandaill again had retour. On the 20th February 1694, Agnes and Maria, heirs of their father Henry Lindsay of Ruscally, had retour, but this may only have been in connection with a wadset. To the eighteenth century our information is thus very meagre.

We next learn that, on the 14th September 1739, Agnes Maxwell of the Reformed Church, only daughter and nearest heir of the deceased George Maxwell of Carruchan, her father, and spouse to Captain William Maxwell, eldest son of the second marriage of Alexander Maxwell of Park and Terraughty, had sasine of the six merk land of Carruchan, etc. Captain William Maxwell had previously married Barbara, daughter of George Maxwell of Munches, parish of Buittle, and had issue—Anne, who died in 1820. By his second marriage with Agnes Maxwell of Carruchan, he had issue—

George, born in 1738.

Marion.

Agnes.

On the 24th August 1751, Captain William Maxwell, and Mrs Agnes Maxwell of Carruchan, his spouse, had

sasine in conjunct fie and liferent; and George, their only son, in fie, of the merk land of Carruchan, etc. Mrs Agnes Maxwell died in 1771, and her husband William Maxwell in 1772, aged 83 years. Their son George succeeded. The land then consisted of Carruchan, and Cuninghame's Cargenbridge Croft. In 1771, he married Henrietta, daughter of — Carruthers, and had issue—

William, born in 1773, paymaster of the 8th Dragoons, and died in 1800, without issue.

James, born in 1775, and died in Jamaica in 1800, without issue.

George.

George Maxwell died in 1822, aged 84. In 1815, on the death of Alexander Herries Maxwell of Terraughty, he became the heir-male and representative of the Maxwell family. His youngest son, George, who was Lieut.-Colonel of the Galloway Militia, married, in 1804, Jane, eldest daughter of John Clark, M.D., of Drumore (Nunland, parish of Lochrutton). He predeceased his father, having died in France in 1821, leaving issue—

George Walter, born in 1805.

John, born in 1806. Cadet in East India Coy.'s Service. Died at sea in 1824 on way to India. Unmarried.

William, born in 1807.

Alexander, born in 1808. Died in 1834. Unmarried.

Jane Christiana. Died in 1861.

Other children died in infancy.

George Walter succeeded his grandfather in 1822, and obtained a Crown charter dated 5th July 1823. He was drowned when bathing in the Nith on the 4th August 1827—unmarried. His brother William succeeded. He was twice married—first to Janet, only daughter of John H. Johnstone-Maxwell of Barncleuch, parish of Irongray, and his wife Clementina Maxwell of Munches; secondly, to Mary, only daughter of Doctor John Clark of Speddoch, Dumfriesshire. He was served in 1829 as heir-male, and representative of the Earl of Nithsdale, forfeited in 1716. He appears to have had no issue by either marriage, and died in 1863. His widow, Mrs Mary Maxwell, is now of Carruchan.

The farms comprising the property are—Waterside, Carruchan, etc. The land is well cultivated, and the house from its retired situation, etc., is very interesting.

The armorial bearings of the Maxwells of Carruchan are—

Arms.—Argent, a double-headed eagle displayed, sable, beaked and membered gules, surmounted of an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltire of the second, and surcharged in the centre with a hedgehog, or.

Supporters.—Two stags proper.

Crest.—A stag lodged before a holly bush, both proper.

Motto.—Reviresco.

Carruchan in name may be derived from the Gaelic curach, a marsh, and an, from the old Swedish for ana, water.

GARROCH, ETC.

Our information in regard to this land dates from 11th July 1448, when Robert Asloan was the owner. We next find that in the year 1508, John Slowane was in possession. On the 30th April 1597, John Asloan of Garroch had sasine of the land of Corberriehill, etc., in virtue of precept in charter granted by William Asloan, burgess in Edinburgh, with the consent of Helen Hay, his spouse. John Asloan married Jean Brown. On the 20th May 1605, there was a letter of disposition of the land of Corberryhill by John Asloune of Garroch in favour of Jean Browne his spouse in liferent, and George Asloane their second son, and his heirs-male in fee, "quhilki failzeand to the narrest lau^{ll} second brither of my sons of Garroch beairand the name and armis of Asloane g^l sumevir," and his heirs-male, whom all failing to his successors in the land of Garroch. John Asloan had issue—

John.

George.

— daughter, who married Edward Maxwell of Breoch, parish of Buittle.

On the 30th May 1605, there was a charter by John Asloan of Garroch, in implement of letter of disposition of the 20th May; and on the same date sasine was given by him to Jean Brown, his spouse, in liferent, and their second son George in fie.

George Asloan was ordained a priest at Rome in 1619, and afterwards laboured as a missionary in this district. His elder brother, John, having died without issue, he was served heir of the three and a half merk land of Auchengray, old extent, in the parish of Lochkindeloch, on the 13th December 1631; and on the same day to his father John Asloan in the five merk land of Garroch of old extent. At the same time there was a retour in favour of Edward Broune as heir to Master Charles Brown in New Abbey, his father, in an annual rent of eighty merks payable out of the land of Garroch. The Browns and Asloans thus seem to have had a close connection.

George Asloan of Garroch, &c., returned to Rome, and afterwards went to Germany, where he died in the arms of the Abbot of Wurtzburg.

We find that in October 1632, William Maxwell (of Kirkhouse), had sasine of the land of Garroche. On the 10th August 1643, James Maxwell of Innerwick, heir and brother of William Maxwell of Kirkhouse, had retour. Again, on the 17th May 1653, William Maxwell, heir of James, Earl of Dirlton, his gudesirs brother's son, had retour; and lastly, that on the 15th September 1663, Robert, son of William Maxwell, had the same. After this, on the 17th June 1669, there was a discharge granted by Robert Maxwell of Breoch, parish of Buittle, to John, Earl of Nithsdale, for £100 Scots, borrowed by the "Earl from the deceased Mr George Asloan, my uncle, immediately before the siege of Newcastle, &c." We learn nothing more until 1799, when Garroch, with Kilnford, &c., belonged to Mrs Blair, but no particulars are given. The farms then were Garroch and Kilnford, Moortrecknow, Irving's Cargenbridge Croft, Provost Irving's three acres, and Mrs Irving's land. In 1819 Jean Gracie

was owner of Garroch and Kilnford. The present proprietor of the land last named is Walter Gracie Farquhar Johnston, Dumfries, Major, Scottish Borderers Militia Regiment. Robertson in his Gaelic Topography, states that Garrach, or Garroch, is from the Gaelic garbh-ach, (achadh contracted) the rough field, which seems the correct derivation. Kilnford is found in the Norse as kylna fœrd, the kiln road.

DALSKAIRTH.

The early owners of this property have not been traced by us. We learn nothing until the seventeenth century, and since then the owners have been many. This is the great drawback in getting information in the stewartry, as the new owners either have no papers handed over, from which the particulars required can be gathered; or, if they have any, not a few have no interest in such subjects, and would rather that the names of the previous owners should be forgotten. The first notice found by us is dated 7th June 1603, when John, son of Cuthbert Grierson of Halydayhill, was infest in the house, &c., of Dalskairth. The land is not specified. On the 21st April 1629, Robert, son of William Grierson of Lag, was served heir to Betwixt the waters Dalskairth-holme. In March 1631, Jean Thomsoun had sasine of the four merk land of Dalskaith. In December 1640, Lancelot Grier (Grierson) was of Dalskearthe. With John Broune he was commissioner for Troqueer, for the Covenanters War Committee.* This was very different service to his descendant Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, who acted with such cruelty against the Covenanters. He was succeeded by Robert, son of Sir John Grierson of Lag, who was infest on the 11th February 1659; and he was followed by his son Robert on the 29th April 1669. In December 1667, the Rev. Robert Richardsoun, late minister of Mochrum, had sasine of the six merk land of the Holm of Dalskairth, &c.; and in October 1670 that Anna, daughter to James Canan of Barby, had sasine of an

* War Committee Book.

annual rent of three hundred merks of the same land. We next find that on the 8th September 1677 James Telfhier of Haircleuch, had principal sasine of the same, called the Holme of Dalscairith. After this we learn nothing more until the 4th June 1708, when John Crosbie, late bailie of Dumfries, had sasine, and as provost of the burgh he again had sasine on the 20th May 1709. On the 10th October of the same year, James Grierson, second lawful son of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, had sasine of the land in this parish. We give these extracts without having the satisfaction of stating who really was the owner. The Griersons certainly held the land for a time. It is not until 1797 that we again find any mention, when David Milligan was the owner of Dalscairith. The land then was Dalscairith and Lightwaterford. He married Marion, daughter of John Clark of Culgruff, parish of Crossmichael. She seems to have had no issue. She was in possession in 1799; but does not appear to have retained it, as on the 19th March 1800, Marion eldest lawful daughter of William Paterson of the island of Jamaica (then resident in London) and his first wife Mary Callender, had sasine of the four merk land of Dalscairith and others on deed of entail. The next owner was William Maitland of Auchlane, parish of Kelton. James Lennox, from Kirkcudbright, is next found as proprietor in 1828. Following him as owner was David Kennedy of New York, who sold the property in March 1846, to William Maxwell, younger, of Cardoness (now Sir William), parish of Anwoth, from whom again it was purchased in May 1868, by Edward Tayleur of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.

Dalscairith house is a good residence, the situation pleasing, and surrounded with thriving wood. An extensive marsh in front of the house has been formed into a loch, which is a great improvement both as regards beauty and salubrity. The land is in detached fields, &c., excepting a small farm called Hillhead.

We think that the name of this property may be considered Norse. Dal is from dalr, a dale, and scairith from

skard, an empty open place, or skarpr, a barren soil. It is true that in Gaelic we find scairt, a thick tuft of shrubs or branches. Pont in his map spells the name Dalskairth.

MEIKLE AUCHENFAD, ETC.

We do not learn much about this farm. It formerly belonged to the Maxwells of Kirkconnel. On the 22d October 1661, John, son of John Sharp, merchant burgess, Dumfries, had retour. Afterwards, on the 9th June 1664, John Hairstanes, elder, of Craig, had sasine of ane parte of land of Kirkconnel, called the land of Overachinfad. We next find John Logan of Craig, who had sasine of the land of Auchinfad, etc., in January 1666. There is between this and our next information a blank of about a century. It is not until 1742 that we again find mention of the land, and on that date Charles Stewart was the owner of Auchenfad, Whitehill, etc.; and Walter Stewart of Millhill. Who they were we have not traced. We next learn that, on the 6th July 1749, David Bean, merchant in Dumfries, and Lidia Bell, *alias* Bean, his spouse, had sasine, in conjunct fie and liferent, etc., of the three merk land of Auchenfaed, etc. In 1819, Robert Carrick, banker, Glasgow, had purchased the land which is now owned by his successor, John Carrick-Moore of Corsewell, parish of Kirkcolm.

The farms are Meikle Auchenfad, with Millhill, Cottach, Whitehill, and part of Loshes and Trostan. As mentioned elsewhere, for it is a common name in Galloway, Auchenfad is in pure Gaelic, achanfad, meaning the long fields. This we give from Robertson's Gaelic Topography. Cottach, from the Gaelic codach, means a portion, etc.

REDBANK, ETC.

Our information in regard to Redbank and Priestlands, now one farm, is limited. There can be no doubt, however,

that they belonged to the Church prior to the Reformation. Subsequently we find that the Griersons had possession; and, on the 21st April 1629, Robert, son of William Grierson of Lag, was infeft in the land of Reidbank *alias* Reidbrae. In October 1632, William Maxwell had sasine of Reidbank, but we think this could only have been in connection with a wadset, as, on the 11th February 1659, Robert, son of Sir John Grierson of Lag, was infeft. Our next information is that, in September 1677, William Lamb, merchant and Dean of Guild in Haddington, had sasine. This must have been a wadset. We learn nothing more until 1748, when William Corrie was the owner. In 1799, Edgar Corrie owned Redbank, and Hugh Corrie of Culloch the portion called Priestlands. We suppose they were the sons of William Corrie. On the 7th May 1800, Edgar Corrie of Reidbank, merchant in Liverpool, had sasine. In 1819, Thomas Corrie of Culloch, parish of Urr, owned both. He probably was the son of one of the foregoing, but which does not appear.

The land now forms one farm, and is owned by James Millar, Dumfries.

DRUNGANS.

As with other detached farms in this parish we have been unable to learn to which property Drungans originally belonged. The first owners found are the Maxwells. On the 10th August 1643, James Maxwell of Innerwick, heir and brother of William Maxwell of Kirkhouse, had retour. On the 17th May 1653, William Maxwell, heir of James Erle of Dirletoun, his gudesirs brother's son, had retour. On the 25th August 1656, James Maxwell of Drumgowane, etc., had retour, and the next day (26th) Margaret Vaus of the same. We presume she was his wife. We next find Robert, son of William Maxwell, who had retour on the 15th September 1663; and, in 1682, — Maxwell,

Lord Dirletoun, was the owner. After this the Maxwells disappear.

We learn nothing more for nearly a century, as it is not until the 2d June 1731 that John Hostine (Houston) in Lochbank had sasine of the merk land of Drungan and Woodhouse. We are not quite sure of the land being the same. We think the land was called Carlyle's Drungans, which was distinct from Drungans. However, we may state further that, on the 17th June 1747, Matthew Houston, in Shaw of Glencairn, had sasine, as heir to the deceased John Houston of Drungans, his brother. Matthew Houston married Jean Milligan. We next find as owner of the principal land, Robert M'Murdo, who had sasine on the 16th May 1753 of the five merk land of Drungans, etc. After this, in 1799, the five merk land belonged to Major-General Thomas Goldie of Goldielea, and Carlyle's Drungan to James Ramsay. The latter was succeeded by the late Dr John Ramsay, whose trustees are now in charge. Of the other portion which belonged to Major-General Goldie we lose trace, the name having been changed, or the land added to some larger farm and the name thereby lost. The name Drungan is apparently a corruption of the Norse word *drangr*. It is found in other parishes in Galloway, and means a rock, etc.

CURRIESTANES.

We have obtained no information in regard to the property to which this farm, with part of Starryheugh and Cargenbridge Croft, belonged. The earliest notice found by us is in October 1632, when there was a reversion by Francis Irving and his sons to William Maxwell of the land of Kurstanes, etc. This William Maxwell was of Kirkhouse, and on the 10th August 1643, James Maxwell of Innerwick, heir and brother of William Maxwell of

Kirkhouse, had retour of Curriestanes. We next learn that, on the 17th May 1653, William Maxwell, heir of James, Earl of Dirletoun, his gudesir's brother's son, had retour. He was succeeded by his son Robert, who had retour on the 15th September 1663.

In regard to Starryheugh, Robert Anderson, sone to umqhle Johne Andersone of Starrieheuch had sasine of Starrieheuch on the 2d December 1663. Again, on the 31st April 1664, Janet Hairstanes, spouse to Thomas Gladstanes, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine in liferent of the land of Starrieheuch, and on the 3d March 1696, Robert M'Brair, messenger in Dumfries, had sasine of the same land.

We learn nothing more until the 20th December 1751, when Gideon Murray, third son to the deceased Alexander, Lord Elibank, and Elizabeth St Hippolite, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Cruestanes. On the 8th December 1794, Thomas Goldie of Craigmue, parish of Balmacellan, commissary of Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Cruistanes *alias* Curriestanes; followed, on the 2d April 1795, by sasine on Crown charter of resignation and adjudication. In 1799, Curriestanes was divided into six parts, a sixth being owned by Thomas Goldie, and the others by Frederick Maxwell, David Pagan, James Pagan, David Clark, and James Primrose. In the same year, Starryheugh was owned by Charles Sharpe of Hoddam, Dumfries-shire, together with Terraughty Miln and Felland. In 1819, Major-General Sharpe of Hoddam was the owner of Starryheugh, and Samuel Wright of Cargenbridge Croft.

The land is small in extent—Curriestanes extending to thirty-four Scotch acres; Cargenbridge Croft to ten acres; and Starryheuch to sixty-six acres. They all became possessed by William Pagan, writer, etc., in Cupar-Fife, a native of Dumfries-shire. In 1845 he published a treatise on road reform, which attracted attention, and did much to promote the movement for the abolition of tolls. He also wrote a work on the "Birthplace and Parentage of William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, and projector of

the Darien scheme." William Pagan was styled of Clayton, the name of a small property he owned at Cupar. He died in December 1869. The land has been recently sold to Thomas Irving, who is the present owner. He is a merchant and manufacturer in Manchester, and son of the late Thomas Irving.

Pont renders Curriestanes as Creustoun, which may be from the Gaelic creuch, and Norse steinn. The first means clay, mortar, and the latter stones. Again Starryheugh may either, in the first syllable, be from the Norse staur, a fence, or from the Gaelic stoir, stepping-stones; and the heugh from the Norse hangr.

GOLDIELEA.

In regard to this property we have not much information to give. The name appears to have been given from the owner in the eighteenth century, the first of whom found by us is Major-General Thomas Goldie. He married Amelia, daughter and co-heiress of John Leigh of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, and had issue,—

Thomas, who entered the army and rose to the rank of Colonel.
Alexander, who rose to the rank of Lieut.-General in the army, and of the Nunnery, Isle of Man.

Basil.

Patrick Heron, Captain in the army.

George Leigh, General in the army, made K.C.B., &c.

John Leigh, Major in the army.

Elizabeth and Mary died unmarried.

Catherine, married first, Colonel Donald, 3rd Regiment (Bufs) and of Glenlaggen; 2ndly to Major Silver, 88th Regiment.

Amelia, married J. Grove.

Margaret, died unmarried.

Annabella, married Rev. R. R. Bloxham, Chaplain R.N., and Rector of Harlaston. Of this marriage, Amelia married J. Gibson Starke, younger of Troqueer Holm, and Elizabeth Goldie married Captain Lennox, 33rd Regiment.

Charlotte.

On the 26th March 1795, his eldest lawful son, Captain Thomas Goldie, had sasine of the land of Holm and Goldielea. In 1799, we find the property comprised Holm, Drungans, and Holm Multures. Major-General Thomas Goldie died in 1804, aged 54, and was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Thomas.

We find him as owner in 1813 and 1815. In 1819 Robert Maitland was the owner, and from him it passed to William Newall-Maxwell, who was in possession from 1820 to 1845. He assumed the surname of Maxwell from his wife, but who she was we do not find mentioned. From him, as stated, it passed by purchase to James Newall, son of Thomas Newall of Stranfasket, parish of Kells. The widow, Mrs Marion Newall, is the present owner.

Besides the lands about the house of Goldielea, there are the farms of Goldielea, Dowell, Tregallon, and Corriehill. The land is well wooded.

We may notice under this property a house at the place called Drumsleet. In the records land so called is to be found, but the name, so far, is lost. We think that it may be from the Gaelic druim, for a hill, and the Norse word sletta, for a field or plain.

LOCHFELD.

We find no particulars in regard to this farm. It does not appear on the valuation rolls, inclusive, to 1799. The first owner traced was the late proprietor, Thomas Campbell, and it is now in the possession of his trustees for behoof of John Campbell, cotton spinner, Glasgow.

ROTCHELL.

A portion of this farm is within the boundary of the burgh of Dumfries. In October 1640 we find that William Gordon had sasine of the land of Rotraw (Rotchell ?); and in 1799, Rotchell, with Bell's close; and part of the five merk land of Troqueer, belonged to Henry A. Bateman. The next owner was Charles Aglionby, in America. It is now owned by Walter Scott, manufacturer, and owner of the Troqueer and Nithsdale Tweed Mills. He is also the proprietor of Broomland and Ryedale.

The name is one which we can make nothing of. In the Norse there is run-ketil, the mountain cave, but whether such can apply we cannot say, as we have not been on the land, although probably close to it.

SUMMERHILL.

This farm, and residence, formed part of the land of Curriestanes, until purchased by Thomas Goldie of Craigmue, parish of Balmaclellan. He resided here a good deal. As will be seen under Craigmue, he died in 1823.

The present owner is Thomas Hope, London.

MAVIS GROVE.

A farm, with residence, which formerly was a part of Redbank, which see. In 1819 Colonel A. Schulyer De Peyster was the owner. He was an intimate friend of Robert Burns, the poet. He died in 1822, aged 96.

The next owner was Colonel Archibald M'Murdo, of whose family we will give an outline account as gathered from Dr Ramage's "Drumlanrig and the Douglasses," and

other sources. The surname is supposed to be from Murdoch, and the family of Scoto-Irish extraction, but Murdoch was originally a christian and not a surname. It is in Irish *muircertoch*, and in Gaelic *murcha*, and *muidheach*. In the form of M'Murdo it is stated to be first found about the end of the sixteenth century in connection with ecclesiastical property belonging to Melrose Abbey, one John Murdo having been overseer of the mason work of that and other buildings in Scotland. Land is subsequently found to have been obtained in the parish of Dunscore and the name M'Murdieston given to it. On the 25th July 1565, the commendator of Melrose granted a charter to John M'Murday and his heirs of the lands of M'Cubbingstoun and Ferdingmakrarry. It is supposed that the last relates to a farm called Farthingbank in the parish of Durrisdeer. Robert, son of John, succeeded as appears by retour, dated 27th October 1602; viz., "*Robertus Macmurdie haeres Joannis Macmurdie in Dunscoir, patris, in 6 solidatis, 3 denariatis terrarum (6s. 3d. land) de Cubbentoun et Ferdene Macrerrie, nunc vulgo vocati Macmurdestoun, A.E. infra parochiam de Dunscoir.*" Robert is stated to have had two sons, Robert and John. The first left no issue. John, it is understood, had issue,—

James.

John. He entered the Church and became the minister of Torthorwald.

He first married, it is stated, Mary, daughter of — Muir of Cassen-cary, parish of Kirkmabreck. This we do not find in our account of that family. Secondly, Alice, daughter of — Charteris. He had issue, William, who again had a daughter named Anne, born in 1745, who married in 1770, the Rev. George Duncan, minister of Lochrutton parish.

From James, his eldest son, Robert M'Murdo, of Drungans, was descended. He was born in 1716, and died in 1766. He was chamberlain to Charles, Duke of Queensberry, from 1763 to 1766. He married in 1740, Philadelphia, daughter of James Douglas of Dornock, descended from the Honourable Archibald Douglas, third son of the first Earl of Queensberry. She died in 1754. They had issue,—

John.

Charles. He joined the army as an ensign in 1760, and became a colonel in 1802. He married Isabella, daughter of John Coffin, Quebec, and had issue—

Robert, born in 1806. He married, in 1829, Sarah Anne, daughter of H. R. Whitcombe of the Whittern, Herefordshire. He served in the Bengal army. He had issue—

H. R. Douglas, lieutenant R.N. Drowned off Rangoon.

Charles Edward. Served in 79th Highlanders. He married, in 1870, Mary Cathleen, eldest daughter of Major Barnard.

John, the eldest son, was chamberlain to the Duke of Queensberry from 1780 to 1797. He was a friend of Robert Burns the poet. He married Jane, daughter of — Blair, and had issue—

Robert, a lieutenant 8th Regiment. Died unmarried.

Bryce, a captain 8th Regiment. Wounded in Egypt. Afterwards lieutenant-col. Dumfries Galloway Yeomanry. Married —, daughter of — Otway, County Kent.

Douglas, married, but we have no particulars.

Archibald, of whom hereafter.

Jane, married John Crawford.

Philadelphia, married Norman Lockhart, younger, of Carnwath.

Barbara, married her cousin, Major Robert Campbell, 18th Regiment.

Melville, married John Watson.

Mary, married George Hoggan of Waterside, Thornhill.

Aventina, married — Dalzell, Madras Civil Service.

Archibald, the fourth son, we find of Lochend or Lotus, parish of Kirkgunzeon. He was born in 1775. He joined the 27th Regiment, and afterwards served in the Dumfriesshire Militia. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He married Catherine, daughter of — Wilson. He died, in 1829, of old wounds received in action. He had issue—

John James, born in 1815.

Bryce, Madras Artillery. Killed by a tiger.

Archibald William of Cargenholm, a vice-admiral.

Charles Baird, a lieutenant 91st Regiment, died at St Helena.

Robert Crawford, E. I. Co. Maritime Service; afterwards harbour-master at Hong-Kong; married Sophia, daughter of — Randal.

William Montagu Scott. Was a captain 78th Highlanders. Served as Assist. Quarter-Master-General on the Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., in India. Afterwards as Commandant of

the Land Transport Corps. In 1859, was appointed Inspector-General of Volunteers. Is now a Lieut.-General and a C.B. He married Susan Sarah, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., and has issue—

Winifred, married — Dinwiddie.

Jane, married — Roche. No issue.

Catherine, died young.

Phillis, married her cousin, George Hoggan of Waterside, and has issue—

Catherine Anne Sophia, married Admiral Pennell.

Mary Ann, died young.

Lieut.-Colonel Archibald M'Murdo was succeeded, in 1829, by his eldest son, John James, Colonel, formerly of the 45th Madras Native Infantry, afterwards in command of the Dumfries-shire, &c. (Scottish Borderers) Militia. He died in 1867, and his widow, Mrs Emily M'Murdo, is now in possession.

NITHSIDE.

A farm, with residence; was owned by the late Philip Forsyth. A portion is within the boundary of the burgh of Dumfries. It is now in the possession of Mrs Emily V. A. Forsyth.

WOODHEAD, ETC.

The small farms of Woodhead and Marthrown, etc., are now owned by the same proprietor, but we learn no particulars of the early history. In 1742, Janet Edgar was the owner of Marthrown, and, in 1799, Mrs Smith followed her. The latter was also in possession of Armanoch and Quarterland. In 1819, the same farms belonged to Edward Boyd of Mertonhall, parish of Penninghame. The next owner was Henry Hepburn Dudgeon.

CASTLEHILL.

This is a farm, with residence, and was formerly called Newall's Terraughty. In 1727, William Newall was the owner. In 1799, John M'Ghie was in possession, and we also find him in 1819. The late owner was David M'Neillie, who has been succeeded by William M'Neillie..

WESTHILLS.

Of this farm we have no information. It does not appear in the valuation roll of 1799, and we can trace nothing about it elsewhere. Agnes Maxwell, a minor, is the present owner.

MILLHILL.

The first we learn about this farm is that John, second son of John Maxwell of Kirkconnel, who died in 1614, was of Whitehill and Millhill. We learn nothing more until 1742, when Walter Stewart was in possession. The present owner is Walter M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth.

We think it is this farm on which, from the quantity of slag mixed with charcoal found, it is believed to have been a place where iron ore was at one time smelted.

CASSALANDS.

To which property this farm belonged we do not learn. In 1606 it was owned by John Martin, merchant, Dumfries, and remained with his descendants until 1707,

when it was possessed by James Bishop. We have not learned any particulars about these owners and their families. In 1712, Thomas Irving of Gribton was in possession. Then we find Alexander Gordon of Culvennan, who had sasine on the 19th December 1770, and 16th December 1771; but whether he owned the lands or only held under a wadset does not appear. The next owner was David Clark, who is found in 1793 and also in 1799. He owned Cassalands and Gribton's five acres.

In 1819, the farm was purchased by the late Robert Kirk, afterwards of Drumstinchell, parish of Colvend. His widow, Mrs Jane Kirk, is now in possession, and, at her decease, it descends to the eldest son of her late daughter, Mrs Skinner, wife of William Skinner, W.S., Edinburgh, in virtue of a deed of entail, executed by the late Mr Kirk in 1841.

It is probable that the name of this farm is from kassa, Norse, as in that language kassa-fiski means fishing with creels. In Gaelic, there is casan, a footpath.

TROQUEERHOLM.

A small property and residence, beautifully situated on the banks of the Nith. The present name is not found by us in the early records, but we think it was formerly called Holm. It formed part of the lands owned by the Griersons of Lag, having been obtained by Sir Robert the persecutor. The first notice found is a disposition to his son, dated 12th May 1705. Sir Robert died in 1736, and was buried in Dunscore churchyard. The land remained in the possession of his descendants until 1797, when it was purchased by William Maxwell, M.D., an intimate friend of Robert Burns the poet. In 1799 it was owned by his widow, Mrs Maxwell. In 1817 it was sold to William Taylor, a retired West Indian merchant. The

next owner was James, born in 1798, son of James Starke. He married, in 1835, Hamilton, daughter of Major Gibson. She died in 1859. James Starke was an advocate. He was appointed Advocate-General of Ceylon in 1839, and one of the Judges there in 1840. He had issue—

James Gibson, who succeeded.

William, Major 15th Regiment, unmarried.

James Gibson is now in possession. He joined the bar, and was appointed a puisne Judge at Jamaica in 1871. He married, in 1863, Amelia Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Richard R. Bloxham, rector of Harlaston, Staffordshire, and grand-daughter of the late Major-General Goldie of Goldielea.

A portion of the property is within the boundary of Dumfries. The residence is about a mile from the town. There is some fine old timber on the land.

PARK AND SUFFOLKHILL.

We have no information in regard to which property this farm belonged. We find first as owners a family named Maxwell, but they appear, when found by us, to have been in difficulties. On the 6th April 1653, Hew Hamilton had sasine of the land of Suffok, etc. This was a wadset. The farm in this year seems to have been sold. On the 3d December, John Maxwell had sasine of the land as heir to his father; but, on the same day, John Williamson, elder, had sasine, with his spouse, in liferent, and their son John, in fie, of the eight acres land and others called Suffolkhill, etc. In 1799, the owner was James Rae, by whom the land appears to have been purchased, and his daughter, Miss Jane Rae, is now in possession.

BROOMLAND.

A residence, with land, which belonged to Mrs Mary Dalgairns. It is now owned by Walter Scott. *See* Rotchell.

RYDALE.

A farm and residence, a portion of which is within the boundary of the burgh of Dumfries. In 1799, John Syme was the owner. The next in possession was Thomas Thorburn, who was followed by Mrs Mary Monteath. The present owner is Walter Scott. *See* Rotchell.

In the name of this farm we have Dalry transposed. We refer to the account of that parish for what we have stated about the name.

PEARMOUNT.

This farm, and residence, for a time belonged to James Milligan. We do not find the name in the early valuation rolls, etc. It was recently sold to Adam Dickson, the present owner.

CARGENHOLM.

This formed another portion of the Redbank property called Cargenholm. Robert Ross, son of the Reverend Andrew Ross, minister of Inch, and of Balsarroch, parish of Kirkcolm, was of Cargenholm. He married —, daughter of — Mitchelson, and had issue—

Andrew.
Alexander.
Alice.
Elizabeth.

v.

R

In 1819, it belonged to Mrs Margaret Elizabeth Ross, who probably was Robert Ross' wife. It was next owned by Vice-Admiral Archibald M'Murdo, son of Colonel Archibald M'Murdo of Mavis Grove. He died in December 1875, aged 65, and his widow is now in possession.

SUMMERVILLE.

A farm, with residence, which belongs to James Davidson. A portion is within the boundary of Dumfries.

MOAT OF TROQUEER.

This comprises a residence, with some land. In 1799 it was owned by James Watt. It is at present in the possession of Mrs Helen Connal.

The name is from the large circular mound, known as a moat or fort, from having been fortified. It is situated on the banks of the Nith, and was evidently raised for strategic purposes. Directly opposite, on the Dumfries side of the river, is the rocky eminence called Castledykes, so named from the belief that a castle was thereon; and in later times in possession of the Comyns, during their attempted settlement in the south. Unfortunately, as regards the moat, the plough has nearly obliterated the entrenchments, the outline of such being only now traceable on the south side. Every portion has been cultivated, the top forming a garden. In our account of the parish we have drawn attention to this moat, as from it we consider that the name of the parish may have been derived.

Mr Starke of Troqueerholmi inspected the moat very recently, to enable us to give the latest particulars as to its present appearance.

MARYLAND.

This small farm is owned by the Rev. John M'Diarmid.

PLEASANCE OF REDBANK.

This small farm is owned by John Sproat, Landis.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

THIS parish is composed of the ancient parishes of Twynholm and Kirkchrist. Chalmers states that the first name is derived from the British twyn, a hillock, a bank, to which the Saxon ham, a dwelling, has been added. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it is certainly spelled Twynham, and Twynhame, and, in the Cymric, twyn means a hillock, as stated, to which the Doon would apply; also, in the Anglo-Saxon, ham means a village, etc., as well as a dwelling. In Pont's survey map, made about 1608-20, it is spelled Tuynam. The name of the parish is now Twynholm, the same as about one hundred and twenty years ago.

We have further to add that the name may be a corruption of the Norse words thing and holmr. The first is the Scandinavian term for places where the courts of justice were held, and the latter is in the same language a plain beside a river, as well as an island. Worsaae of Copenhagen states that the Danes and Norwegians in North England settled their disputes and arranged their public affairs at the Things, according to Scandinavian custom. Also that Dingwall in the north of Scotland; Tingwall, in the Shetland Isles; Tynewald, or Tingwall, in the Isle of Man; Tinwald, in Dumfriesshire, are undoubtedly identical with Thingvall, or Tingvold, the appropriate Scandinavian term for places where the Thing was held. The settlement, from the position of the ancient church, seems to have been close to the Doon, where the Thing would be held, and the Water of Tarf is not distant, with low land at Kempleton, etc.

The Church of Twynholm was granted to the monks of Holyrood, and served by a vicar. It was granted with a house in the *vill*, and four acres of land, by William, son of Gamel, with the consent of Walter, son of William, and the sanction of Alan, son of Roland, was approved by Christian, bishop of Candida Casa (Galloway). This grant must have been made before 1189, when Christian died.

Kirkchrist was so named from the dedication to Christ. It stood on the west bank of the Dee, opposite to Kirkcudbright, where a small portion of the remains may yet be seen. It is supposed to have been the chapel of the ancient castle of Kirkcudbright. The situation is picturesque. The burial ground is still used, and well kept. An ancient stone with curious markings was dug up about five years ago, probably one of those peculiar to Galloway. The tithes of Kirkchrist were let at the Reformation, by Robert Balfour the clergyman, for £40 Scots yearly. The building was in ruins in 1684. Henry, bishop of Candida Casa (Galloway), in 1345, confirms to the canons regular of Holyrood house, all their privileges within the diocese of Galloway, and the presentation, "*Ad vicariam ecclesiæ de Kirkcudbright : datum apud mansam nostram de Kirkchrist, die veneris in besto Sancti Martini, 1345.*" About a mile south of the ruins of the Church is Kirkcosh farm, and where the buildings now stand, there were traces of a burying-ground, and a number of bones were dug up in laying the foundation about sixty years ago. The bishop's residence appears to have stood at Kirkchrist farm-house, or near to, and not at Bishopston.

The old church and burying-ground of Twynholm was near a new church built in 1730, with a manse added in 1763. When the parishes were united is not known, but they were separate in 1605. It is supposed that they were united soon after 1654. The church was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Holyrood. When Prelacy was established by King James VI., the parson was constituted a member of the chapter of Galloway.

The bishops of Galloway had a regality over the lands, which were called the regality of Kirkchrist. Of this the

Maclellans obtained and held the office of justiciaries and baillies for about forty-seven years. They were supplanted in 1610 by the Maxwells, which is supposed to have ended in Cromwell's time. The royalty of Kirkchrist included Enrick, Disdow, and other land in Girthon, as well as the southern half of the present parish.

In the last day of July 1300, King Edward I., in his invasion, left Kirkcudbright, crossed the Dee, and marched to Twynholm. With his Queen and court, he was at Twynholm on 1st August 1300, where he remained six days.

The highest hill in this parish is called the Fore hill of Glengap, which is 1007 feet high. The hills in the southern part of the parish average three and four hundred feet in height. Doon hill west of Twynholm village is 300 feet high, on which traces of a British fort were seen some years ago.

The half of the lochs Trostrie and Culcraigie are in this parish; the other portions in Tongland. There is a moat south of the Doon, and another south of Twynholm village. Moats are also to be found at Trostrie and Culcraigie. Another object of interest is a cairn on Irelandton moor.

Under the different lands we have mentioned various ancient remains found in the parish. In addition we may state here that an urn with some calcined bone was discovered; a few small silver coins; four stone celts; and several querns, or hand-mills, mostly of granite, have been gathered at various periods in this century.

Twynholm village is three miles from Kirkcudbright, at which is the parish church and school. The present church was built in 1818, about a quarter of a mile north of the old one. A new manse was erected in 1835-6.

The greatest length and breadth of this parish is about ten by two and a half miles.

By the census of 1871, the population was 330 males, and 387 females, making a total of 717.

Since writing the foregoing, we regret to have to record the death of the Rev. John Milligan, M.A., minister of the parish, who died at the manse on the

16th June 1874. He was presented to the living by the Earl of Selkirk, in 1855. He was an antiquarian of some note, with much trustworthy information on such subjects. His library was well deserving of a visit, consisting of one of the most complete private collections of rare works, of the most erudite character, on most subjects, to be found anywhere. He was regularly supplied with lists and information from the dealers in this line, and expended a fixed sum yearly. With such a fountain to draw from, his mind was stored with most valuable information, while his pleasing and kind manner and disposition, with much that was genial, made him a most agreeable companion. He took a great interest in this history; and in the examination of places within his reach, he spared no trouble to supply what was required. He did not long survive his accomplished friend Alexander Brown of Langlands in this parish, of whom mention has been made. The Rev. John Milligan was very highly respected in his own parish, and throughout the district.

TWYNHOLM,

This embraced what, at a comparatively early period, was called the barony of Twinhame. Some time between 1200 and 1234, William, the son of Gauvelyn de Twynham, granted to the monks of Holyrood all his rights to the Church of Twynham. His descendants seem to have forfeited the lands of Twynhame during the succession wars. We find that Wautier (Walter) de fiz (son) of Wautier Gummeston (Walter Cumston) swore fealty to the usurper Edward I. Also Wautier* de Twynh'm fiz (son) of Richard. † In the "*Liber Quotidianus Garderobæ*," the following appears, "*Et pro vadiis Walteri de Compston valletti de hospices Regis, a 5^o die Septembr' usque dictum 19th Nov. utroque Comp, per 76 dies £3, 16s.*" There can be

* The meaning of this name since known as Walter, will be found under Garlies, parish of Minnigaff.

† Gordon's Monasticon.

little doubt that he took service under Edward I. when in Galloway, as his name is mentioned in the Ragman Roll, and obtained five pounds to equip himself. He had his lands forfeited by King Robert the Bruce.

The next owner of the barony found is Dougal M'Dougal, or as spelled Dowgall M'Dowgall, to whom David II. granted the barony of Twinhame. This, of course, was subsequent to 1329, when he began to reign. The same king afterwards gave the ten merk land of Twinghame to Thomas Crawford. After this there is a long blank.

From Pitcairn's Criminal Trials we learn that on the 21st October 1508 (die Saboti) David Kennidy of Cragnele, Thomas Makgermory, and Robert Park, convicted of art and part of the oppression done to Sir Gavin Kenydy, Knt., by putting plough in his lands of Cumstoune, and for ploughing thereof, without any leave from the said Sir Gavin, &c. Fined David in X merks, and the other two in V merks each."

- Our next information is dated in October 1635, when William Dick had sasine of the barony of Twynname, &c.; and again in December 1642, Lord Kirkcudbright and his spouse had sasine. On the 4th May 1695, Lord Basil Hamilton, fifth lawful son to William, Duke of Hamilton, had sasine of the lands and barony of Twynham, &c. Chalmers in his Caledonia includes Compston in the barony of Twynholm in the reign of Charles I., but this is an error as they were then separate. Lord Basil Hamilton of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, was succeeded by his son Basil, who had sasine of the barony of Twynam, &c., on the 30th December 1729.

The derivation of the name will be found under our account of the parish.

COMPSTONE.

This property was subsequently included in the barony of Twynholm (which see), but Chalmers in his Caledonia

makes it so throughout, and states that in the reign of Charles I. the barony of Twynham *alias* Compstoun with the castle and manor lands and the salmon, on the Dee, belonged to Lord Kirkcudbright. This is wrong, as Comston was distinct, and then belonged to the Browns. After the battle of Flodden, Richard and Robert Brown, nephews to the abbot of New Abbey, were taken from Comston as hostages, and the abbot was bound over to maintain 147 men to secure the peace of the country. Compston was part of the former parish of Kirkchrist, which was united to the parish of Twynholm soon after 1654. Chalmers was, however, correct that both Compston and the barony of Twynholm (at a later period) belonged to Lord Kirkcudbright. In continuation, as regards the Browns, on the 30th October 1632, we learn that Katherine Brown, relict of Robert Batie, was heir of Robert Brown, son of Richard Brown of Inglistoun brother's son. The next owner after the Browns was John, Viscount Kenmure, who had retour on the 17th March 1635. He was followed on the 13th June 1648, by John, Lord Kirkcudbright. A portion of the land was however retained by the Browns, and in 1661, Gilbert Brown was of Kempleton. He was appointed one of the commissioners named to collect the taxes of Parliament of 1661.

We have been unable to ascertain it as a fact, but our impression is that Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, obtained the land owned by Lord Kirkcudbright, and from him his son-in-law, the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, parish of Whithorn, seems to have either had possession, or a wadset, as under date 19th April 1687, his daughters Helen, Elizabeth, Nicolas, and Grizzell, as his heirs, had retour in annuo redditu over the lands of Compstone, &c. The next information is that on the 4th January 1704, Basil Hamilton of Baldoon had sasine of the lands and baronies of Compstoun. He was related to the Miss Stewarts already named, their mother having been the sister of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon his mother's grand-

father. Basil Hamilton was out in the rebellion of 1715, and had his lands forfeited (see Baldoon). On the 3rd April 1725 his mother, styled Lady Mary Hamilton, had sasine of the barony of Compstone, &c. ; and on the 30th December 1729, was followed by her son the said Basil, who had sasine on that date, but which we do not quite understand, as it was only in 1732 that the attainder was reversed.

The farm of Kempleton was retained by the Browns. On the 12th August 1707, Alexander Brown was the owner. He was succeeded by William Brown, now of Kempleton, who had sasine on the 29th November 1726. The last of the Browns owning Kempleton had got into difficulties, and the land passed to Colin M'Kenzie, writer in Kirkcudbright, who gave resignation and renunciation on the 11th August 1768 to Hugh Blair of Dunrod, parish of Borgue, who had married Agnes, daughter and heir of — Brown of Kempleton. He again sold the land to Thomas Cairns of Dundrennan, who was in possession in 1799.

To return to our account of Compstone, we next learn that on the 24th January 1738, William Dunbar, merchant, of London, had sasine of the lands and baronies of Compstone and Lochfergus. The latter could only have been a wadset, as on the 29th October 1743 Dunbar, son of Basil Hamilton, succeeded as his heir, and had sasine of the same lands.

The next information found by us is that on the 8th July 1754, Mrs Elizabeth Agnew, widow of the deceased Captain Andrew Agnew, younger, of Lochnaw, parish of Leswalt, had sasine of an annual rent offering to one thousand five hundred pounds furth of the same, *i.e.*, Compstone and Lochfergus. We are inclined to think that she was the daughter of William Dunbar, merchant, who had sasine on the 24th January 1738. The lands, however, continued to belong to the descendants of Basil Hamilton, as we find the Earl of Selkirk in possession in 1799. The farms then were Upper and Nether Compston, Compstonend, Merse, Kirkchrist, Inglisboun, Torskaily, Upper Mains,

Bank, Upper Newtown, Nunmill, Kirkeoch, Nuntoun, Bishoptoun, with Hardgate, Woodhead, Croft, and Old Miln. In the same year Thomas Cairns of Dundrennan owned Kempleton.

We have given a separate account of Nuntoun, etc., which had belonged to the Browns, and other families previously. About 1819, Adam Maitland of Dundrennan purchased the estate of Compstone, proper, from the late Earl of Selkirk. He removed from Dundrennan to Compstone, about 1824, having built the present house on the property. Accounts of the Maitlands will be found under Barcaple, parish of Tongland, and Dundrennan, parish of Rerwick.

The present owner is David Maitland, who succeeded his father in 1868. See Dundrennan for descent.

The farms composing the property are Ingliston, Kempleton, Kempleton Mill, the Home Parks, also Moatcroft, etc.

Symson (1684) mentions Compstoun as one of the principal houses. It is now in ruins, and so shrouded in ivy that no sketch to show the building could be taken. The entrance has fallen down, and is quite destroyed.

Around Compstone, some relics of the ancient forest exist. The name is probably derived from the Norse, kuml, a war badge, and steinn, a stone. Pont in his map spells it Kumstoun. Jamieson gives Camstane or Camstone, as meaning common compact limestone, but we are not aware of limestone being found here, so that in this case it cannot apply.

According to Verstegan, Kempe is a Saxon word for regular soldier; and Kempelton is therefore supposed to be derived from kempe-hill-town, *alias* the hill town of the stipendiary soldier. The traces of fieldworks on the hill are evident. The word as used here for the farm of Kempleton is however doubtless of Norse origin, from kempa, or in the Danish, kjempe, a champion, a warrior; and is in connection with Kumstown, the spelling given by Pont, as the name of the property. Under Sorby, in the

parish of that name will be found that Inglistoun is derived from the Norse word engi, for meadow-land, or pasture. In Anglo-Saxon, it is ing or inge. The ton or toun is also Norse, being from tun, a farm, etc.

NUNTON, ETC.

The farms of North and South Nunton, Bishopton, Kirkeoch, Kirkchrist, High and Low, Newton,* etc., which now form part of one property, in early times were part of the regality of Kirkchrist, belonging to the abbey of Sweetheart. It is difficult to give a connected history, as after the regality was broken up the farms passed to different owners. The earliest notice which we have is, that Thomas M'Clellan of Nunton borrowed one hundred pounds from John Bell in Largs, and bound himself to infest him in the ane merkland of Bishoptoun, in the parish of Kirkchryst. Thomas M'Clellan was also owner of Plunton, parish of Borgue. About 1587, we find George Brown of Bagbie, who is believed to have been the brother of John Brown of Carsluith. George Brown of Bagbie, married Elizabeth Mure, but who she was is unknown. On his death in 1587, she was appointed administratrix of his estate; John Maxwell of Butill Mains being cautioner. They seem to have had children, but we find none of their names. Gilbert Brown succeeded, and probably was the son of George. He succeeded in 1616 to Bagbie, and took part in the civil war. He married in 1619, Margaret Dunbar, daughter of — Dunbar* of —, and had issue—

Gavin.

William.

Helen.

These are the only names to be found. We learn from

* As there is some confusion, we give a separate account of Newton.

† She was probably either a daughter of David Dunbar of Baldoon, or Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum.

the Montrose papers, that when Montrose raised the royal standard at Blair Atholl, a "Lieutenant Brown of the House of Carsluith, in Galloway," is deponed to as one of his subalterns. He could scarcely be any other person than the eldest son of Gilbert, of whom we hear no more for many years. Gavin appears after the restoration as of Bishopton, etc. In some old letters yet extant, his grandson Gavin is called cousin, by a daughter of William, second son of Gilbert. Gilbert Brown deserves a brief notice. In 1640, he was in Threave Castle under Lord Nithsdale, and after the surrender of the fortalice, he was thrown into prison in violation of the articles of capitulation, but seems to have been released on the remonstrance of Lord Nithsdale. His wife, Margaret Dunbar, was ordered to be apprehended and "put in suir ward," for using his crop on Nuntone for the subsistence of her family, and referred to the committee of estates for "ane maintenance." In 1642, Gilbert Brown made over nearly all his land (Nunton, the Mill, Doon, Kirkeoch, two fish yards, and two houses), to his second son William, who had conformed to the covenant. After the restoration, Gilbert endeavoured to get a modification of this settlement, but was foiled by his son William. He however, recovered Kempleton, held by Lady Kirkcudbright, and appears as one of the commission named to assess the fines upon the covenanters. He seems to have died in 1666.

Gavin Brown succeeded. He married Elizabeth Maxwell, but of which family we do not learn. He had sasine in July 1669, of the land of Bishoptoun, Meadow of Nuntoun, etc., and his wife on the same date had sasine of an annual rent of 3000 merks, out of the land of Bishoptoun. Again on the 29th November 1671, Gavin Brown of Bishoptoun had principal sasine.

We have now to turn to the lands of Kirkchrist, of which on the 5th July 1608, Robert, son of Thomas M'Clellan of Bomby, had retour; and again as heir (pro avi) of William M'Clellan, who had retour of the land of Balmakrail, parish of Kirkmabreck, on the 18th September

1616. The M'Lellans of Bomby were for some years justiciaries and baillifs of the regality of Kirkchrist, under the abbots of Sweetheart, and probably held part of Nunton as their fee. A branch of this family appears to have lived there, but no sasine of Nunton to a M'Lellan is known to us. On being superseded in these offices in 1619 by Lord Maxwell, who took the land of Loch Arthur as his fee, the designation very soon fell into disuse. In fact, the M'Lellans only held the regality about thirty years, and Bishoptoun, Kirkeoch, Nunmill, Nunton, and Newton, are never named among their lands. Robert M'Lellan married Agnes, daughter of John Gordon of Over Culquha, parish of Tongland.

On the 26th February 1690, Thomas, John, Margaret, Helen, Anna, Elizabeth, and Jean, lawful children to William Brown of Nuntoun, already mentioned, had principal sasine, in certain annual rents.

We next learn that on the 21st February 1722, William Dunbar, writer in Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the £5 land of Nuntoun, and four merk land of Bishoptoun, etc.

This seems to have been an amicable arrangement to procure time, as the heir of line (the grandson of the Lieutenant Brown, who served under Montrose) was a Colonel on the continent, but in which army is not stated. It is mentioned that he married a lady of rank, and having made inquiries after the lands, found the estate so hopelessly sunk that in 1723, it was settled that Gavin, called of Bishoptoun, should pay some money to the young Colonel, and enter into possession;* accordingly on the 11th November 1724, Gavin Brown of Bishoptoun had sasine.

On the 7th March 1750, we again find William Dunbar, clerk of the burgh of Kirkcudbright, who had sasine of the farms of Nuntoun, Bishoptoun, and Kirkeoch. It was about this time that the Browns lost the land, which at one time or another had all belonged to them, although we are unable to give it as clearly as we would wish. Gavin Brown who sold the lands, then purchased part of Miln-

* This is learned from old letters.

head, near Dumfries, having inherited the rest, and which, on the death of his only son, he left to the Maxwells.

The next owner was the Earl of Selkirk, who in 1799, owned the farms of Nuntoun, Bishoptoun, Kirkeoch, Nunmiln, Upper Newton, Upper Mains, Inglistoun, Upper and Nether Compstone, Compstonend, Merse, Kirkchrist, Old Miln, Woodhead and Croft. The same are now owned, excepting Upper Mains, Ingliston, Upper and Nether Compston, and Merse, etc. Some do not now appear. Most of the names have been dealt with. Others are purely ecclesiastical. In Kirkeoch, probably we should have it Kirk-reoch, from the Gaelic, riabhach, grey. As will be found under Sorby, in the parish of that name, Ingliston is from the Norse, engi, meadow-land, with tun, a farm, buildings, etc. Merse is a corruption of mark, the Norse for a march. Kirkchrist is mentioned in the parish account.

In 1684, Symson mentions Bishoptoun as one of the considerable houses in the district. Several handsome fluted stone mouldings are, no doubt, yet to be seen at the doors of the byres and cattle sheds at Bishopton (if still standing), built about eighty years ago, with materials removed from the old residence.

There was also a castle, or we should say, strong house, at Nuntoun. It was occupied at the close of the seventeenth century, although no doubt then getting ruinous. Letters written thereat are still extant. Over the doorway, the armorial bearings of Brown were engraved. The shield, with chevron and three lilies, was lately, and probably is still to be seen in the wall of the barn at Nunton. The crest was broken off when the barn fell in the great storm of 1836. The castle stood on the margin of a loch, now a meadow, and covered more than half a Scots acre. All has disappeared save a green mound marking the site, but the ditch around it, although fallen in, is about six feet deep.

There was a stone with a well-executed mitre upon it, lying at Nunton above sixty years ago, which tradition said, was placed over the Brown arms on the old castle. This would

seem to show that it had been built for a country residence of one of the abbots of the name on their regality of Kirkchrist.

Close to Nunmill, on the land of Nuntoun, there still are the remains of a wall with an arch of hewn sandstone, believed to have been part of the nunnery on this site.

On Kirkeoch hill there are some faint traces of an earthwork, nearly obliterated by the plough. In 1828, the skull of a urus (*i.e.*, one of the white wild oxen of Scotland) was found in a marl pit.

BARWHINNOCK.

This property was doubtless a portion of the old barony of Twynholm. After it was broken up this portion was owned by the M'Millans. The land is stated to have been granted to James M'Millan by charter from King James II.*

We are without further information, and learn nothing more until 1642, when William M'Millan was the owner. We next find that, on the 29th April 1693, Margaret, wife of William Charteris, heir portioner of her brother, Andrew M'Millan of Barwhinnock, and Michael M'Ghie, her nephew, also heir portioner, had retour. From this it appears that the male line had failed, and in the succession afterwards the surname of M'Millan was assumed. It is stated that, in 1745, the then proprietor joined the army of Prince Charles, for which part of the property was forfeited, and he died in exile. His two sons (names not given), as mentioned, returned some years afterwards, having retained a portion of the land, which still remains. This is all we can gather.

In 1799, James M'Millan was in possession. The farms then were Barwhinnock, Little and Nether Mains, and Doon. In 1819 we find Patrick Lawrie M'Millan, the owner. He married Sophia Woodhall. Further particulars we have not got. By her he had an only child—

Margaret,

* The present owner gives this information, but without the date. We have not seen the charter. James II. reigned from 1437 to 1460.

who succeeded. She married Major James Irving, Bengal cavalry, second son of James Irving of Gribton, Dumfriesshire. A short account of the family will be found at page 227, volume IV. Thomas, the second son of Provost Thomas Irving of Dumfries, married Mary, daughter of — Maxwell. He became the owner of Gribton. Major Irving had issue—

James Patrick M'Millan, deceased.

Richard Francis.

Reginald Macgregor.

Norman James.

Jane Sophia, married, in 1872, Charles Lucien Gerald, third son of the late Baron Louis de Schmid, and has issue—

Margaret Julien.

Jemima Douglas.

Elizabeth Alice Burdett.

Adelaide Dickson.

Major Irving was appointed to the Bengal Cavalry in 1829. He served through the Affghan campaign, &c.; also with the army of the Sutlej, and Punjaub campaign, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Guzerat, &c. He retired in 1852, and died on the 12th May 1873. The farms are Bellfield, Mains of Twynholm, Barlucco, Nether Mains, Greenyard, Muirhead, Redfield and Doon, etc.

The present house was built in 1844.

The Mains of Twynholm at one time belonged to William Mure, but we have not got the date.

Barwhinnock may possibly be a compound word, from bar, whin and noc, the first and last being Gaelic, and, in this case, the top of the whin hill. Barlucco is doubtless a corruption of Barlochan, which see.

CULCAIGRIE, ETC.

The farms of Culcaigrie, Glengap and Mark now form one property. They probably belonged to the barony. We learn very little about them. On the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour, most likely in regard to the superiority. In 1682, Glengap belonged to

Lord Kirkcudbright. The farms appear for a time to have belonged to the Dunbars of Baldoon, and to have passed to Elizabeth Dunbar, wife of the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, whose daughters, Helen, Elizabeth, Nicolas and Grizzell, as his heirs, had retour in *annuo redditu* on the 19th April 1687.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when the three farms mentioned, with Fuffock in addition, were owned by Alexander Murray of Broughton; and (Fuffock not named) now by Horatio G. Murray-Stewart of Cally, his successor.

There are two moats or forts on Culcaigre. One is small. Probably the name is a corruption of the Gaelic *craig*, with *cul*, backlying. Or it may be *cul-craig-rie*, the last syllable being a corruption of the Norse *tre* for wood. *Pont* spells the name Koulghagery. In Glenghaip, we probably have glen from the Gaelic *gleann*, and *ghaip* from the Norse *gap*, a gap or empty space. *Mark* is the Norse for a march or boundary.

NEWTON.

We have no accurate information about the four pound land of Newton which formed a portion of the regality of Kilchrist, belonging to Sweetheart Abbey, until the time of the Civil War. During that period, and the following Commonwealth, one half of Newton was held by Lady Callie (Lennox), and the other half by John M'Conchie. In 1664, when the restoration was established, a Thomas Brown suddenly appears, and enters into undisputed possession. His first act on record was the division, by disposition of the 9th November 1664, of the four pound land of Newton into four twenty shilling lands, of which three shares fell to his three eldest sons, and one share to Helen, daughter of Gilbert Brown, excluding John Brown, afterwards known as of Drumclog and Bothwell Brig, and Alexander Brown, Presbyterians, his younger sons.

There is a casual notice of the date 1609, but whether

denoting the birth or succession of Thomas we cannot say, as all the documents of that time are lost.

Thomas had sasine of Newton in 1665, and was dead in 1666. The tenor of his disposition, his long concealment, and the fact that his successors, portioners of Newton, held portions of the meadow land of Nunton, until excambed over ninety years ago, prove that he was of the Nunton family, and apparently as deeply imbued with anti-covenanting principles as Gilbert Brown of Nuntoun and Bagbie, who appears to have been his eldest brother. The portioners, Thomas and William, had sasine of their shares in 1666 and 1668, and were disinherited. John replaces a brother in 1674, the others we cannot trace.

The land lay in run-rig until 1733, and portions seem to have changed owners. In this year an action was raised by Thomas Brown, the elder, to procure a judicial division, and, after many delays, a decret was issued on the 19th of May 1735, adjudging the eastern half of Newton to Gavin Brown of Bishopton, and William M'Kinnell in Kirkcoun, and Margaret M'Conchie for a life-rent as heirs of Helen, daughter of the deceased Gilbert Brown. The western half was divided at the same time between William Brown the elder, and William the younger.

Low Newton fell to the younger William; and a minute of Presbytery, of the 7th May 1741, shows it was then held by Jane Dickson, apparently his widow.

The successor of Thomas sold his land, about 1790, to Matthew Buchannan, from whom it passed to William Beck, who sold it to — Smith. On — Smith's death it went to his sister, wife of David Melville of Barquhar, and at her death to her heirs, who sold the land, a few years ago, to the Earl of Selkirk.

LANGLANDS.

The history of this small property is a continuation of Newton. William Brown, third son of Thomas Brown of

Newton, 1664, procured a charter in 1682 from the bishop styled of Candida Casa (Galloway), for his share, and in January 1698 made a disposition in favour of his youngest brother Alexander Brown in Blackcraig. Alexander in turn disposed to Janet Martin, his wife, in liferent, and to his eldest son Thomas in fee. Thomas completed his titles on the 23d October 1728. Thomas dying childless, the land fell to his heir-at-law, and nephew, Alexander, who got a charter in 1754, but had no sasine in due form. Alexander married Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Robert Boyd, Twynholm. He died in 1797, aged 78 years, leaving two sons and four daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son John, who married Mary Torbet, and died in 1812, aged 56, and his spouse in 1836, aged 53. They had issue—

Andrew.
Alexander.
Isabella.
Margaret.
Mary.
Jane.

When Andrew died we have not ascertained, but he was succeeded by his brother Alexander, an honour to the ancient house of Carsluith, of which he was a cadet. He was born in 1800; studied for the medical profession in Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D.; from thence went to Paris, studying for some time in the best medical schools in France; and subsequently joined the medical branch of the army. He was appointed assistant-surgeon to the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with which regiment he served at home and abroad for several years. In 1840, he was promoted to be surgeon in the 37th regiment, and served in Ceylon, from which he retired in 1850, and settled at Langlands. Doctor Brown's intellectual powers were of a high order, with a life of constant and rigid study. He was an admirable classical scholar, which in his antiquarian researches was invaluable. Well versed in ancient history, with the capability of reading the

most difficult MS., he was one whom to know was to value. To these acquirements was combined a polished mind. We cannot do better than close these remarks in the words of a Danish scholar, Dr Carlyle, brother of the historian, whose name is known far and wide. The words were to the following effect:—"He was one of the best men I ever knew, and has not left his equal in the whole range of our acquaintance." Such was Alexander Brown of Langlands, who died in May 1872. Two of his sisters survived him. They died in 1873, when the property passed to John Williamson, provost of Kirkcudbright, who is now in possession.

LARGS.

This small property no doubt formed part of the old barony of Twynholm. There is no trace, however, until we come to the seventeenth century, when, in January 1634, Margaret Dunbar had sasine of the land of Larg, etc.; this we believe only to have been a wadset. On the 30th March 1647, David, son of David Arnot of Barcaple, was infeft. Again on the 30th May 1654, Samuel Row and his spouse had sasine. All of these appear to have been on wadsets, and the land belonged to the Browns who, as a family, had considerable possessions in this and the neighbouring parishes. We find, on the 6th September 1664, that Jean, daughter and heir of Herbert Browne of Largs, was infeft in Duirsdown (Disdown), parish of Girthon. We next learn that in January 1666, Nicol Donaldson in Inch had sasine in the land of Larg, with Margaret Cunningham, his spouse, of one half of the land of Larg. Again in August of the same year, William Brown of Nunton had sasine. Although we think the land had belonged to the Browns in 1682, David Arnot of Barcaple, parish of Tongland, was then the owner. We find nothing more until the 11th April 1739, when William Gordon of Largmore had sasine. Then on the 23d January 1797, James

Dodd, brigade major (to what not stated) of Chappell, parish of Tungland, had sasine of the land of Largs, etc., as heir to Agnes M'Brair, his mother, on precept from chancery. The land however had passed to Captain Michael Falcon in 1799, who was succeeded by his wife. Her name is not given, but we find Mrs Falcon in possession in 1819, and she was succeeded by her son the late Admiral Falcon. The late owner was Robert Comrie, who sold the property to John Allan, Cumnock, Ayrshire.

As will be seen, Larg or Largs is a common name in Galloway, in Gaelic, learg or leirg, meaning a sloping green, a little eminence, or a field of battle.

CAMPBELTON.

This small property principally consists of the farm of Campbelton. We learn very little about it. On the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure had retour; and on the 13th June 1648, he was followed by John, Lord Kirkcudbright. These retours however evidently only related to the superiority. In 1682 we find James Bell the owner of half of this land. The whole of the property must, we think, have formed part of the old Twynholm barony. As already mentioned elsewhere in the parish, the daughters of the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, referred to under Compstone, had retour on the 19th April 1687, but this was only in *annuo redditu*. The absence of all early information shows that it was a portion of the barony. The first owner of the whole of it, as a detached property, found by us, is James Gordon, writer in Kirkcudbright, eldest son of William Gordon of Cullendoch, parish of Kirkmabreck, where an account of his descent is given. He was succeeded by his son—

James.

He had sasine as heir to his deceased father on the 12th January, and 8th August 1716. He married Grizell,

daughter of John Brown of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael. He died in 1722, and had issue, so far as known to us—

William.

He succeeded his father, and had sasine on the 8th April 1740. He must have been wealthy, as it is stated that he advanced a considerable sum to enable the Dumfries people to pay the impost levied on that town by Prince Charles in 1745.

Whom he married we have not learned, but he had issue, so far as known—

Alexander.

William died in 1785, aged 90, when Alexander succeeded to Campbelton, and also Conchieton, parish of Borgue. Alexander married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth, and had issue—

William.

Alexander, solicitor, London, married Miss Elwyn of Bath, and had issue.

Grace, married David Maitland of Barcaple, parish of Tongland.

Catherine, married Walter Irving, London, and had issue.

Janet.

Euphemia, died at Kirkcudbright in 1850, aged 75.

Elizabeth, died in 1853, aged 76.

In 1796, Alexander Gordon conveyed Conchieton to his eldest son William. He died in 1799, and in December 1800, William was infeft in all the land as his father's heir.

William Gordon married Charlotte, daughter of Colonel George Dalrymple. In 1818, he executed a trust deed in favour of his wife and others. He died in 1823, and the trustees were infeft in 1824. In April 1834, they conveyed Campbelton and other lands to his eldest son Alexander, who was infeft in 1835. He left issue,—

Alexander.

William, died in Madeira in 1856, aged 42.

George Dalrymple, M.D., died at Penang in 1853, aged 38.

Thomas.

Clarence.

Mary.
Catherine.
Elizabeth.

Alexander married —, daughter of — Lawson. She is styled of Cairnmuir. He died in 1848, and left issue an only son,—

William Robert.

He succeeded his father. He joined the Mercantile Marine. In January 1872, he married in New Zealand, Marian Louisa, eldest daughter of Charles Jones, late of Black Hall, Montgomeryshire. About the 6th February following he and his wife were lost in the ship *Glenmark*, homeward bound, about a week after sailing; which ship is supposed to have foundered with all on board, in a hurricane. They were passengers, with many others.

Failing any special settlement made by him, he is succeeded by his sisters,—

Isabella Theodore Coverdale.
Charlotte Martha Millar.
Frances Spotteswood.
Marion Lawson.
Joanna Sarina.

It is very probable that Campbelton is a corruption of Kempleton, some particulars in regard to which will be found under Compstone. Pont in his map spells it Kam-miltoun.

IRELANDTON.

This farm belongs to W. M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth. The first notice we find is dated the 9th October 1632 when John, heir avi of John Gordon of Troquhaine, was infeft. He was succeeded by Roger, heir avi of Roger Gordon of Troquhaine, who was infeft on the 27th January 1674. He was followed in 1682, by John

Gordon of Troquhaine. We learn nothing more until the 30th November 1703, when there was a charter of resignation to David M'Culloch of Ardwall, of the land of Irelandton; and he had sasine on the 3rd March 1704. In 1799, the farms were called Irelandtoun and Knockindarroch, and were then owned by J. Murray M'Culloch of Ardwall.

In June 1680, Robert Lennox in Irelandton was amongst those whose lives and properties were forfeited for not conforming to Prelacy. In the end of February 1685, he, with John Bell of Whiteside, David Halliday, portioner of Mayfield, Andrew M'Robert, and James Clement, were surprised upon the hill of Kirkconnel by Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, and killed by him. Robert Lennox, being a member of the Calie family was buried in Girthon Church, where a stone was erected to his memory.

The derivation of Irelandtoun we will not enter on. It possibly is a corruption. Knockindarroch is a corruption of the Gaelic *cnoc-an-daroch*, the oak-wood hill.

TROSTRIE.

We have very little to state about this farm. It may have formed part of the Compstone property, as under date 19th April 1687, the daughters of the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, parish of Whithorn, with Compstone, had also retour over Trostrie in *annuo redditu*. We next learn that in June 1694, John Glendoning of Corra, parish of Buittle, merchant in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Trostrie, &c. He was followed by Andrew M'Haffie in Mains of Twynholm, who had sasine of the merk land of Trostrie, &c., on the 19th February 1717. These we presume were wadsets. We next find that in 1682 Robert Gordon of Kirkconnel was the owner; and Thomas Gordon in possession in 1799, who was either his

son or grandson—most likely the latter, as we find the same name in 1819. The present owner is William Gordon. As in several other cases the particulars are difficult to learn, not having been furnished to us from the proper source.

Sold in 1875 to W. M. Neilson of Queenshill, parish of Tongland, for £13,000.

There is a fine moat almost square, with the usual entrenchments, on this farm. Also an ancient British fort. Pont in his map spells it Trostari. We think it probable the name is from the Norse *traust*, shelter, and *tre*, wood, or, in the Cymric, a resort, hamlet, or town.

MIEFIELD.

All we trace in regard to this farm is that on the 17th July 1632, William, son of Gilbert Neilson, had retour, and was succeeded by his son Daniel, who had retour on the 17th December 1661. It then passed to the Hallidays, we think by sale. On the 17th September 1674, Alexander Halliday, son to ——— Halliday of Grobdaill, had principal sasine of the land of Mayfield. We appear to lose a generation after this. It may have arisen from the persecution then so fiercely carried on in the district, as in 1682, John Gordon (of Troquhain, parish of Balmacellan) is mentioned in the valuation roll as the owner. The next found is John Halliday, who was in possession in 1799. We find another John Halliday in 1819, who may be one and the same. The late owner in succession was John Halliday (see Mulloch, parish of Rerwick). The farm, etc., was lately sold to William Rain, draper, Knightsbridge, London. Probably we have in *Mie* a corruption of the Gaelic word *ma*, meaning near, or nether field, or magh, a plain, etc. The Cymric *mai*, means a plain, or open field.

AUCHENGASSEL.

This farm was another portion of the barony of Twynholm. In November 1624, Andrew Corsane and his son had sasine of the land of Auchengassel, and in 1682, Patrick Carson was the owner. It then became possessed by the Dunbars of Baldoon, in consequence of which the daughters of the Honourable Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, as mentioned under Compstone, etc., had retour, on the 19th April 1687, in *annuo redditu*. In 1727, the Dunbars sold the farm to John M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck. The next owner following was Andrew Carson, who was in possession in 1770. In 1799 the land comprised Auchengassel, and Ringcroft. He was succeeded by his son,—

John.

He purchased the adjoining land of Tannymas in 1826. John Carson died in 1836, and left issue,—

John.

Jean.

John died in 1852 when he was succeeded by his sister Jean, who married Alexander Sproat. He is deceased, but left with his widow the following issue,—

John.

Alexander.

Jane.

Isabella. } Both married.

Lately a stone mortar, and a round stone, for a pestle, both highly polished, were found on this farm. Also in 1870, a bronze dagger, eight inches long, and a whetstone, were turned up by the plough, on the margin of a tumulus. There are the remains of a small Roman camp, four hundred yards from the spot.

The name of the farm may be derived from the Gaelic *achadh*, a field, and *gas* or *gais*, a copse. Pont spells the name *Achingasshil*.

BARLOCHAN.

This farm has also borne the name of Kilnhill. In 1799 Anthony Broadfoot was the owner; and in 1819, the Misses Broadfoot were in possession, his daughters we presume. They succeeded as owners, under the names of Mrs Ann M'Keur, Mrs Mary Logan, and Janet Broadfoot. Mrs M'Keur and Janet Broadfoot are now in possession.

Robertson in his Gaelic Topography states that the name is from barr-loch and lochan, the loch, and the little loch at the point. We are not aware of any loch or lochan, in this case, to meet such a meaning, but believe it to be from the Gaelic barr, a hill, and lochlin, for Scandinavian, referring to the Norsemen, by which name they were known. In Irish called Lochan. Pont spells it Barlochan.

The present spelling in the valuation roll is Bearlochan, a corruption that should be remedied.

MILLFLAT.

This small piece of land, called a farm in the valuation roll, is owned by John Hannay, Borge Mill.

WALLTREES.

This is similar to Millflat, and owned by Patrick Stewart.

PARISH OF URR.

THE name of this parish is stated by Chalmers to be from the Celtic and British appellation of the river. The river Urr has its rise from Loch Urr in and on the south-western boundary of Dumfriesshire. The ancient orthography was Vr. It is also found Wur and Whur. In the Gaelic and Irish, ur is a border or brink, a beginning, a heath. Robertson in his Gaelic Topography, gives it from oir, the river of the edge or margin. We find the Orr, a lake in the parish of Ireby, Cumberland; also the Ure, a river in Yorkshire, and the Ore in Suffolk. The districts through which these rivers flow were occupied. Skene, in his "Celtic Scotland," mentions that Ur in the Basque (Iberian) language means water. We find Urr in the Norse for the wild ox, called the urus or ur, and the name may have been given, from large herds being found in this part.

The river runs twenty-six miles, until it issues one mile to the eastward of Hestan island into the Solway Firth. The first portion of its course for many miles is through a very wild moorland district.

The church is stated to have been dedicated to Constantine III., King of Scots, who resigned his crown in 943; entered amongst the Culdees or religious men of the monastery of St Andrews in 946, where, as some state, he became abbot, and died in 952. He was canonized for his religious fervour, and his festival held on the 11th March of each year. Such is the account given by several of our Scottish historians. However, previously, we have another saint of the name in Constantine II. As king of Scotland

he was vanquished and slain by Hinguar. Bishop Lesley and Buchannan date it in 874. He was buried in the isle of Iona, and his tomb said to have been honoured with miracles. The title of martyr was given to him by King, in his Calendar, on the 11th March, which was kept at St Andrews as his festival day.

We have yet to give another St Constantine. He is said to have been a British king, who after the death of his queen, resigned the crown to his son, and became a monk in the monastery of St David. It is added that he afterwards went into North Britain and joined St Columba in preaching the gospel. He founded a monastery at Govane, near the Clyde; converted all in Cantire, and died a martyr by the hands of infidels towards the end of the 6th century. He was buried in his monastery at Govane. As stated, he erected different churches in Scotland. We give this information from Butler's Saints, and he mentions that the Scottish martyr was most likely not the same person as the British king. Colgan supposes him to have been an Irish monk who had lived in the community of St Carthag at Rathane. He is doubtless the same that Keith, in his Bishops, has handed down as Constantius, king of Scotland, monk and martyr, in the year 556.

We leave the question here, as to whom the church was dedicated. If Butler and Colgan are right, we are inclined to believe that the founder of the monastery at Govane must be claimed for the church in Urr parish.

The church of St Constantine of Urr was granted to the monastery of Holyrood in the 12th century. In 1240, William, bishop of Glasgow, confirmed the grant to Holyrood. There was also a confirmation by Eustace Baliol, one of the witnesses being Hugh Sprot, burgess of Urr. It was served by a vicar. By the Ragman Roll, Johan Vicaire de Urres was one of those who swore fealty to King Edward I. It remained in charge of a vicar until the Reformation. Under the Annexation Act of 1587, it was vested in the king. In 1633, it was bestowed on the

bishopric of Edinburgh; and on the final abolition of prelacy in 1689, it reverted to the crown.

The other church in ancient times was St Bridget of Blacket, which was also granted by Uchtred, second lord of Galloway, to the monastery of Holyrood. It was served by a vicar. An account of Saint Bridget will be found under Kirkmabreck parish. The charter granting it is as follows:—

“Uchtredus filius fereus Omnibus Sanctæ Ecclesiæ filius salutem, sciant omnes tam posteri quam presentis me dedisse et in perpetuam elemosinam concessisse pro salute animæ regis David et filii ejus Henrici et Malcolmi regis et patris mei Fereus et antecessorum meorum ecclesiæ Sanctæ crucis de Edenesburch et canonicis ibidem deo Servientibus Ecclesiam Sanctæ Brigide de Blacket cum una carucata tenæ, et omnibus rectitudinibus suis et eisia-mentis Salicet in piscationibus in memore, et in plano in aquis et pertinentiis et cum communi pastura. Volo itaque ut predicti canonici prefatam ecclesiam cum omnibus adjacentiis suis et pertinentiis liberam et quietam et ex omni exactione solutam teneant sicut aliqua ecclesia in tota Landonia liberius et quietius tenet et possidet. Testibus Rodberto Archidecano . Salamone decano . Malbeto decano . Helia Clerico episcopi . Ingerano Capellano episcopi . Radulfo sacerdote de Luntune . Gille Charfar . Gillecrist . MacGillewinin . Davide filio Erluin.”

We have given this charter in full, as it is held by the M'Dowalls of Logan, parish of Kirkmaiden, and from it has in some degree been based the idea that Fergus and his descendants bore the surname of M'Dowall. As will be seen, that name is not mentioned in the charter, which certainly would have appeared had it been borne. Only a tag is attached, on which a name supposed by some to be like Uchtred M'Dowall is written. It is not in the charter, and thus even if made out to be Uchtred M'Dowall, it could only be that of one of the name who had obtained the charter long after, and attached his name by a tag. That Uchtred, lord of Galloway, could sign his

name is scarcely to be credited, but even if he could, it was not the practice in these times to sign charters, but only to grant under their name, attested by witnesses, whose names were written for them, and attested by crosses. Under the history of the M'Dowalls, vol. II., we have given a statement about the execution of early charters, and showing that signatures first appear in the fifteenth century. As with the other church in 1240, this one seems to have been confirmed by William, bishop of Glasgow, to Holyrood. It was also confirmed by Eustace Baliol, one of the witnesses being Hugh Sprot, burgess of Urr. The churches so remained until the Reformation, when under the Annexation Act of 1587, they were vested in the king. In 1633 they were bestowed on the bishopric of Edinburgh, and on the final abolition of prelacy in 1689, reverted to the crown. The church of St Constantine appears to have been at Meikle Kirkland. The site is still to be seen, with a burial ground. It or a subsequent building was called Urr church, with four merk land of old extent. We find no particulars about the building of a new church, which we are inclined to think was built. It is stated that the parish church was rebuilt in 1814, and the manse a few years previously.

The hills in this parish do not range high. Bar hill (or Larghills) is 600 feet; and another at Meikle Kirkland is 571 feet high.

The lochs are Milton, which is about three miles in circumference; one in Richorne woods, near Dalbeattie; a small one at Edingham; and a portion of Auchenreoch, the other part being in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. On the east side of Milton loch, at Green island, there is a fort or moat; and another near Edingham farm-house. A special description is given separately of the moat of Urr. The town of Urr is on the east side of the river.

The growth of timber, particularly the oak, ash, elm, and Scotch fir, is very rapid, and at one time extensively raised for fuel, for there is no coal in Galloway. In this parish it is also mentioned that

iron ore is plentiful, but the want of coal causes it to be valueless.

A good many Roman relics have from time to time been found, among which was a javelin in a peat moss in the upper part of the parish.

The length of the parish is thirteen and a-half miles long, and the breadth at greatest over nine miles. The mean breadth is about four miles. The superficial extent is 12,000 acres.

The landward population of the parish, by the census of 1871, was 657 males, and 786 females; and the flourishing town of Dalbeattie had 1563 males, and 1598 females, thus making a total of 4,604.

URR.

This was a barony in early times. Prior to 1296, Hugo of Hurr (Urr) was one of the witnesses in a deed to the abbey of Holm Cultran, as will be seen under Mabie, parish of Troqueer. In the Ragman Roll, we find Hughe de Urre del Counte de Dumfres (Stewartry), as one of those who swore fealty to the English usurper, yet in the same year, Henry de Percy was granted the barony by King Edward I., which was lost by him in 1308, when Robert the Bruce granted the half of it to Randolph, Earl of Moray. King David II. gave the other half to Andrew Buttergask.

In later times, John, second son of Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell, who married Agnes, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William, fourth Lord Herries, had a charter of the half of Urr, dated 8th May 1566.

MEIKLE DALBEATTIE.

This farm at one time formed part of the property of
v.

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Dalbatye, owned by a family named Redik. To whom the land previously belonged we do not trace.

John Rerik of Dalbatye is witness to a charter granted by Herbert, Lord Herries, to Sir Gilbert Anderson, perpetual chaplain of the chapel, called the Chappelzaird, in the territory of Terregles, dated 4th January 1488. We next find Paul Redik of Dalbatye witness to sasine of John, Lord Maxwell, in the barony of Buittle, etc., on the 10th April 1557. In the Talbot papers there is mention of the Laird of Dalbatie of the twenty merk land; his pledge his brother, with Sir John Tempest, for forty-one men.* After Paul, we find he was succeeded by William Redik of Dalbatye, who purchased Nether Redik and other lands from Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon. It is stated in the charter, dated 4th January 1577, granted by Edward Maxwell in favour of Robert, his second son, and Janet Redik, his spouse, and daughter of William Redik of Crofts, Nether Redik, etc., that a sum of money was given to Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, in consideration of which the charter was granted. William Redik was succeeded by John Redik in the land of Dalbatie. He had issue, so far as known—

John.

Janet, who married Robert, second son of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran.

There was a letter of charge, dated 9th December 1592, at the instance of Jone Redik of Dalbatie, on a decreet of redemption of that date, against William, Lord Herries, Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottis, and others, of the lands of King's Grange and Little Spottis.

John Redik was retoured as heir to his father in the land of Barharrow on the 17th July 1599. He married Jean Lindsay, daughter of James Lindsay of Fairgirth, parish of Colvend (afterwards the wife of Thomas Maxwell of Arreeming, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham), and had issue—

John.

* Mackenzie's History.

John Redik, younger, of Dalbetie, is mentioned in a bond dated 23d June 1633. We have to state, however, that Ninian Mure had sasine of all and haill of the aucht merk land of Mekill Dalbatie. This would be a wadset.

John Reddik was captain of the parish of Buittle for the Covenanters in 1640. Probably this was John Redik, younger, of Dalbetie, who, on the 29th July 1634, was on the jury at service of Robert Maxwell of Breoch.

John succeeded his father, to whom he was served as heir in the land of Dalbatye on the 11th June 1678.

For further particulars we must refer to Meikle and Little Richorne, etc.

We may mention here that, at the bridge over the Urr, near Croys, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, there are two stones in the wall with armorial bearings, and in both, shields with the letter I for J (capital) on the sinister and R on the dexter sides. In the upper shield there is a lion rampant, surmounted with a crown. In the lower shield, a billet at the top, with two below, between which is a sinister hand couped. At the bottom of the stone is a date nearly obliterated. The first figure is 1, the second, we think, was a 6, the third is entirely gone, and the last a cipher. We read it 1600, and that this shield gives the arms of John Redik of Dalbeattie. The other shield with the crown and lion rampant, being royal, could have no connection with his family. We have referred to these stones under the account of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Colonel Robertson, in his "Gaelic Topography," derives the name from dail-beithe, the birch tree field. We think it probable that Dalbeattie is a corruption of the Norse words dalr and beita, the former meaning a dale or glen, and the latter to graze, feed sheep or cattle.

MEIKLE AND LITTLE RICHORNE, ETC.

The earliest notice found by us is dated the 5th August 1550, when Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Buittle, etc.,

had retour of Little Richorne, etc. The next notice relates to the lands of Dalbeattie, which are believed to have belonged for a considerable period to a family named Reddick; and, in 1588, we find John Reddick of Dalbeattie as one of the tutors of Gordon of Muirfad.*

On the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Buittle, etc., had retour of Little Richorne. Then, on the 5th November following, Robert, son of John Gordon of Glen, had retour of Meikle Richorne. The next information is dated 13th July 1619, when Robert, son of John Maxwell, had retour of Little Richorne. On the 23d October 1623, Robert, son of Ninian Mure, was infeft in Meikle Dalbeattie and Richorn. On the 20th March 1628, John, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, had retour of Meikle Richorn. We next find, on the 17th March 1635, that John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour; followed, on the 1st May 1645, by Robert Gordon, his nephew.

It is very difficult to make anything clear out of the foregoing. We next come to what were certainly wadsets. The first is dated 6th October 1653. Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, had retour of Little Richorne and Dalbeattie, and was followed, on the 17th October 1661, by her sister Anne, who succeeded to the title, etc. We find after this, on the 24th March 1664, that Robert M'Brair, heir (*pro avi*) of Robert M'Brair of Netherwood,† was infeft in Richorne; and following this, in August 1666, James Gordon, son of Robert Gordon of Grange, had sasine of Little Richorne.

On the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother Robert, Lord Nithsdale, had retour; but this, no doubt, only related to the superiority. On the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour.

Our next information is that John, son of John Reddick, had retour of Over Dalbeattie and Houtrie Carse. This could only have been a claim, as the land had passed from them.

* War Committee Book.

† This property is in Dumfriesshire. At page 358, volume III., mention is made of the M'Brair family.

Then, on the 8th December 1696, John Maxwell of Barncleugh, and Margaret Irving, his spouse, had sasine in liferent, and James, their son, in fie, of the land of Little Richorne, etc., and milne thereof.

On the 20th September 1698, John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had retour. We now come to the eighteenth century, and find that on the 26th August 1732, James Neilson of Maidenpape had sasine of the two merk land of Little Richorne. Then, on the 4th May 1752, John Somervail of Barnhowie had sasine of Richorne, called Meikle Richorne; and, on the same day, William Maxwell of Munches, in liferent, and John, his son, in fie. On the 6th August 1794, Mrs Agnes Maxwell of Munches, spouse of John Maxwell of Terraughty, had sasine of the lands of Dalbeaty and Park as heir, and George Maxwell, her brother-german, on precept of clare constat by John Gordon, dated 21st July last.

We next learn that, on the 15th August 1797, Alexander Maxwell, junior, of Terraughty, had sasine of the land of Richorne and others on Crown charter of resignation; and, on the 1st September following, his wife, Agnes Maxwell of Munches, had sasine of the same on precept of clare constat by her husband—also Crown charter, dated 25th June 1800.

In 1799, Mrs Agnes Maxwell of Munches was still the owner, and the farms then were—Meikle and Little Richorn, and Meikle and Little Dalbeatty. They now belong to her descendant, W. H. Johnstone-Maxwell of Munches. The principal farms now are Meikle and Little Richorne, Greenhill, Netherplace, Redwell, Meikle Dalbeattie, Park, and various other parks, mills and works.

In 1834, two Roman tripods were found in a peat moss on the farm of Richorne.

Rie or ry is mentioned by Jamieson as derived from the Anglo-Saxon rice—dominion, etc., in connection with the rule of a bishop; but, as will be seen under our notice of Dalry parish, the word ri is used here from the ancient British for a ford, the water of Kirkgunzeon running either

through or close to the land before joining the Urr below Dalbeattie. In the Cymric there is *rhë* from *rhëan*, a streamlet. The word *horne*, again, is from the Norse *horn*, an angle, a corner, the outskirts of a county.

EDINGHAM.

The first notice which we find is that the bishop of Glasgow, Ingeran, gave the chapel of Edingham to Holyrood Abbey. We also learn that King David II. granted to Dougall M'Dougall the lands of Evinghame (and Worgar), in the vicinity of Dumfries, which we believe to be the same lands now called Edingham. The M'Dougalls or M'Dowalls did not retain any of the lands they obtained in the Stewartry. There is the too common hiatus again in this history. We have to pass to the sixteenth century, when we find that Elizabeth Gordon, second daughter of Robert Gordon or Accarsone of Glen (*see* Rusco, parish of Anwoth), who married, first, Uchtred M'Dowall of Machermore, parish of Minnigaff; and secondly, Alexander Livingstone of Little Airds, parish of Balmaghie, had a charter from the latter of the lands of Edingham, dated 26th May 1529. We next learn that, on the 9th March 1553, Alexander was served heir to John Livingstone in the lands of Edinghame and Culloch. We think it probable that Alexander was the son of John, although not so stated.

They were succeeded by the M'Ghies. On the 30th April 1611, Robert was served heir to his father, Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, in the lands of Edinghame and Meikle Culloch. They did not retain possession very long, as we find, on the 1st December 1612, that John, son of Edward Morrison, had retour of the same lands; and, on the 24th August 1626, Edward, heir of Edward Morrison, had retour. On the 10th May 1630, John, son of Robert M'Ghie of Balmaghie, had retour; but this could only have

been as a claim, for again, on the 22d March 1659, John, son of Edward Morrison, had retour. We next find, in June 1666, that Henry Morrison, son to Edward Morrison of Adinghame, had sasine of the land of Meikle Culloch.

After this the lands again changed owners. On the 30th April 1677, James, eldest lawful son of Robert Affleck of Edinghame, had principal sasine of the five lib. land thereof. He succeeded his father on the 22d June 1730, when he had sasine.

The Morrisons again appear, as we find, on the 4th July 1752, that James Morrison of Meikle Culloch, son and heir of the deceased John Morrison of Meikle Culloch, had sasine of the same. The latter married Agnes, eldest daughter of John Herries of Little Milntown, and, as his wife, had sasine of Meikle Culloch on the 18th July 1749. They had lost the Edinghame land, and soon after also Meikle Culloch.

James Affleck, already mentioned, was succeeded by James M'Vicar Affleck, styled of Edinghame, who was in possession in 1799.

In the same year Meikle Culloch was owned by Hugh Corrie, who succeeded the Morrisons. In 1819, Edingham had passed to William Maitland of Auchlane, parish of Kelton; and Meikle Culloch belonged to Thomas Corrie in 1828.

All the lands next belonged to Mrs Matilda E. Maitland Kirwan of Gelston, parish of Kelton, who succeeded her father, William Maitland. The farms now are Edingham, Meikle Culloch, Maidenholm, Townhead of Culloch, Newfield of Culloch, etc.

South-east of Edinghame farm-house there are the remains of a building called Edinghame Castle, which is a small tower. The dimensions were taken by us, and are about twenty-one feet by thirty. The basement is arched, and to the left a portion of the staircase is to be seen. The walls are about three feet thick. It is principally built with granite, intermixed with some whinstone.

The following is an outline sketch. It is nearly covered with ivy, and is surrounded by a few trees.



On the Edingham land a fine specimen of a Roman tripod was turned up by the plough in 1832. It was of very hard metal, supposed to be copper and tin.

This property was purchased in 1872 by John William Hutchison (brother of the owner of Balmaghie), for £40,000, to which the farm of Torkatrine has been added, which see.

In Gaelic there is *eidheann* for ivy. In the Norse, *elding* is for fuel, etc. It may have the same origin as Ednam, now Ednam, in Berwickshire. *See* Garlies, parish of Minnigaff.

REDCASTLE.

We cannot find any early notice of this property. We have it stated that John Sinclair was at one time the owner, but there are no particulars as to family or date. William, third Lord Herries, and Catherine Kennedy, his wife, had a charter of the lands of Redcastle on the 28th April 1543; and again, on the 22d May 1561, Archibald of Madenpany, second son of Andrew, second Lord Herries, granted as heir male of his brother, William, third Lord Herries, a charter of the lands of Redcastle to John Maxwell of Terregles, and Lady Agnes Herries, his wife. She was the eldest daughter

of William, fourth Lord Herries, and succeeded to the title.
See Terregles.

The farm of Waterside belonged to James Chalmers, who, about 1662, was fined £600 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church.

We next find the Lauries as owners of Redcastle, the first of whom was Stephen, a successful merchant of Dumfries, about the end of the sixteenth century. About the beginning of the seventeenth century he married Marion, daughter of — Corsane, Provost of Dumfries (*see Meikle-knox, parish of Buittle*). Stephen Laurie purchased from John, Lord Herries, the ten merk land of Redcastle. Having purchased Maxwelltown, etc., he was so designated. So far as known he had issue—

John.

On the 11th October 1638, John, son of Stephen Laurie, had retour. When he succeeded his father we do not find stated. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, and had issue, so far as we have found—

William.

Robert.

When John Laurie died we do not learn, but in May 1669, William Laurie, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the ten merk land of Reidcastle. He appears to have been tutor of Blackwood. His wife's name was Barbara Weir. She had sasine in July 1670. William Laurie died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Robert, who is described as the second son of John Laurie of Maxwellton. Whom he married we do not know. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1685. He had issue—

Robert.

Anne, born 16th December 1682.

There were three other daughters whose names we have not found.

We give Anne's birth as she was the celebrated Annie Laurie, in regard to whom William Douglas of Fingland, parish of Dalry, an ardent admirer, composed the lines on which a lady, not many years ago, based the well-known song bearing her name. She did not reciprocate his affection, pr

ferring Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch (*see* Orroland, parish of Rerwick). In the family register the following is given:—"At the pleasure of Almighty God, my daughter, Anne Laurie was born upon the 16th day of December 1682, about six o'clock in the morning, and was baptized by Mr Geo." (Hunter, minister of Glencairn).*

The original lines have been long sung in the south of Scotland, but only printed in 1824, from a small collection made by the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe (of Hoddam), of whom we give an account under Head, parish of Lochrutton; they are,—

Maxwelton banks are bonnie,
Where early fa's the dew;
Where me and Annie Laurie
Made up the promise true;
Made up the promise true,
And ne'er forget will I;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'll lay me doun and die.
She's backit like the peacock;
She's breistit like the swan;
She's jimp about the middle;
Her waist ye weel nicht span,
And she has a rolling eye;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'll lay me doun and die.

Robert succeeded his father, and had sasine on the 28th June 1698. We are inclined to think that he was unmarried; but if married that he had no issue, as on the 27th August 1722, Walter Lawrie, minister at Stranraer, had sasine of the lands of Reidcastle, with Margaret Gordon, his spouse, who had an annuity of nine hundred merks furth of the said lands. Again on the 6th November 1728, he and his wife had sasine. We next learn that on the 11th June 1745, James Lawrie of Reidcastle had sasine. We are inclined to think that he was the son of the Reverend Walter Lawrie, as he had a sister who succeeded him. She had sasine on the 16th June 1758, as heir to her brother James in the lands of Reidcastle. She appears to have married one of her own name, as we find in

* M'Dowall's History of Dumfries.

sasine dated 1st July 1772, Mrs Margaret Lawrie, spouse to Andrew Lawrie. On that date she, her husband, and her son, Captain Walter Lawrie, had sasine of the lands of Reidcastle, &c. In 1786, we find Walter Sloan Lawrie-Cutlar of Redcastle appointed as stewart substitute. The assumption of the name of Cutlar we do not understand. We have had but little direct information given. In the valuation roll of 1799, we find the owners called Walter Sloan-Lawrie without Cutlar. The farms then were only Redcastle and Waterside, with the three merk land. The next in possession was William Bingham Lawrie, who was owner in 1813, and 1819. By Antonia, daughter of Arthur Grant Robertson, M.D., Antigua, West Indies, he had issue,—

William Kennedy, born 1820, of Woodhall, parish of Balmaghie.

Walter Kennedy.

Elizabeth.

What other issue he had, we have not learned. We have read of a Lieut.-Colonel John Hamilton Kennedy, styled of Redcastle, and mention made of his children, but having had no direct information given, we must leave it unfinished.

The present owner is Rowland Craig-Lawrie, born in 1810, eldest son of John Craig from Aberdeenshire, by Jane, daughter of Thomas Anderson. He married in 1843, his cousin, Jane, only surviving child of Richard Foster Anderson of Walsheston, now Myra, County Down. The presumptive heir is his brother John, born in 1821.

The farms, &c., are Redcastle, Waterside, three merk lands, Halmyre, &c.

On this property there is a rude upright block of granite of considerable height. These stones are found elsewhere in the district, and no doubt were intended to be records of events now unknown.

It is probable that the word red is a corruption of the Norse, raudr. It has the same meaning. Halmyre will be found under Gelston, parish of Kelton, where we have given the derivation.

BLAIKETMAINS.

The first which we learn about this land is that the bishop of Glasgow, Ingeram, gave the church of Saint Bridget of Blacket to Holyrood. There is a confirmation by William, bishop of Glasgow, to Holyrood, of the church of St Bridget of Blacket,* and next in a charter of Eustace Baliol, in the reign of Alexander III., the chapel of St. Bridget and land of Blaket were granted to the Abbey of Holyrood about 1260. There is a blank after this. Our next information is dated the 15th August 1472, when Walter Porter was the owner of Blaiket. Whom he married we do not find mentioned, but he had issue, one daughter and heiress,—

Mary.

She married John Gordon, who, in a charter belonging to the Gordons of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, dated in 1517, is designed younger son of Sir Alexander Gordon, supposed to be of Stichel.

We find Walter Porter's name again in 1528. The land afterwards passed to John Gordon already mentioned. He was killed at Pinkiecleuch. He had issue, as mentioned, nine daughters.

We have only ascertained the names of some of them, viz.,—

Catherine.

Euphemia, married Archibald Hillow of Hillowtown.

Margaret, married — Makmorane.

Janet, married John (?) Gordon of Booch, parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

Elizabeth, married John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, and had issue.

Grizell.

When John Gordon, and his wife, Mary Porter, died, we do not find mentioned, but after their decease, the land seems to have divided into shares. On the 24th July

* See charter from Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, given in full in the account of the parish.

1576, Edward Makmorane was served heir to his mother Margaret Gordon. We next find that in the register of Deeds, Robert M'Cartney, brouster in Hillowton, is witness to an agreement dated 2nd January 1587, in which Eupheam Gordoun, daughter, and one of the heir portioners, of John Gordon of Blacket, and Archibald Hillow of Hillowton, her spouse, grants security, &c. * Then on the 13th October 1607, John Gordon of Beoch had retour as heir of his mother, Janet Gordon; and on the 4th November 1610, John Gordon of Airds, son and heir of his mother, Elizabeth Gordon, had retour. The last notice about these daughters is dated November 1628, when Grizell Gordon had sasine of the land. We also find on the 23rd May 1616, that John, son of John Brown of Mollance, had retour; and on the 25th February 1636, that William, son of Arthur Graham, had the same. It is not improbable that they were the issue of two other daughters whose names do not appear.

We are told that the M'Cartneys succeeded to the land by intermarriage with the family of Hillow, who were proprietors of Hillowton. This is borne out from what we have given. We find no further information until about 1662, when John Macartney, in Blaiket, was fined £600 for adherence to the Presbyterian Church. In June 1680, George Macartney of Blaiket was among those whose lives and properties were forfeited for not conforming to Prelacy. He suffered much, and was imprisoned for above six years, his estates besides being seized, and previously laid waste. In the valuation roll of 1642, issued in 1682, we find John M'Cartney then owner; and on the 1st June 1717, John M'Cartney of Blacket had sasine upon a charter under the Great Seal, of the nine merk land of Over and Nether Blackets, etc. He married, in 1706, Margaret, third daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, and had issue—

George, who died in 1738.

* War Committee Book.

John, lost at sea on passage from Jamaica.

Janet, died in 1738.

Ann, married in 1733 to James Hill, chirurgion, Dumfries, and had issue—

George.

Margaret.

Agnes.

Harriet.

Ann.

John M'Cartney died in 1723. His wife, Margaret Gordon, died in 1715. On the 27th February 1740, Ann M'Cartney, spouse to James Hill, surgeon, Dumfries, had sasine of the nine merk land of Over and Nether Blackett and Merkland.

General M'Cartney, and also the Earl of Macartney,* raised to the peerage for his diplomatic services, were both descendants from the M'Cartneys of Blaiket.

Whether Ann M'Cartney or Hill left only one surviving daughter, who married Robert Kirkpatrick of Glenkiln, or whether the latter purchased the land, we do not know; but, on the 16th July 1748, Robert, William, John, and Henrietta, children of the deceased Robert Kirkpatrick of Glenkiln, had sasine of the nine merk land already mentioned. In 1780, James Stothert purchased Blaiketmains, with Cargen, etc. In 1799, James Stothert of Cargen, parish of Troqueer, was the owner. The farms then were Blacket, Markfass, and Merkland, etc. He was succeeded by his son, William Stothart of Cargen. An account of this family will be found under Cargen. In March 1867, the land was sold to the trustees of Alexander Forrester for £24,000. The present owner is William Forrester of Arngibbon, Perthshire. The farms are Blaiket, Mains, Crofthead, Merkfast, Stonehouse, and Little Cocklick, the latter having been added.

Pont, in his map, spells the name Blakitt. In the Scottish tongue, as given by Jamieson, blekkitt is blacked. In the same map as already mentioned, Merkfast is rendered Markfast. The first syllable is Norse, and means a marsh,

* See Overlaw, parish of Rerwick.

a border, etc. The suffix fast, it is not improbable, is from fers in the same language, a brook, a stream. Cocklick will be found under Cocklick.

SPOTTES.

Our information about this property does not give us any clue to the ancient owners. Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell, had a charter of the land of Spottis to him and Agnes Stewart, his wife, dated 29th September 1529, and again on the 6th June 1540. His second son, Sir John, who married Agnes, daughter and heiress of William, Lord Herries, had issue, several sons. The second, Sir Robert Maxwell, succeeded to Spottes. We also find, however, that Edward Maxwell of Breconside, parish of Kirkgunzeon, obtained a charter, dated 3rd May 1538, from Robert, Lord Maxwell, and Agnes, Countess of Bothwell, his spouse, of the lands of Spottis, Fell, and Dalmonyside, &c. These statements are contradictory, but it is clear that the Maxwells were the owners in the sixteenth century. On the 5th August 1550, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell, had retour; and he again was succeeded by John, his son, who had retour on the 24th May 1569. He again was succeeded by Sir Robert Maxwell.

We find under date, 31st August 1586, that William M'Clellan of Gelston, parish of Kelton, grants to have received from Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottis, and Dame Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse, mother of William (M'Clellan), the hail gudes and geir out and adebit to him. Again we learn that Sir Robert Maxwell, with his spouse Grizell Johnstone (sister to Sir James Johnstone of that Ilk), had retour on the 21st October 1607. We next find that on the 31st October 1615, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, had retour; followed on the 13th July 1619, by Robert, brother and heir of John Maxwell, who had retour.

There appear to have been some difficulties at this time, as in sasine dated June, 1628, there was a reversion by

Sir John Murray to Robert Maxwell of the land of Spottes ; and again in June 1636, another reversion by John Maxwell to Robert Maxwell, of the Invertoun of Spottis, &c.

We find another wadset, Patrick Thomson having had sasine of the land of Spottis and Milne, &c., on the 6th June 1654. Again on the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour ; followed on the 26th May 1696, by William, Viscount Nithsdale. These may have related to the superiority. We next find that on the 8th August 1716, James Gordon of Campbeltoun, had sasine of the merk land of Spottes, and Bar of Spottis ; and the three merk land of Midtown. Then on the 29th November 1726, William Gordon of Campbeltoun, had sasine of the ten merk land of Spottes, and Bar of Spottes. On the 21st October 1751, Sir Thomas Maxwell of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick, had sasine of the eleven merk land of Spottes. Immediately after this, in the same year, the land was purchased from his trustees, by James M'Cartney, schoolmaster in Buittle, for £1550 sterling. He was only the nominal purchaser, the principal being John M'Cartney of Halketleaths, parish of Buittle, who, being a Roman Catholic, required to exercise some ingenuity in conveyancing before he could come into possession, on account of the then state of the law. He did not obtain open right to the land for some years, as we find on the 27th November 1753, that James M'Cartney, schoolmaster in Buittle, had sasine of the eleven merk land of Spottes ; and to that time continued to be the nominal owner.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when Michael Herries was in possession, no doubt by purchase. The land was confined to what we have already mentioned. There was a sasine dated 20th June 1800, in favour of William Porter Muirhead, eldest son of the Reverend Doctor James Muirhead of Logan, parish of Buittle, and minister of Urr, of the land of Spottes and others on deed of settlement.

Michael Herries was succeeded by William M. Herries.

We have no information about him. All we learn is that William Young, born in 1794, only son of Alexander Young of Harburn, Midlothian, by Mary Sophia, daughter of William Bell, Guernsey, succeeded in 1823, under a deed of entail executed by Michael Herries. The name of Herries was thereby assumed. He married, in 1822, Amelia, daughter of James, first Lord de Saumarez of the Island of Guernsey, who, as an admiral, was raised to the peerage for his services. He had issue,—

Alexander, born 1827.

He became an advocate, and married in 1850, Harriet Gore, only daughter of Captain Charles Chepmele, Guernsey. She died in May 1875. William Young-Herries died on the 12th February 1872, and was succeeded by his son Alexander.

The farms now are Bar, Hermitage, Midtown, Glen, &c. In the Norse we find spottibot, a small piece. Spotti also applies to distance. In the Flemish, spotte is a spot or place. In the Gaelic, spot, for a spot.

KINGSGRANGE.

The name of this property was Spottes or Little Spottis in the sixteenth century. Earlier than this period we can find no information. On the 8th February 1540, a letter of reversion was given by Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton, in favour of John, Lord Herries, of the land of Little Spottis and Breconside, which had been disposed to them as stated under Breconside, parish of Kirkgunzeon, and redeemed by Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, Knight, and Agnes Heres, his spouse, on the 25th November 1562. Then we find on the 25th May 1590, that Robert, second son of John Maxwell, Lord Herries, acquired King's Grange and Little Spottes. After this John Redik of Dalbeattie, had a decret by the Lords of the Council against William, Lord Herries, decerning him to pay the

sum of five hundred merks to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, in implement of his obligation, dated 3rd May 1592, to pay that sum "for satisfactioun of ye skayt sustenit be Jone Redik of Dalbatie be demolishing of ye hous of Grange Cassin, dune be ye gudeman of Hillis (parish of Lochrutton) and his friends at sic time as ye said laird of Lochinvar wald require him yrto." There was a letter of charge, dated 9th December 1592, at the instance of Jone Redik of Dalbetie, on a decreet of redemption of that date against William, Lord Herries, Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottis, and others, of the land of Kingsgrange, or Little Spottis. As will be found under Breoch, parish of Buittle, he purchased the land of Chapelton under charter, dated 11th August 1593. We next find that on the 14th February 1596, there was a crown precept for the infeftment of Jone Redik of Dalbeattie in the land of King's Grange or Little Spottis.

After this there is a difficulty in ascertaining who the proprietors were. On the 8th April 1621, there is a sasine of the ten merk land of Grange in favour of Matthew Hairstanes of Craigs, parish of Balmacellan, upon a precept furth of the chancery. On the 9th December 1629, John, burgess of Dumfries, brother and heir of Matthew Hairstains of Craigis, had retour. Our next information is in March 1632, when John M'Naucht, had sasine of the land of King's Grange. On the 12th December 1643, James Hamilton of Bothelhauch, heir of Alison Sinclair, daughter of John Sinclair of Wodislie, had retour in dimidia part of the ten merk land of Spottes called Kingsgrange. We suppose that this must have been a wadset. We next trace that on the 31st March 1646, Sarah, wife of Samuel Lockhart, merchant burgess, Edinburgh, had retour as daughter and heir of her father John M'Naught, merchant, Edinburgh. After this we find Robert Gordon the owner of Grange. As will appear he must have been one of the Gordons of Troquhain, parish of Balmacellan. The entry is, Robert Gordon of Grange, and Anna Davidson, his spouse, in liferent, and John Gordon,

their son, in fee, had sasine of the land of Nethertoun of Kilquhanerly, on the 22nd September 1664. James Gordoune of Grainge gave sasine to Roger Gordoun, of Troquhen, parish of Balmaclellan, of the lands of Grainge, Litlerichorne, Nether Bigguhannadie, Corbietoune, &c. Then in October 1688, Rodger Gordone had sasine of the land of Grange, the toune and land of Staw-bush, waird-meadow, some riggs and aikers within the toune and territorie of Urr, with the pertinents. In October 1668, Margaret M'Clellan, spouse to William Ewart, provost of Kirkcudbright, had sasine of half of the land of Grange; and in June 1669, we find in a renunciation (see Kilquhannadie, Kirkpatrick-Durham), that Robert Gordon was then of Grainge. Nothing more is learned until the 28th January 1708, when Ann M. Maclellan, spouse to Thomas Telfer of Townhead, had sasine. We suppose that she was a female descendant of the M'Naughts. In 1760, Patrick Gordon was of King's Grange, but we trace nothing about him. He was a shareholder in Douglas, Heron & Co's. bank at Ayr, and probably came to grief like so many others.

In 1799, Alexander Copeland of Collieston, Dumfriesshire, was in possession. The farms then were Kingsgrange, Chappeltoun, Glenshalloch *alias* Waterside, Auchennines, with the manse place of Dalbeattie, &c.

William Copeland succeeded Alexander, who was in possession in 1819.

The next owner was Thomas Rainson Gray, who a few years ago purchased the land. His eldest son, John Cason Gray, married in 1872, Marianne Pattinson, eldest daughter of William J. Renny of Danevale, parish of Crossmichael. In September 1874, the land was sold to — Gladstone, residing in Birmingham, for £29,000. The farms are King's Grange, Bushabield, Nethertoun, and Townhead.

The word grange, as we have mentioned elsewhere, means the buildings pertaining to a corn farm. In this case they appear at one time to have pertained to the King. The word is from the Gaelic grainnse.

AUCHENREOCH.

In a charter from Alan, son of Roland, Lord of Galloway, he granted and confirmed to Durand, son of Christian, the land (with Maby, parish of Troqueer) called Auchencork, which Robert, son of Symon, gave him under his fief of Kyrkeconnal. Further information in regard to the charter will be found under Mabye. There can be no doubt that Auchencork is for Auchenreoch.

In another charter Durand, son of Christian, grants to the monks of Holm (Cultran) all the lands called Maby, and Auchencork, which Robert, son of Symon, gave him, and confirmed by his charter (already specified) for an annual rent of one mark of silver payable, half at Pentecost, and half at Martinmas. Again Braidoch, relict of Durand, confirms the grant made by her late husband. After this we find that in a charter, Andrew, son of Robert, son of Symon of Kyrkconnell, parish of Troqueer, grants and confirms to the monks of Holm (Cultran) all the lands called Maby and Achencork, under his fee of Kyrkeconnal. We next have a charter from Thomas, son of Andrew of Kyrkeconnal, who granted to the abbot, &c., of Holm Cultran, the annual tribute of one mark which Michael, son of Durand, and his heirs had been wont to render to him for the lands, &c. (of Maby) and Achencork. Another charter was granted by Thomas, son of Andrew of Kyrkconenall, at the instance and request of Robert, abbot of Holm Cultran, &c. Then Michael, son of Durand, remits to the abbot, &c., one mark of silver, annual tribute, &c. Lastly, Thomas of Kyrkeconenel confirms all the charters, &c. Full particulars of each charter will be found under Mabye.

We learn nothing more until the fifteenth century. The land is now confined to a farm, but there can be no doubt that other farms, now separate, were at one time included. Dougall M'Clelland Johnstone, alias Dungalson, is found as the owner, from whom Alexander, second son of William Gordon of Lochinvar, parish of Dalry, purchased the

property on the 29th October 1490. Alexander Gordon was also the proprietor of Clonyard, parish of Kirkmaiden, where the family appear to have resided.

The purchase of Auchenreoch was confirmed by charter dated 3rd March 1506, under the Great Seal. From Auchenreoch he took his designation, but previously he had obtained on the 13th March 1481 the farm of Slovi-gnaw (Slagnaw, parish of Kelton); also on the 17th February 1489, a liferent tack of the forest of Buchan, &c. under the privy seal, for ten lib. sixth. and eightpence, with the usual services. Then afterwards on the 13th May 1503, and 1505, he obtained the lands of Over and Nether Kelton, and Isle, parish of Kelton, which passed to the Nithsdale family; the land of Garvarie, Barskeoch, Largmore, Stranfasket, and Knocksheen, parish of Kells. He also rented from the Church the lands of Minnidow, Barmofity, Over and Nether M'Cartneys, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and Glengappock, parish of Crossmichael. This gives an idea of the manner in which the Gordons got a footing in Galloway. As will be seen under Kenmure, parish of Kells, &c., as well as here, it was principally by purchase. They purchased largely, and took tacks of land, by which they must have made money to enable them to increase their possessions. This doubtless was a peaceable way, and not the rule in Galloway. It does not, however, apply to the seventeenth century when they got so large a share of confiscated lands through favour. Whom Alexander Gordon married is not known. As stated in the family history he had issue, five sons, but the names of two are only given,—

John.

Robert of Barharrow, parish of Borgue, who was tacksman of Little Airds, alias Livingston, parish of Balmaghie. He was killed at Flodden in 1513, and succeeded by his brother John's son.

John succeeded his father. He again was followed by his son,—

John.

We have no means of authenticating these names. John

succeeded his father, and married, as stated, in 1551, Marion, daughter of — Kirkpatrick. He had, as mentioned, five sons,—

Alexander.

William, of Strangassell.

George got a tack of the land of Largmore, with consent of his father, and whose son, George, succeeded his cousin Alexander.

James, made a prebend of Crieff in 1531, and died without issue.

Robert, left no issue.

Alexander succeeded his father. He married Janet, daughter of — Crawford. He and his spouse had a charter of alienation, dated 1st June 1551, confirming to them the five merk land of Portencorkie, etc. Also a charter confirming to him and his spouse the five merk land of Kirkbride and four merk land of Garrochtrie, all in the parish of Kirkmaiden. He married secondly in 1592, Katherine, sister to Andrew Agnew of Lochnew, and relict of Patrick Agnew of Larg, parish of Minnigaff, who had a liferent of Portencorkie and Carrochtrie. We do not learn what issue Alexander Gordon had. We think he had none. On the 27th October 1607, George, son of Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch, had retour. He again was succeeded by his son George, who had retour on the 16th April 1616. George Gordon of Barskeoch, parish of Kells, succeeded to Auchenreoch on the 28th March 1622. He married Margaret, daughter of — Maxwell, and had issue. Their eldest son—

John, who succeeded,

sold Auchenreoch to John Hamilton of Marquhirne, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, on the 20th January 1624. On the 25th August 1640, he was cited to appear before the War Committee of Covenanters.* Whom John Hamilton married is not stated, but he had issue,—

John.

On the 6th September 1671, John Hamilton, younger of Auchinreoch, had principal sasine of the land of Auchenreoch. He married Janet Maxwell, as appears from sasine,

* War Committee Book.

19th November 1673. She was the daughter of Thomas Maxwell of Baltersan, second son of Archibald Maxwell of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire. It is stated that they had issue, an only daughter, who married John M'George of the Cocklick family, who thereby acquired Auchenreoch in 1715. He had been previously married, as stated, to a daughter of — Grierson of Lochinkit, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and had issue, a son, William, whose daughter married Alexander Gordon of Crago, parish of Balmaclellan.

John M'George by his marriage with — Hamilton, had issue,

James of Larg. See Larghill.

Thomas.

William.

Thomas and William had joint sasine of the six merk land of Auchenreoch, on the 15th May 1729. Thomas appears to have become tenant of the farm of Glenton, parish of Balmaghie, and when there, had sasine on the 26th June 1754, of the half of the five merk land of Auchenreoch.

In 1799 the land was divided, the portion called East Auchenreoch then belonged to David Maxwell of Cardoness ; and West Auchenreoch to the Rev. Dr David Lamont, whose name we continue to find as owner to 1819. It then passed to William Lennie, whose trustees are now in charge. It is now called Nether Auchenreoch. East Auchenreoch became the property of Alexander Blair of Dunrod, parish of Borgue, writer to the signet, whom we find as owner in 1813. He married Agnes, second daughter of Sir David Maxwell of Cardoness. She died in 1809. They had issue

Hugh, born in 1806.

Hugh succeeded his father, and was also a writer to the signet. He married Ann Gordon, daughter of Patrick Sanderson, and sister to the late Captain Sanderson of Glenlaggan, parish of Parton. He died 5th January 1878, leaving three sons. The eldest, Patrick, W.S., married in 1873, Eleanora Jane Ross, eldest daughter of Lord Moncrieff, first baron. The names of the other sons are not known to us.

In Walton's County Families, they are stated to be of Perthshire extraction, but this we cannot trace nor their history beyond the 17th century, and in Galloway. *See* Dunskey, parish of Portpatrick, Rusco, parish of Anwoth, and Dunrod, parish of Borgue.

The name of the farm is from the Gaelic, *achadh-riabhach*, the grey-looking field, or land.

EAST GLENARM.

The earliest notice which we find of this farm is dated 27th October 1607, when George, son of Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch, parish of Kells, had retour; and on the 8th August 1633, he was succeeded by his son John. On the 2nd February, of the same year, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour, but we suppose that this must have related to the superiority.

In December 1665, Elizabeth Adair, relict of Alexander Gordon of Park, had sasine of the land of Glenarm, etc.

Our next information is in the eighteenth century, when on the 26th June 1754, Thomas M'George in Glenton, parish of Balmaghie, had sasine of the land of Glenarme, etc.

In 1799, Glenarm belonged the Rev. George Maxwell. The next owner was James Niven, who was in possession from 1813 to 1832. He belonged to Jamaica. About 1833 he sold the land to — MacMorine, who left the same at his death to his brother George and his sister. Their father was Brigadier-General George MacMorine, who was the fifth son of the Reverend Robert MacMorine, minister of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. George MacMorine sold in 1871 the farm to Thomas Duncan, worsted spinner, Belmont, Yorkshire.

Under West Glenarm we have given what may be the derivation of the name.

WEST GLENARM.

We know little about this farm. On the 29th October 1607, George, son of Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch, had retour; and on the 2nd February 1630, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had also retour. Our next information is dated in December 1665, when Elizabeth Adair, relict of Alexander Gordon of Park, had sasine of the lands of Glenearn, Portincook (Kirkmaiden parish), etc. We have no further trace until we come to the eighteenth century, when on the 20th November 1719, George Maxwell of Glenarm had sasine of the four merk land of Glenarm, etc., and at the same time Marion Brown, his spouse. In 1799, the Rev. George Maxwell was the owner, who, we presume, was the son of George above mentioned. In 1819, Gordon Maxwell was in possession. After this, Dr — M'Nelie of Jamaica purchased that part of the land on which stood the old residence, and the other portion was purchased by M'Nelie a cousin of the Doctor's. It is now possessed by Mrs Jessie G. Kissock.

The name is probably a corruption of the Gaelic *glenn-airne*, meaning the glen of sloes, or wild plums.

TORKATRINE.

This farm is sometimes called Terserachane. The first information found is dated 5th November 1604, when Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, had retour. He was succeeded by his son John, who had retour on the 20th March 1628; and he again by John, son of John, Viscount Kenmure, on the 17th March 1635. The next found was Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure, who had retour on the 1st May 1645. On the 18th October 1677, John Hannay in Whitehill, had principal sasine of half of the land of Tarskaterine commonly called Terserachane. The last notice of the Gordons is dated 20th

September 1698, when John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had retour. This may have related to the superiority. On the 28th February 1743 Hugh Aitkens of Tarscrechun had sasine of the town and land. In 1779, Mrs Kirkpatrick was in possession, but we have no particulars about her. In 1819 Dr John M'Cartney of Halketleaths was the owner. It next belonged to R. T. J. and A. Maxwell. It has recently been purchased by John William Hutchinson, and forms a portion of Edingham, which see.

The name Torkatrine as now spelled is evidently a corruption. In Cymric there is *tir* for land, etc., but possibly of the various spellings in which the name appears, the last, Tarscrechun, may be the nearest to the name originally given. If so, it would be from the Gaelic *torr*, a hill, etc., and *creachan*, summit of, etc. From what we remember of the land this in a measure is borne out.

LITTLE MILTON, ETC.

The farms of Little Milton, Culmain, Fell, Burnside, etc., are at present one property. We do not learn much about them. On the 29th October 1685, John, son to Thomas Maxwell of Baltersan, had principal sasine of the three merk land of Fell; and again on the 26th April 1692, George, youngest lawful son to Thomas Maxwell of Baltersan, had sasine of the same land. It would thus appear that the Maxwells were the owners of Fell.

Of Culmain we find that on the 29th January 1791, William Lowden and James Lowden, brothers of John Lowden of Meikle Culmain, had sasine of the said land on a disposition by John Lowden.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when Little Milton belonged to John Fleck, Fell to George Soffley, and Meikle Culmain to James and William Lowdens. Burnside we do not find mentioned in the valuation roll for that year. The name, no doubt, has been changed. In 1819,

Robert Carrick, a banker, Glasgow, was the owner of Little Milton, Fell, and Culmain, which have since been added to. The farms mentioned at the commencement, are now owned by his heir in line, John Carrick-Moore of Corsewall, parish of Kirkcolum, who has succeeded.

Milton is no doubt mill-toun. Culman or main appears to be from the Gaelic cul, backlying, and the Cymric word man, a place or spot. Fell is the Norse for a hill.

GLENSHALLOCH, ETC.

This farm, with Aucheninnies, etc., are owned as one property. We have no early information relating to the land. On the 23d October 1623, Robert, son of Ninian Mure, was infeft. The next owner was John Maxwell of Barncleugh, who, with his wife, Margaret Irving, had sasine in liferent on the 8th December 1696, and James, their son, in fie, of the lands of Glenshalloch, Auchinfines, etc. On the 21st September 1730, Alexander M'Briar of Netherwood had sasine of the six merk land of Glenshalloch, *alias* Waterside, and Auchinnies, etc. This, we are inclined to think, was only a wadset.

The next owners were the Copelands of Collieston, Dumfriesshire. On the 18th February 1734, Thomas Copeland, advocate, had sasine of the six shilling and eight penny land of Glenshalloch, Auchinnies, etc. Afterwards, on the 23d April 1736, Alexander Copeland, younger of Collieston, brother and heir of the deceased Thomas Copeland of Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, advocate, had sasine of the same lands.

In 1799, the land owned by Alexander Copeland was Glenshalloch, *alias* Waterside, Aucheninnies, with the manor place of Dalbeattie. He was succeeded by his son,

William.

He married Harriet Frances, daughter of Charles Bellamy

and the Hon. Mrs Bellamy-Gordon of Kenmure, and had issue—

Charles.

Eliza Mary.

He died in 1851, and was succeeded by his son,

Charles,

who is of Collieston, Dumfriesshire. The farms are Glenshalloch and Waterside, Aucheninnies, and some crofts, viz, Flatts, Craigmath, M'Cartney's Park, and Isle Croft Park, etc. There is Spycraig granite quarry on the land, at present worked by a London firm.

Glenshalloch, as we have mentioned elsewhere, is probably from the Gaelic gleann for glen, and shalloch, named by Jamieson, as meaning plentiful, abundant. In Aucheninnies we have a compound Gaelic word, auchen being from achadh, a field, and innies or innse (inch), an island or islet, or even more generally being applied to inland places. In Flats we have a corruption from the Norse word flatr, flat level land. Craigmath is the Gaelic for pleasant craig. In Norse we find mattir or mattar for strong, but it seems more likely to be from the Gaelic.

COCKCLICK.

The first information obtained is that, on the 25th December, 1532, Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton had a charter from King James V. of the land of Cockleiks. There is also, in a contract of wadset, the names of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, and Margaret Gordon, his spouse, which appear in the old Commissary Book of the stewartry between 1585 and 1588. Then we find, dated the 9th April 1601, that George was served heir to his father, Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, in the lands of Cocklick and Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon. The lands remained with the Maxwells until the time of John Maxwell of Drumcoltran, whose family ended

with two co-heiresses. Previously, with his spouse, Florence Brown, he had, together with her, a crown charter of Cocklex, etc., on the 11th January 1634.

We next find that, in May 1644, Jean Guthrie had sasine of the land of Meikle and Little Cockle, etc. She may have been the wife of Edward Maxwell or his son George.

After this it passed to a family of the name of Macjore, now Macgeorge, stated to be of Irish origin. The Rev. William Macgeorge was one of the sufferers during the persecution, as recorded by Wodrow. He was the minister of Heriot parish. His son, the Rev. William Macgeorge, was minister of Pennycuik for many years. Of the same family, the first found by us in the district is John M'Gore of Cocklick, who had sasine of the farm on the 8th August 1704. He again had sasine on the 30th June 1710. He was the son of John Macjore, in Cartine, who died in 1691. Whom John first of Cocklick married we do not find mentioned, but he had a son,

John,

who succeeded his father in 1726. John, as his successor, had sasine on the 30th October 1728. He married — daughter of the Reverend John Hepburn, minister of the parish of Urr, a son of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, by Amelia, daughter of — Nesbit of Dirleton, East Lothian. They had issue, so far as known—

John,

who succeeded his father, and had sasine on the 28th September 1751. He married Agnes, daughter of Dugald Maxwell of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire. It would appear that he sold the farm, as, in 1799, we find John Lowden-Muir in possession. We also find him in 1819. He was succeeded by John Muir-Lowden of Clonyard, Dalbeattie. The present owner is John Lowden of Clonyard.

It is difficult to give a derivation to Cocklick, but in the Gaelic there is coic for a secret, etc., and llech in the Cymric for a covert, a hiding-place.

LITTLE COCKLICK.

We know as little of the early history of this farm as of Cocklick. The first mention of it found by us is the purchase in 1747 by Joseph Frissell or Frazer from Robert Riddle, younger of Glenriddle. On the 19th April 1749, Joseph Frissell or Frazer, son to James Frizzell in Little Cocklick, had sasine of the same, etc., and on the 16th August 1750, Hugh, son to James Frazer of Cocklick, etc., had sasine. In 1799, we find James Fraser as the owner. He is then styled of Bar. He sold the farm in 1803 to the trustees of James Stothert of Cargen; and, in 1825, it was again sold by William Stothert of Cargen to Thomas Gibson, by whom it was left to his children—

David,
Thomas,
Robert,
Agnes,

who became joint owners. The title-deeds give no information as to its having been a part of Cocklick. It was recently purchased by William Forrester of Arngibbon, Perthshire.

For the derivation of the name, *see* Cocklick.

MEIKLE FURTHHEAD, ETC.

The farms of Meikle Furthhead, Little Kirkland and Netheryett are now one property. The name Furthhead seems to be a corruption. Possibly it is from the Cymric word *ffordd*, a road, a way, etc., which is also found in the Norse as *fœrd*. Kirkland it is not necessary to explain, and Netheryett will be found under Meikleyett, parish of Tungland.

The first that we find about them is dated 11th October 1625, when Meikle and Little Furtheid belonged to John Broun of Carsluith, who had retour. He had succeeded his father, John. We next learn that, on the 27th April

1658, Thomas, son of Robert Brown of Carsluith, had retour; and lastly, on the 28th June 1687, John, son of William Browne of Carsluith, had retour of Furtheid.

After this there was a change of owners. In 1760 David Bean was of Meiklefurthead. Then, on the 28th September 1751, John M'George of Meikle Cocklick had sasine of half of the three merk land of Meikle Furthead, etc.

After this we find another owner, James M'Michan, in 1799. The farms then were Meikle Furthead, Dalmoneside, Two Rigs in Urr, and Gilbert Murray's part in Urr, now called Netheryett. The farm of Little Kirkland was then owned by John Burgess. In 1819 we find James M'Michan, styled of Corbieton, owner of Meikle Furthead, Little Kirkland and Netheryett. They are now held by his trustees, viz., Little Kirkland, for behoof of Mrs Helen Clark M'Michan, spouse of Alexander M'Morrine M'Michan, and Meikle Furthead and Netheryett for behoof of James Welsh, a minor.

AUCHENGIBBERT.

We have no early information. The first is dated 24th April 1672, when James Gordon had principal sasine of the merk land of Auchingibbert. James Gordon seems to have been of Kirklebride, and on the 8th May of the same year, Robert Gordon succeeded James Gordon, who we presume was his father. We next find that on the 1st March 1676 Rodger Gordon of Troquhen had principal sasine of the six merk land of Auchingibbet. After this we lose all trace until 1799 when William Busbey was the owner. He was followed by the Hon. Fletcher Norton of Barncaillzie, whom we find in 1819; and subsequently in the possession of R. K. Howat of Mabie, parish of Troqueer. The present owner is James Affleck.

Symson (1684) mentions the loch on this farm as one of those worthy of notice.

A Roman javelin was found a good many years ago, which Mr Train obtained, and presented to Sir Walter Scott.

Mrs Buchan, accompanied by the Rev. — Whyte, Relief minister at Irvine, having removed from the farm of Tarbreoch, parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray (which see), settled here for a time, and on the hill made preparations for ascent into heaven. Platforms were erected for the occasion, and solemn services carried on. The infatuated people were of course disappointed. Mrs Buchan had great power over her followers, which was sustained by her successors after her death in March 1791. Mr Whyte emigrated to America with over a score of their followers. He died there. Those left behind took the farm of Larghill in this parish, and continued to hold it until 1808. Some settled at Crocketford, Little Marishirn (Marquhirne), parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

The name of the farm may be properly Auchengilbert, that is Gilbert's field, which is from the Gaelic word *achadh*, and Gilbert, an Anglo-Saxon or Norman name. It is not improbable, however, that the suffix is a corruption of the Gaelic word *tiobairt*, and if so should read in that language *achadh-tiobairt*, the field or land with the spring of water.

CRAIGLEY AND WHITEHILL.

We have very little information in regard to these farms. The first mention is that George, eldest son of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, was served heir to his father in the land of Quhithill on the 9th April 1611. The farm remained with this family until it ended with two heiresses portioners, who succeeded their father, John Maxwell of Drumcoltran, on the 13th May 1679. In 1799, Robert Nasmyth was the owner, and also in 1819.

The farms were lately owned by Mrs Judith Irving, who was succeeded by Robert Nasmyth Irving.

In Craigley we have craig, and ley from the Anglo-Saxon *læs*, the hill pasture.

CHAPELTON.

We do not learn much about this farm. On the 23d October 1623 Robert, son of Ninian Mure, was infeft. In March 1632 John M'Naucht had sasine, who was followed in September 1632 and June 1633 by Janet M'Naucht. On the 31st March 1646, Sara, wife of Samuel Lockhart, merchant burgess, Edinburgh, daughter and heir of her father, John M'Naught, merchant, Edinburgh, had retour.

In 1799, Chapelton formed part of the property of King's Grange, owned by Alexander Copeland of Collieston. In 1819, William Copeland of Collieston had succeeded.

The farm is now owned by Thomas Biggar.

The name, it is scarcely necessary to mention, is from a chapel having been thereon, or near to.

MEIKLE KIRKLAND.

This land as the name implies belonged to the church. The earliest information which we gather is only in the 17th century. The first is that on the 29th April 1619, John, son of John Maxwell of Conhaith, had retour. We learn nothing more until the 27th September 1753, when Thomas M'George, second son of the deceased John M'George of Auchentreoch, and John Kirk, son to Robert Kirk, had sasine of Meikle and Little Kirklands, etc.

In 1799, William M'George was in possession of Meikle Kirkland; and John Burgess of Little Kirkland.

In 1819, William Stothart of Cargen was the owner of Meikle Kirkland; and James M'Michan of Corbiestown of Little Kirkland (for further particulars see Meikle Furth-

head). The late owner of Meikle Kirkland was Alexander M'Neillie, who has been succeeded by William M'Neillie.

CROCHMORE.

We only find one notice of this farm, which is dated 3d March 1696, when Robert M'Brair, messenger in Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Crochmore, etc. In 1799, Charles Sharpe of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire, was the owner. The present proprietor is James Beattie.

The name of this farm may be from the Gaelic words creeach or aich, a hill, or crìoch a boundary. In more we have large, from mor in the same language. It may mean either the big hill or boundary.

LITTLE CULLOCH.

The early history of this farm we have failed to obtain. The first mention found is dated in January 1666, when James Morrison of Culloch had sasine. On the 11th September 1671, John Herries of Little Culloch had principal sasine; and on the 6th May 1674, William and James his sons, had the same. We learn nothing more until the 2d January 1704, when James Herries of Culloch had sasine of the land of Little Culloch and Little Milntown. The farm then passed to William M'George, who was the owner in 1799. We also find him as such in 1819.

The farm now belongs to William Gillespie.

Whether the name was taken from a M'Culloch, or from the Gaelic cullach, a boar, we cannot state.

LARGHILL, ETC.

We have very little information about this farm with Meikle Lagg, Crome, or Cronie, and Bogfoot, etc. We find that on the 7th November 1705, Charles Herries of Milnbank, had sasine of the land of Largs. We next learn that on the 7th July 1736, James M'George of Larg, son of John M'George of Auchenreoch, had sasine of the fifty shilling land of Nether Larg, etc. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Hill, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and had issue so far as known,—

John.

He was succeeded by his son John, who had sasine on the 10th May 1750. He settled in Glasgow, and married Margaret, daughter of ———Brown, Port-Glasgow. He had issue—

John, a commander Royal Navy, died without issue.

Andrew, writer in Glasgow, and of Hillside, who died in 1857. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Jackson, provost of Dumfries, and had issue—

Robert Jackson, clergyman Scottish Episcopal Church.

Andrew, writer, Glasgow, and of Glenarn.

In 1799 James Biggar was the owner of Meikle Larg, who is also found in possession in 1819. He is styled of Maryholm. The next owner of the farms mentioned at the beginning was Edward Eccles,—who has been succeeded by James Eccles, Blackburn, Lancashire.

The hills of Larg, are 600 feet above the sea, where rest the remains of four of the Covenanters who fell there, victims to Graham of Claverhouse.

Larg is from the Gaelic learg, used here for a hill. Crome is from crom in the same language, and has different meanings, as crooked, etc.

LITTLE CULMAIN.

The first notice found by us of this farm is dated 11th

October 1625, when John, son of John Brown of Carsluith, parish of Kirkmabreck, had retour.

We learn nothing more until the 17th September 1712, when John Aiken, second lawful son of the marriage of Umqle David Aiken and Janet Hannay, his spouse, lawful sister and heir to Umqle John Hannay of Culnan, had sasine of the two merk land of Culman.

We next find that on the 16th August 1750, Hugh Fraser, son to James Fraser of Little Cocklick, had sasine of the 33s. 4d. land of Little Culmain. He was succeeded by his son Joseph Fraser, who had sasine on the 13th June 1751. He again was succeeded by William Fraser who was the owner in 1799. Then in 1819, William Stothart of Cargen was in possession.

The present proprietor is Maxwell Clark.

For the derivation of Culmain, see Little Milton, etc.

NETHER AUCHENREOCH.

We have very little information about this farm. In 1799 the Reverend David Lamont was the owner. We also find him in 1819.

It is now in charge of the Town Council of Edinburgh as trustees of William Lennie.

For the derivation of the name see Auchenreoch.

BARBEY.

This farm was formerly part of Crochmore. The first information found is a reversion, dated in July 1628, by John Morraine to Albert Biggar. We have no trace after this until 1799, when William Ireland was in possession; and the same name is found until 1845.

The present owner is John G. Clark of Speddoch, Dumfriesshire.

In Barbey, we have another example of the use of a Gaelic prefix before the Norse name of a place, which is pointed out by Worsaae as so common in the Western Highlands. We need scarcely repeat here, that *bar* is a height, or hill, and by, the Swedish and Danish, in Norwegian *bö*, which term accompanied the Scandinavian tribes wherever they settled.

MILTON MAINS, ETC.

We have found no early notice of this land; but in 1640 the Milnton of Urr was a considerable village, and a burgh of barony with its market cross.

These no doubt gave the name to the village, but we have no certain information.

John, second son of Hew Maxwell of Logan, parish of Buittle, became the owner, and it is stated founded an important branch of the Maxwells. On the 7th August 1729, William Maxwell in Maynes of Milntoun, had sasine of the land of Milntoun, Stephen, etc. He appears to have then owned the land. He married Janet, third daughter of James Maclellan of Auchlane, parish of Kelton, and had issue,—

Robert, born in 1735.

Elizabeth, married to Samuel Kirkpatrick, in Auchlane.

Robert Maxwell no doubt succeeded his father as the owner, but we learn nothing. We next find that on the 26th December 1753, William M'William, in Greenhead, had sasine of the same. Afterwards, on the 17th February 1767, that Sarah Crosbie M'William, grand-daughter of the deceased William M'William, late in Greenhead of Car-laverock, had sasine of the land of Milntoun, etc. Then on the 6th November 1769, Sarah S. M'William, already named, and her husband, John Welsh, writer in Dumfries, had sasine of Milntoun, etc. In 1799 Milton Mains called Meikle Milton was owned by John Boyd, who also possessed Newark. We

also find him in 1819. The farms of Milton Mains, Ringfoot and Courthill, Newark, Burnbrae, Milton Mill, etc., next belonged to Mrs Maria le Maitre Davies. They have been lately sold. The farms of Burnbrae, Newark and Milton Mill, are now owned by James Henderson; Courthill, by John Cuming Sloan, a minor; and Milton Mains by John Thomson. Ringfoot or Riggfoot we do not find, and probably it has been added to one of the other farms.

The only derivation to be noticed is Newark, which, in the Norse is *virki*, a fortification, etc., from which Jamieson gives *wark* with the same meaning.

EAST AND WEST BARFIL.

We have only to deal with a part of this farm here, the other portion being in the parish of Lochrutton. In 1799, Little Barfill belonged to Lady Winifred Constable. In 1819, William Maxwell of Nithsdale was the owner of East and West Barfills. The next owner was the Hon. Marmaduke Constable-Maxwell of Terregles, who was succeeded by his nephew Frederick H. C. Maxwell. He died in 1873, and was followed in the succession by his brother Alfred Peter Constable-Maxwell, the present owner.

The derivation of the name of this farm we have given at page 345, volume IV.

LARGANGLEE.

The name of this farm appears to have been Nether Larg *alias* Larglauchlie. The first mention is dated 18th April 1510, when Andrew, second Lord Herries, had a charter of Largangle amongst other lands. We next learn that on the 21st April 1622, Robert, son of William Grierson of Lag had retour. On the 30th October 1632, John, son of John Herries of Mabie, had retour. Then on

the 11th April 1659, Robert, son of Sir John Grierson of Lag, had retour; and again on the 29th April 1669, by Robert, son of Robert, above mentioned.

On the 5th September 1671, James Gibsone of Ingliston, had principal sasine of Larglanglands. This must have been a wadset. We next trace that on the 12th June 1679, Robert Grierson of Lag, had principal sasine of the fifty shilling land of Nether Lag *alias* Larganglie.

Again on the 27th March 1686, John Douglas of Stainhous had principal sasine of Larganlands, etc. After this we learn nothing more until the 24th September 1746, when Mary Soflaw, relict of William M'George of Larglaugh, had principal sasine in liferent, and William, their son in fie, of half of the fifty shilling land of Larglanly. Our next information is in 1819, when Robert Gordon was the owner. It was next possessed by David Hutchison Gordon, W.S., Kirkcudbright, who died on the 16th March 1878. He was unmarried.

What the meaning of Larganglee is, we do not profess to state, but in Gaelic, there is Learg, sloping green land; an, water; and glee, open, etc. It may be a compound from these, but more probably Larglauchlie is nearer the correct spelling in the last syllable, a corruption possibly of Lachlin, thus giving the Norsemen's hill.

GARMARTIN, ETC.

The farm of Garmartin with part of Whitecairn are owned together. The first named we find in 1799, owned by David Maxwell of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth, along with East Auchenreoch. In 1819, Sir David Maxwell owned Garmartin. The present owner of Garmartin and Whitecairn is his son, Sir William Maxwell of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth. Other portions will be found in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Gar is found both in the Gaelic and Cymric, and means

near or nigh to, with martin, either from that surname, or the ring-tail, a kite so called ; or more probably from the species of wild cat with that name, formerly common in Galloway.

TOWN OF URR.

This small farm in 1799 belonged to John M'Gown. In 1819, John Lowden was the owner. It is at present owned by Mrs Helen Welsh.

LITTLE FURTHHEAD.

We have little to mention about this farm. In 1799, James Graham was the owner. We also find him in 1819, when he is styled of Glaisters, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. The present owner is Thomas Rawline.

The derivation of the name as far as we can make it out will be found under Meikle Furthhead.

LITTLE LARG.

All we can state in regard to this farm is that in 1799, — Bryces was the owner. Then in 1819, — Cavet was in possession. He is succeeded by James Cavet, who was a minor in 1873-74.

In Little Larg we have the little hill, or eminence, from the Gaelic learg or leirg.

BRANDEDLEYS.

This small farm in 1819 belonged to William M'Murdo, and is now owned by George Dun.

The name is a curious compound, and may possibly be from the Gaelic bran, for poor, de or deth, of it, and leys, as mentioned elsewhere, for pasture, from the Anglo-Saxon loes.

MILLHALL.

This small farm belongs to William Wood of Culshan.

BENTS.

This is another small portion of land called in the valuation roll, a farm. It is owned by John Goodall, Maxwelltown, Dumfries.

MOTE OF URR.

This cannot be called a property for notice as regards extent, but it is connected with a tradition in King Robert the Bruce's time which makes it of interest. It is situated at the Town of Urr, on the west bank of the water of Urr. The account handed down is that when the king was wandering about Galloway in 1306, the wife of one Mark Sprotte, while preparing her husband's breakfast, was visited by him, and had the privilege of administering to the inner wants of his majesty, which at that time were often badly enough supplied, owing to his trying position. It is stated that whilst eating the breakfast prepared for him, she, as a reward, was to have in that time as much land as she could encompass by running. She therefore ran round the hill, or mote we suppose, as it is called the King's Mount, and also the holm, which were bestowed

accordingly ; and hence the Sprottes of the Mount of Urr, in which family the land remained as stated for over five hundred years.

It is to be believed that what is related did occur, as we have generally found some basis for nearly every Galloway tradition. We have, however, no particulars as regards the period of occupation by the Sprotts, which is to be regretted, as it is evident there is a mistake about the number of centuries it was held by them. So far as we gather, the name in connection with the land is not found. We are inclined to think that it went by marriage to other families from an early period. To give what appears in the records, on the 5th August 1550, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Buittle, etc., had retour. There is a blank after that, but on the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Buittle and Munches, etc., had also retour. He was followed by Robert Maxwell, probably the son of John, who had retour on the 13th July 1619. After this, as in not a few other cases, Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, had retour on the 6th October 1653. She was succeeded by her sister Anne, who became countess, and had retour on the 17th October 1661. We next find on the 6th April 1670, that John, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour. We have no means of clearing up these entries in regard to the Maxwells, etc., and the only way they can be solved is that they related to the superiority.

The first entry which appears to relate to the ownership is dated 17th February 1767, when Sarah Crosbie M'William, granddaughter of William M'William, late in Greenhead of Caerlaverock, had sasine of the land of Mote of Urr. This seems to prove what we have stated, that it had passed to other families by marriage.

Our next information is in 1799, when James Walker is found owner, and it has continued to be possessed by his descendants to the present time. It now consists of one Scotch acre. The original grant is stated to have been twenty Scotch acres. This the present proprietor told us. His name is John Walker. We cannot account for the breaks, but

it seems probable that it went with females in marriage at an early period, as already mentioned by us.

The mote was considered by Grose to be the largest of the kind in Scotland. It is in a holm, and the land is high around. It is not Roman, but some Roman outworks remained a century ago. It greatly resembles that of Tinewald* in the Isle of Man, and like it, and others in the country, was no doubt used to promulgate the laws in early times, and also as a court of justice to try criminals. Skene, in his "Celtic Scotland," terms it a moat, and a very remarkable stronghold. Being entrenched, we would come to the same conclusion, only that in other respects it has much in common with the Scandinavian Things mentioned at page 260. It is to be further remarked, as mentioned by Mr Skene, that Ptolemy, the ancient geographer, places Caer-bantorigum, the town of the Selgovæ at the same place, thereby doing away with the belief heretofore entertained that the site of this ancient settlement was at Drumore, parish of Kirkcudbright. We have already referred to this at page 190, volume IV. Whether correct or not, it is evident that subsequently it must have become a Thing or Mote, and from what is left it must have been fortified at some period, therefore the term moat is not inaccurate, although its latest use seems to have been a court, etc.

The following is a sketch of it :—



* Zetland which for long was in the possession of the Norsemen, has a parish called Tingwall, so named from the law, ting, having been held on an islet in a fresh water loch there. The courts were held in the open air.

We measured the mote so far as we could. The top is about 40 feet high, and from 24 to 25 yards in diameter. There are three trenches. The outer at the base is about 12 feet deep, and 10 wide. The plateau on the north side extends from the trench at the base to the outer trench, 60 yards. On the south side the plateau is only about 7 yards to the outer trench. The outer west side is not so high. On the north-east side about 17 yards. The east side, outer, is high. The north side, outer, is nearly perpendicular, and about 50 feet high. The outer portions are therefore somewhat irregular, but taken as a whole it is a perfect structure of the kind.

It is on the right hand, going westward, and *vice versa*, from the railway.

The Sprotts seem to have been either of Saxon or Danish origin, and were chiefly to be found in Yorkshire. The first bearing the surname in its integrity was Ulfric Sprott, who is stated to have founded the Abbey of Burton-on-Trent in Staffordshire in 1004; the same abbey where the relics of Saint Modwena (referred to under Kirkmaiden parish) were deposited. There was also Thomas Sprott, a monk connected with Canterbury, who wrote the Chronicle. He lived about A.D. 1274. A Sprot was bishop of the Isle of Man in 1402. The arms connected with the name are a fish, and it is considered that Sprat and Sprot are the same. As already stated, some believe the name to be Danish, and by others that it is Saxon. The Dutch call Sprats, Sprots.

The first of the name to be found in Scotland, so far as we can gather, was Hugh Sprot, who appears as one of the witnesses to a charter granted by Eustace Baliol, in the reign of Alexander III., granting the church and lands of Urr, to the Abbey of Holyrood about A.D. 1260. This Hugh Sprot was a burgess of the Town of Urr,* and it has been supposed the same individual as Hugo de Urre. Nesbit in his Heraldry claims him to be of the same name as Hurry or Urry, of which there was a family entitled Pitfichie in Aberdeenshire, of long standing there. We

* Mackenzie's Galloway.

have not, however, found that when a surname was possessed it was not used; and therefore consider that Hugh Sprot and Hugo de Urre were not the same individuals, but distinct. Another point is that Hugo de Urre from his title was in possession of the barony so called, and evidently a foreigner who had no surname, but nevertheless got land, from which a name was obtained. The tradition handed down shows that the Sprots who entertained the king had no land, and were satisfied with little.

PARISH OF MAXWELLTOWN.

THIS new parish we omitted to give in its proper place according to alphabetical order. The situation is very beautiful. Corbelly hill forms a fine feature from the opposite side of the river. It is principally composed of what was in past times the Brig-end village, which had a not over good reputation, arising from its situation, as although in Galloway, the bridges* over the Nith, connect it with Dumfries, and consequently with the shire of that name. Such a position is favourable for the evasion of the law, and Brig-end was therefore not overlooked by those so disposed, more particularly as from the character of a large portion of the population, it was a most difficult matter to trace and arrest a culprit.

In 1810, under a crown charter, the village, etc., was erected into a free burgh of barony, with a provost, two baillies, and a few councillors. The name of Maxwelltown was then given from the superior, Maxwell of Nithsdale. In 1829 a chapel of ease was built, as an auxiliary to the parish church of Troqueer. In 1834 it was detached from Troqueer, and made a *quoad sacra* parish under the name of Maxwelltown. As already stated, it is principally composed of the town which now has several good streets. It stands

* The old bridge is considered to be an erection of the 13th century by Devorgille, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and to have had thirteen arches, but latterly reduced to six. It is now only used by pedestrians. The new bridge was built in 1794, and is a handsome structure.

opposite to Dumfries on the west side of the river. From our own observation, the population seemed mixed, a considerable portion being Irish, with the poverty that generally accompanies their settlements. There are several good residences. The parish extends along the banks of the Nith for four and a-half miles, and is over one mile in breadth. There are about 3,200 acres.

The burgh forms part of the Parliamentary burgh of Dumfries.

The population by the census of 1871 was 4,239.

ADDENDA.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

IN our account of Saint Modwena, at page 133, Vol. II., we mentioned, at page 135, that she founded a Church in Galloway which was called Chil-ne-case, but we omitted to add that, to us, it appears to be a corruption of Killiness, in regard to which point or promontory we gave some information at pages 142 and 143.

Page 71, Vol. I. Patrick, youngest son of the late Patrick Maitland of Freugh, died at sea on the 16th November 1877 while on passage to New York.

Page 80, Vol. I. Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Sir John M'Taggart, Bart., of Ardwall, and widow of James Church, late merchant, Calcutta, died in London, 14th October 1877.

Page 98, Vol. I. The late Dr John Stuart, Register House, Edinburgh, when writing to us on other matters, under date 5th June 1872, ended with the following—
“The work in which you are engaged is one of great interest, but it should be done after reference to all the original authorities within reach. The bosh which goes by the name of history requires to be abolished.” Dr Stuart, as a leading authority, is well known, and much interest he felt in this history, never failing to give his aid when required. The value of what he wrote has been all along recognised, and followed as far as possible, but at first, in some instances, authorities, believed at the time to be good, were accepted without investigation, and, as since proved, are not always found to be correct. We refer to erroneous quotations. Another point to be guarded against, however, is trusting implicitly to documents, for they do not always

convey the truth. At present we have to deal with the first point, and in regard to the lands which William Douglas of Leswalt is asserted to have accepted as an equivalent for Lochnaw when he gave up the castle, &c., to the Agnews. These accepted lands are made to include Cruggleton, &c. (*see* page 446, Vol. I.), a mistake on the part of the writer whom we followed. This will be seen when we mention that the lands asserted to have been given, in 1426, in compensation to William Douglas, were Cruggleton, Baltier, and Cults, and which grant is stated to have been confirmed by a charter from King James I. in March 1427, and that from the said William Douglas the lands mentioned again passed to the Church. In the first place, it is known that although Baltier, Cults, with Kevands, had formed part of the Cruggleton estate, they had been appropriated or set apart for the support of the Church of Cruggleton, and became known as the Church lands. In the second place, search has recently been made in vain for any charter under the Great Seal in confirmation of such a grant to William Douglas. There were two charters granted by Margaret, Countess of Douglas, and confirmed by King James I., but they did not refer to any portion of the Cruggleton property. To set this at rest we will give the confirmations. The first is from the "*Registrum Magni Sigilli*," Lib. ii., No. 80 :—"Charter by James 1st, King of Scots, confirming a charter by Margaret, Duchess of Touraine, Countess of Douglas, Lady of Galloway and Annandale, in her pure widowhood, with consent of her son and heir, Archibald, Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas of Longueville, Lord of Galloway and Annandale, giving and granting to William Douglas of Leswalt, all and whole her lands of Leswalt and Membrig, along with the lands of the Mule, Larganfelds, Balnekere, and of Drummuchloch, with pertinents lying in the Rennys, within the Sheriffdom of Wigton. Which lands of Leswalt and Membrig were resigned by the said William of Douglas. To be holden, the said lands, by the foresaid William, his heirs and assignees, of the said Countess, her heirs and

successors, Lords of Galloway, in fee and heritage for ever, in one free barony, annexed to the capital place of Leswalt, as they lie in length and breadth, &c. Paying therefore, the said William, his heirs and assignees, one silver penny at the feast of the nativity of St John the Baptist at the principal place of Leswalt, in name of blench if asked only; with clause of warrandice. Which charter is sealed with the seals of the said Countess, and Archibald her son at the Treffe, the 24th day of October 1426, before Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, Thomas, Prior of the same place, Herbert Maxuel of Carlauerok, Herbert Heris of Trareglis, Thomas of Kyrepatryk of Kilosbern, Robert Heris of Tounergarth, Herbert of Maxuel of Collinhath, knights. Master John Magilhauch, rector of Kirkandris in Portoun, secretary to the said Countess, John of Railstoun, chaplain, secretary to the said Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Patrick, son of John Maclelane of Gillistoun, Alexander Mur, 'our kinsman or cousin' (consanguines nostro), and John Hert, notary, with many others as witnesses.

Confirmation in usual form, dated at Edinburgh, 8th March, the 21st of King's reign (1426-27). The next extract from the "*Registrum Magni Sigilli*," Lib. ii. No. 81, is—"Confirmation by King James I., of charter by Margaret, Countess of Douglas, to William Douglas of Leswalt, of the lands of Barquomy and Qwylts, in the shire of Wigtoun, and the lands of Craglymeane in the bailiary of Kyrecubrych, on resignation by John of Crawford: To be held in fee and heritage for the yearly payment of one silver penny at the chief place of Craglymeane in name of blench farm. Dated at the Tryff, 26th November 1426. Confirmed at Edinburgh, 18th March, 21st of reign." There is no charter of Cruggleton, &c., to William Douglas of Leswalt, in the public records. Chalmers gives the lands granted to him in 1426, as Balquhery, Cults, and Craiglennecane, in Wigtonshire, which in the "*Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*," appear as "Baltier, Cults, and Cruggleton." However, instead of this, the farms of Balquherry are in the parish of Kirkcolm, Cults in the parish of Inch, and

Craglymeane, described in the charter as in the bailiary of Kirkcudbright, will be found in the parish of Balmaclellan. Chalmers also quotes a charter under the Great Seal of various gifts to a William Douglas, called late prior of Whithorn. Of these gifts a portion is stated to have been derived from Cruggleton Church. No trace, however, is to be found of such a prior, or of such grants in the public records, and we mention the subject here, as erroneous conclusions have resulted from the absence of investigation. That Chalmers was misinformed as to the charters is certain, but we confess to a feeling of curiosity as to the source from which he gathered his information. A superannuated prior, and with such a handsome pension from church lands is striking. We feel that there is more to learn, particularly as he is stated to have borne the name of Douglas.

Page 188, Vol. II. The farm of Knocknain, belonging to Sir Andrew Agnew, was omitted.

Page 198, Vol. I. The farms of Cairnside, Knockneen, with North Park and Portmullen, in Kirkcolm parish, belonging to the Earl of Stair were omitted.

Page 202, Vol. II. We should have given the farm of Dally, owned by Charles Wallace, and Valleyfield, owned by Alexander Forsyth, parish of Kirkcolm.

Page 209, Vol. II. In giving the names of the farms comprising the present estate of Croach or Lochryan, we omitted those of Meikle and Little Laight.

Page 218, Vol. II. We have to add to the list of farms in the parish of Inch, belonging to the Earl of Stair, Inchparks and Sandhill, Inchparks and Cairnmacneillie, Innermessan, &c.

Page 224, Vol. II. The Farm of Low Clendrie, parish of Inch, is now owned by John C. Cunningham of Dunragit, parish of Glenluce.

Page 185, Vol. I. Anne Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Dalrymple-Hay, Bart., of Dunragit, married, 24th April 1878, the Rev. Edwin Price, M.A., minor canon of Westminster Abbey.

Page 231, Vol. II. There is some confusion in regard

to the names of the farms which we gave as belonging to the Dunragit estate. In the valuation roll, 1877-78 (the first published), we find farms called Fineview, Ghaist Ha', and Honeypig, Old Hall's Moor, and Glen, and Orchard of Dunragit. All of which appear to be new.

Page 233, Vol. II. The farms of Corsehead and Bankfield, also Barlockhart, belonging to the Earl of Stair, should have been added to the list.

Page 208, Vol. I. The death on the 6th January 1879, was lately recorded of Eleanora Marion, youngest daughter of the late Major Ross of Balkail, and widow of the late Dr Moore, London.

Page 213, Vol. I. We have to add that according to the family account, the M'Mickings were originally of that Ilk, and the property sold by John M'Micking, who died in France in 1507. Also that Gilbert, second in descent from him, is stated to have regained a portion of the old estate by marrying Isabel Hamilton of Killantringan, parish of Colmonell, and that the second son of Gilbert became of Miltonise. In "Paterson's Ayrshire" it is mentioned that Kilsanctniniane (Killantringan) was owned by the Kennedies, and in 1609 Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan was retoured as heir of his father in the three merk land of Kilaniniane; that the property remained with the Ardmillan family till it passed by marriage to the M'Mickins, with whom it continued for four generations, ending with an heiress, Marion M'Micking. She first married George Buchan, who died; and secondly, in 1814, George Torrance, a lieutenant of infantry, on half-pay. She died without issue, and the land was sold. At *pages 213-214* a continuation of the M'Mickings of Miltonise will be found. The following has since been gathered:—

Thomas, born in 1786, had issue—

Thomas, born in 1812, a merchant in Glasgow. Married in 1847, Agnes, only daughter of James Andrew, and had issue—

Thomas, deceased.

Agnes and Jane.

Isabella and Catherine.

Gilbert, born in 1823, a merchant in Liverpool. Married in 1850, Helen, eldest surviving daughter of Alexander Macfarlane, and has issue—

Thomas George.

Alexander.

Helen Mary, married 16th April 1879, James M., third son of William S. Walker of Bowland.

Jane, Catherine, and Annie Margaret.

Robert, born 1828, a merchant, Melbourne, Australia.

Catherine, married John Wilson, of Hill Park.

Jane M., married the Rev. John Harper, and died in 1860, leaving issue.

Mary.

Arms—Az: four fleurs-de-lis, Or.

Crest—A demi savage, in his dexter hand an arrow, with quivers full, ppr.

Mottoes—"Res non verba," and "We hae dune."

Miltonise is now owned by Gilbert M'Micking, having been purchased from his elder brother, Thomas, in 1876, at his request, when his only son Thomas died.

Page 252, Vol. II. The following new names of farms in the valuation roll, 1877-78, appear as belonging to the Craichlaw estate, parish of Kirkcowan—viz., Balgreen, Ring, and Wellhouse.

Page 274, Vol. I. William Cospatrick, youngest son of Sir William Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum, married on the 30th July 1878, Nina Susannah, eldest surviving daughter of A. F. Douglas-Hamilton of Gidea Hall, Essex.

Page 287, Vol. I. Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, died at Bournemouth, on the 29th March 1877, aged 71, and was buried there in St Peter's Churchyard, on the 2d April. We wish to record his taste for antiquarian research, and the great interest which he took in all that related to the past history of the district, with an absence of narrow minded feeling which enabled him to do full justice to the histories of less fortunate families than his own, not a few of whom are now known only by name. His desire to assist in this history, and the information, &c., which he conveyed, is not forgotten by us. His genial

temperament was well known, and equally so his straightforward policy, and staunchness, in all that he advocated, or carried out. He was much respected by all classes, and deservedly so.

Page 302, Vol. II. On the 26th May 1877, the wife of Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, had another son.

Page 294, Vol. I. John Simson of Barrachan, died 15th September 1878, aged 91. He was born 10th May 1787, and the son of Alexander Simson, who married Margaret, sister to James Nish, for many years factor to the Earls of Galloway. Whom he married, and the names of his family, will be found at the above-mentioned page. He was known to us from our boyhood, and much regret was felt when the announcement of his death was received. This feeling was general throughout the district. Mrs Simson survives him.

Page 305, Vol. II. Margaret Elizabeth, infant daughter of George G. M'Haffie, of Corsemalzie, died 26th October 1877.

Page 306, Vol. II. Henry Leck, Woodend, Partick, Glasgow, purchased the land of Dirrie in February 1877, for £13,250.

Page 320, Vol. I. Caroline Augusta, daughter of John C. C. Boyd, of Mertoun Hall, parish of Penninghame, and wife of R. B. Yorke, died 8th November 1878.

Page 322, Vol. II. In connection with the house at the Grange of Bladenoch, parish of Penninghame, which is being enlarged by the present owner Sir William Dunbar, Bart., a stone removed from over the entrance of the old residence of the archbishops in Glasgow has been placed in the new building, having been presented to him as a member of the family from which Gavin Dunbar, archbishop, was an offshoot. It was over the gateway erected by the archbishop and has his arms with those of others. First, there are the royal arms, then those of the archbishop, and underneath, those of his friend James Marshall, sub-dean of the Cathedral. The assumption of the royal

arms is not understood. The archbishop had been tutor to King James V., which is the only clue to their appearance. The stone is seven feet high, and three feet three inches wide.

Page 330, Vol. I. A. F. Tweedie, Lincoln-Inns-Fields, London, purchased Killimore, in March 1877, for £9,200.

Page 352, Vol. I. Sir Thomas M'Lellan, of Bomby, obtained from King James IV., a charter of confirmation, dated 30th May 1492, of the three merk lands of Glenturk, Carslae, and Chappletoun, which with other lands had been granted by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Muir, of Bardrochwood, parish of Minnigaff.

Page 382, Vol. I. Catherine, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Vans-Agnew, C.B., of Barnbarroch and Sheuchan, died at Corsbie, Newton-Stewart, on the 28th May 1879, aged 84.

At *page 435, Vol. I.* and *page 361, Vol. II.*, we gave accounts of Cruggleton and the owners. To save space we did not insert every charter in full, but as some inquirers attach much importance to such documents, we have to state that all the principal charters in Galloway are known to us, as well as the fact that they do not always convey an accurate history of the ownership of lands. They only mislead in many cases. Prior to the fifteenth century, charters were not general in the district, which is corroborated in "MacKenzie's History," wherein it is stated, "the fact is, many Galloway proprietors had not yet obtained charters for their possessions." This refers to the ancient owners, and unfortunately was the means by which strangers got settlements, obtaining charters through church or court influence. Chalmers in his "Caledonia" gives similar evidence. He states, "The oldest charter, if there ever were any *old* charters in Galloway, was that to Macdoual of Garthland, from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, the lord of Galloway, of the 12th February 1413-4;" and he adds, "There were indeed a few Anglo-Norman barons who settled pretty early; but such barons would not have sat down in a new position without a charter." This is correct, and various

early charters to these foreigners will be found mentioned in the volumes of this history, but such Crown grants were regarded as innovations, the Celtic proprietors possessing their inheritances upon the Celtic principle, and charters despised by them. This Celtic feeling gave great advantage to the seekers after lands, and where influence existed, charters were easily got. The principal difficulty was to obtain possession. As we have stated elsewhere, in many cases the only value of the charter was the paper conveying the grant. However, where the superiority was included, and if the charter was preserved, sooner or later the real owners were ousted, as in the case of Cruggleton. After many years of careful research, we have no hesitation in saying that any one professing to give a history of lands in Galloway from charters only, throwing aside truthful family accounts, and the traditions of the district, is clear proof that his knowledge is very superficial and deficient, mingled with the latent desire that the ancient owners should be forgotten, and only those who have charters considered. This was provided for when the charters granted stated that those to whom the lands were transferred "had held them beyond the memory of man," which was termed "prescription," meaning, "acquired by use and time," i.e., inheritance, and thereby conveying an erroneous statement, if the recipients were not the descendants of the ancient owners, which we think we are correct in stating in no case existed.

The correct history of Cruggleton will be found at the pages in Vols. I. and II., already given by us. We have to add here that the temporary possession by John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, given at page 441, Vol. I., is learned from "Dugdale's Baronage," which states that in 1292, he "obtained licence from King Edward (1st.) to dig in those mines within the dominion of the Isle of Man for lead to cover eight towers in his Castles of Crigleton, and Galway, in Scotland." Chalmers, intentionally, or carelessly, misquotes the passage, and makes it appear to relate to Cruggleton only, whereas two castles are mentioned, and Galway

is believed to refer to the Castle of Wigtoun. Comyn never owned a castle or any lands in Wigtownshire, and his keepership of Cruggleton, &c., was temporary, King Edward having superseded him by Henry Percy in 1296.

At pages 440 to 444, Vol. I., it is mentioned how Sir John (William) Soulis got temporary possession of Cruggleton through treachery—how the prior and monks of Candida Casa imposed on King Robert I. when within the priory, and obtained a charter from him in 1309, when the real owner, then a child, was in existence. At pages 420 to 424, Vol. II., we have given a transumpt of the confirmation, dated 20th May 1325, with an explanation to show the deceit practised. The charter includes various properties in and out of Wigtownshire. The Soulis family had no property in Wigtownshire. Next we mentioned at page 446, Vol. I., the commencement of the grasping policy of the Kennedy family. They had sprung into notice sixteen years previously, through the marriage of John Kennedy with Mary, daughter or grand-daughter of Sir John de Carrick. Then during the disastrous reign of King David II., who was taken prisoner by the English on the 17th October 1346, and ransomed in 1357 for 100,000 marks sterling, Gilbert, son of John Kennedy, was one of the hostages to the English for his release. Lord Hailes mentions, “the defects in his (King David’s) character were many, and all of them were prejudicial to the public.” During his captivity he betrayed his country to obtain his liberty; and to those who gave their sons as hostages, no grant was too great, or the rights of existing owners worthy of consideration. The reckless manner in which the King gave charters at this period, is known to inquirers. In “Mackenzie’s History,” it is also said, “He like his father, profusely rewarded his friends by grants of land.” The services of John and Gilbert Kennedy were acknowledged by grants of many lands in Ayrshire. Also the following charter connected with Cruggleton, &c. It is one of confirmation, dated 22d May 1366, to the following effect.

“David, Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus, &c., Sciatis

nos approbasse, &c., donationem illam et concessionem quas Joannes Kenedy, fecit et concessit Gilberto Kenedy, filio suo et hæredi, de terris de Scogiltoun, de Poltoun, et de duabus Bruchtounis de Kelthydall, infra vicecomitatum de Wigtoun : Tenen, et haben, eidem Gilberto, et hæredibus suis, in feodo et hæreditate, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, asiamentis et justis pertinentijs suis quibuscunq ad dictas terras spectantibus senquomodo juste spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo libere et quiete plenarie integre et honorifice, in omnibus et per omnia sicut carta dicti Joannis eidem Gilberto exinde confecta in se plenius juste continet et proportat, salvo servitio nostro. In cujus rei, &c. Testibus, &c. Apud Perth, vicesimo secundo die mensis Maij, regni nostri tricesimo sexto."

That the charter was ever acted on has never been believed and could not have been. There is not the slightest trace of a Kennedy having a settlement in Wigtownshire at that period. Had they got possession of such a fortress and estate they would have retained it. To do otherwise was foreign to their character. Beyond the parchment the charter was worthless. In fact Sir John and his son had made such large acquisitions in Ayrshire that never having been heard of in Wigtownshire is easily understood, for they had enough in hand in the first named county to secure and hold firm. Their residence was at Dunure Castle, a few miles from Ayr, and, as the crow flies, over eighty miles from Cruggleton, while by road, *via* Stranraer and Ballantrae, many miles further. It is to be remarked that the earliest charter stated to be in the Ailsa chest, is one by David II., dated 1357-8. Of this, however, we have no personal knowledge, the chest not having been even seen by us.

At page 446, Vol. I., we quoted Robertson's "Index of Charters," as the authority for one in 1423, granted to the prior and monks of Candida Casa, cancelling the one to John and Gilbert Kennedy. This was a slip on our part, for we had the correct information by us, which is, that the charter

was not under the Great Seal, or with reference to John and Gilbert Kennedy, but simply under the despotism of the Douglas rule when charters were expected to be renewed acknowledging that the lands were held of them as lords of Galloway. It was granted by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and dated at Bothwell, St Nicolas' day, 1423. He fell fighting at Verneuil in Normandy, 17th August 1424. His wife, the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert III., survived him, and succeeded to the liferent of the lordship of Galloway. It was she who granted the charter of confirmation to the prior, &c., and it runs:—"de omnibus et singulis terris de Crugiltoun cum pertinentijs jacen in Dominio suo Galwidie, infra vicecomitatum de Wigtoun, tenend, a dicto comite et heredibus suis, in puram et perpetuam elimosinam, nec non super aliam vero cartam dictis Priori et Conventini Candide Case et suis successoribus, factam per Margaretam. Comitissam de Douglas, de data apud Wigtoun, 27 die Martij 1424.

"Dated at Air, 25 October 1424."

We have given these charters and explanations to do away with the erroneous idea that the Kennedys had possession of Cruggleton, and possessed a settlement in Wigtownshire in the fourteenth century. The real commencement of their connection with Galloway proper was when Roland, the third son of Sir Gilbert by his first marriage, became the owner of Leffnol, parish of Inch, now one of the farms belonging to the Earl of Stair. His son Gilbert succeeded, and was in possession in 1454. The first position held in Galloway of any importance was in 1460-63, when Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, was receiver over the barony of Leswalt, &c., which had belonged to George Douglas. In 1482 his son John, Lord Kennedy, obtained the said barony. In the same year he was appointed keeper of the manor place and loch of Inch, and baillie of regality of the bishop of Galloway's lands on the water of Cree. The lands of Inch, &c., were subsequently obtained. The lines that have been so often repeated elsewhere in regard to the Kennedies, that—

“ From Wigtoune to the tounne of Aire,
Port-Patrick and the Cruives of Cree,
No man needs think for to bide there
Unless ye court wi' Kennedie.”

are altogether figurative until we come to the sixteenth century. That power in Galloway was then possessed there is no question of, but not prior to.

The necessity of not adopting what others give without investigation is further shown in our having followed the “Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway,” when we stated at page 446, Vol. I., that in 1426 William Douglas of Leswalt had the lands of Cruggleton, &c., bestowed on him by Margaret, Countess of Douglas, &c., as compensation for Lochnew, which was confirmed by James I., in a charter dated in March 1427. This (with other matters) has been recently investigated, and there is no trace of such a gift. The confirmation charter to William Douglas we have given under Leswalt in this addenda, which will show the lands he really obtained. Another charter was granted to him by the Countess, and confirmed by King James I. on the 8th March 1427. This we have also given under Leswalt.

Another erroneous statement is quoted as if obtained from the public records by Chalmers in his *Caledonia*. It is at page 428, Vol. III. of his work, and to the effect that about A.D. 1476, when William Douglas resigned the office of prior of Whithorn, he obtained a large provision from his successor Roger, the prior, and the canons, consisting of 200 bolls of meal, yearly, from the church of Crogiltoun, and as given at page 430, another 300 bolls from the church of Glasserton. Also from Borg church, 172 bolls of meal. Other items are said to have been included in the gift. The authority given for such a bountiful superannuation is one and the same—viz., *Regis. Mag. Sig., B. VIII. 59*; but after the closest search of the charters under the Great Seal, Privy Council, Priory, &c., it cannot be found—in fact does not exist. It is evident that Chalmers was imposed on, or made a grave mistake, which is not uncommon in his *Caledonia*. A William Douglas, as prior of Whit-

horn, is unknown, as far as can be traced. We scarcely think any one of the name at that period would be in obscurity. There is an idea on our part that the William Douglas called prior, is the same as of Leswalt, or of that family, and we have proved that they had nothing to do with Cruggleton, although it has been elsewhere so stated. As mentioned under Leswalt, we have a feeling of curiosity on the subject, as to the source from which the information was derived, and who the William Douglas really was, if such a person as prior ever existed.

It has also been mooted that the church dignitaries sometimes resided in Cruggleton, and, therefore, that the ancient owners who were not ousted until the Reformation in 1560, could not have lived there continuously. Now, it is known that the said churchmen had their residence in, or close to the priory, over four miles from Cruggleton. The prior's residence was 180 yards from the present churchyard. It is also known that various kings and queens of Scotland often made pilgrimages to the priory, and always had their abode therein; their arrival at, and departure therefrom being chronicled. It was not until the middle of the 16th century that irregularities commenced as to the abodes of church dignitaries, and this is believed to have arisen from the example of the bastard sons of King James V., placed as they had been as abbots or priors when mere infants, whose inclinations when they grew up were more worldly than religious, and secular residences more suitable to their tastes and pursuits. This in a measure precipitated the ruin of the Church of Rome in Scotland, and has been acknowledged to us by a leading prelate of that Church.

The first lands obtained in the parish of Sorby by the Agnews of Lochnaw were the farms which had been given for the support of the church at Cruggleton, and called the church lands—viz., Baltier, Cults, and Kevands. The grant was subsequent to the Reformation, and by charter in January 1581 by King James VI. Kevands is stated to have been bestowed in 1421 by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, to a John de Cavens, but which requires elucidation. At

this period the Douglas family made fickle and curious grants as Lords of Galloway.

As has been before stated, with the Reformation the ancient and real owners ceased to have connection with Cruggleton. The church obtained the advantage over them in A.D. 1309, and kept it. Their original position then declined, and the fall of the church completed their ruin, as will be found in volumes I. and II.

The scramble for lands at the time of the Reformation is shown as regards Cruggleton, at pages 448, &c., Vol. I. One owner after another appears in quick succession, and finally by a mortgage, dated 5th September 1620, the lands were secured by the Agnews of Lochnaw, under a charter dated 26th December 1642. As we mentioned at page 449, Vol. I., subsequently, on the 21st November 1648, Lord Castle-Stewart was served as heir to Cruggleton, although then held by the Agnews, and of which service they are stated to have known nothing. This alone should prove how lands were freely disposed of without the knowledge of the owners, for the Agnews had possession. In fact in this history the instances of families being ousted by the Church, or by one another, with long blanks in their histories, are very many.

Page 367, Vol. II. With reference to Baedan, Baetain, or Matain MacCairill, King of Ulster, &c., who died in A.D. 581-2, as mentioned by Skene in "Celtic Scotland," it was his son Fiacha who fettered the hostages of Erin and Alban. Also in A.D. 602 the battle of Cuile Cail was fought, in which Fiachaidh, the son of the said Baedan, was victorious, and in A.D. 608 his death by the Cruithnigh occurred. Dr Skene remarks that this event, no doubt, marks the separation of the Irish Picts or Cruithnigh of Dalriada from all connection with the kingdom of the Picts in Scotland.

Page 454, Vol. I. On the 17th March 1879, Charles William Montagu Scott M'Kerlie died at his residence, Ann House, Stranraer. The local journal,* uninspired by any relative, mentioned how much he was respected, and

* *Galloway Advertiser, &c., Stranraer.*

one "whose generous and humane disposition, and dignified yet courteous bearing, had raised him to a high place in popular favour." We may be excused from adding that, to a warm heart, his generous and genial mind drew men to him. In his youth he excelled in, and was a leader in all athletic pursuits. It may be considered by some a matter not to be noticed—but we think differently—of his having fought for and won the championship at the High School, Edinburgh,—the scholars then numbering from 500 to 600, of various ages, rising to 16 and 17 years,—which established his reputation for all that was manly at an early date. His strength was very great, as various feats on different occasions proved. Companions and schoolfellows, some still living, called him a Hercules. When a young man his personal appearance and powerful well-shaped frame, with unwonted agility, with so much strength, did not fail to attract attention and command respect. He had much of the smart soldier in him. He was a principal in one affair of honour; his second was Colonel —, Bengal Cavalry. His opponent, a Captain in the army, gave a written apology. Early trained to field sports, his fondness for them never flagged, abroad or at home. Excellent scholarship does not usually accompany such tastes, but—educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and of good standing in all other branches of learning—his knowledge of Latin was perfect, and retained through life. His desire for the navy was interfered with from its stagnant state when his time came—few ships in commission, and an enormous list of unemployed officers. Admiral Sir Philip Durham offered him a midshipman's berth in the Hon. East India Company's ship "Minerva," Captain Probyn (his son, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, is now of the Prince of Wales' household). His promotion was very rapid. He was twice shipwrecked, first when in the "Duke of York," Captain Locke,* in the Bay of Bengal,

* Captain Locke was uncle to the present Dowager Countess of Kellie. An old friendship existing with her own as well as her husband's family, caused us often to meet him, and often he told us that Captain M'Kerlie

when his conduct was highly praised (he wrote an account of the loss);* and next, when personally in command of the "Viscount Melbourne" in the China Sea. The perfect discipline of his ship's company was the means of all being saved. The boats, eight in number, were got out, provisioned, and armed. For thirteen days they kept together, and sailed over 1000 miles, exposed to the ocean storms, sun and rain. Attacked off Borneo by a number of piratical vessels with large crews of Malays, they beat them off, and arrived in safety at Singapore. The affair attracted much attention at the time. The *Calcutta Englishman* journal termed it as "surpassing merit, courage, firmness, presence of mind, science, patience, and piety, protecting them (his ship's company) from the assaults of pirates, and enabling all to endure the inclemency of the weather, the drenching rain and the scorching sun."

As regards Galloway, we may add that he was the means of obtaining the rocket apparatus for shipwrecks at the different Coast-Guard stations, and the lifeboats at the Isle of Whithorn and Port Logan. In addition to his own family, the late Captain M'Kerlie was the lawful representative of the Baillies of Dunragit, the Blair-M'Guffocks of Rusco, and the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravenstoun. As we have not discovered any other existing descendants of Hew Macdouall of Knockglass, son of John Macdouall of Garthland, he also appears to have been the representative of that family. The next in succession is his brother, Colonel M'Kerlie, C.B. See page 454, Vol. I.

We have extended this account more than would have been necessary under ordinary circumstances, for, in addition to our desire to follow what appeared in the local paper through kindly feeling, and thus record the death of the late Captain M'Kerlie and some of the events in his life, in

was the smartest officer he ever had under him. Captain Locke was a competent authority. He was appointed to be the Superintendent of the embarkation of troops for India. The same high opinion of Captain M'Kerlie was general in the service.

* Dedicated to his father's old and attached friend the late Lord Montagu, brother to the late Duke of Buccleuch.

memory of him and his worth, we also wish to preserve from oblivion the grand old East India Company's maritime service, with its fine fleets of magnificent two-deckers, heavily armed, being about the same size as the line of battle ships, of seventy-four guns, in the Royal service, but much faster sailers, being, by build, more of the large and heavily armed frigate class introduced into the Navy about 1836.* The Service is of the past, and scarcely now known even by name. At its dissolution the Indian Navy, which was obscured by it, came into notice for a time. It too has gone. The Board of Control for India and the East India Company's Office, both of them departments of high standing, were amalgamated, and now form the India Office, London. Not a few of, or connected with Galloway served in the maritime service, whose names are to be found scattered over the pages of this history. So far as gathered we will give the following :—

Captain SAMUEL MAITLAND, son of D. Maitland of Barcaple.

Captain the Hon. F. MAITLAND of Freugh and Balgreggan.

Captain ADAIR of Balkail.

Captain Sir JAMES DALRYMPLE-ELPHINSTONE, Bart. and M.P., of Logie-Elphinstone (a Lord of the Treasury in the present Administration.)

Captain HUGH DALRYMPLE (Stair Family).

Captain HORSMAN, brother to the Right Hon. Edward Horsman, M.P. (cousins to the present Earl of Stair).

Captain R. C. M'MURDO, son of Colonel M'Murdo of Goldielea, &c., and brother to General M'Murdo.

There were others from Galloway, but we cannot at present trace them. The last three names given by us were senior to, but contemporaries of, Captain M'Kerlie.

From considerable interest in Indian affairs being

* We may mention that the first trial of this new class of ships was given to a Galloway man, Captain John M'Kerlie. He was specially selected as a skilled officer. The trial attracted much public attention. Little promotion was then going, and he only rose to the rank of rear-admiral. See page 455, Vol. I.

possessed in Scotland by families of rank, a number of Scotsmen from different counties belonged to the maritime, &c., services.

At page 442, Vol. I., we mentioned various forms in which the name of Kerlie is found spelled. Since then, in the Admiralty records, we came on Captain Anthony Kerley, R.N., whose rank as a Post Captain is dated 2nd July 1746. He died in England, 21st April 1764. Another was Commander Alexander Karley, R.N. He was a native of Wigtown, and died in 1860. Being in our time we know that he considered that his name properly was M'Kerlie.

At page 505, Vol. II., we gave another form in Donald M'Karale. We have to add that the local pronunciation of *Carleton* in Colmonell and neighbouring parishes, is *Kerlieton*.

Page 430, Vol. I. Mary, third daughter of the late Honble. Montgomery G. Stewart, died in London on the 11th April 1879, aged 73.

Page 483, Vol. I. Sir James Annesley Stewart, Bart., of Fort Stewart, County Donegal, died on the 13th April 1879. As a descendant of the Stewarts of Barclye and Tonderghie, an account will be found there. He was greatly respected in Ireland as a fine specimen of a country gentleman.

Page 408, Vol. II. The following farms in the parish of Sorby, pertain to the Ravenstown estate, now owned by Lord Borthwick, viz., Barledziew, Culnoag, Culkae, Dowaltoun, Doonhill, Stonehouse, &c. We have throughout had much trouble in regard to the parishes, and now only get the above correctly from the Valuation Roll of 1877-8, lately published. The derivations of the names will be found as regards the first three farms, at page 450, Vol. II.

Page 430, Vol. II. The farm of Little Balseir in the parish of Sorby, belongs to H. G. Murray-Stewart of Broughton and Cally.

Page 435, Vol. II. The farms named California and Caulside, parish of Whithorn, were omitted from the list of

those belonging to R. Johnston-Hathorn-Stewart of Glaserton. The last named was given as owned by the Earl of Stair.

Page 513, Vol. I. The Rev. John Sinclair, third son of the late Stair Hathorn-Stewart, of Physgill, married on the 30th July 1878, Jane Gertrude, younger daughter of J. H. Mathews, barrister-at-law.

Page 445, Vol. II. The following farms in Glasserton parish, belonging to the Physgill and Glasserton estates were not given with Physgill and Kidsdale, viz., Broompark, &c., West Rouchan, &c., Arbrack, High and Low Arrow, Drury Lane and Enoch, Upper Ersock, Doon of Arbrack, Glasserton, and Longhill, &c. The derivation of Arrow will be found at page 432, Arbrack at page 436, Ersock at page 437, and Enoch at page 438, Vol. II.

Page 450, Vol. II. The farms belonging to the Ravenstone estate in the parish of Glasserton, are Arries, &c., Drumrae, Drumjin, Macher Stewart, Grennan, Mossparc &c., Barledziev &c. The derivations are given in the 1st and 2d Volumes.

Page 452, Vol. II. The following farms in Glasserton parish, belonging to the Monreith estate in the parish of Mochrum, should have been given, viz., Balcraig, Moure, Whitfield and Drumfad, Barhullion, Barmeil, Barwinnock &c., Blairbuoy, Cairndoon, Cairilltoun, Dowies, Garrarie &c., Knock, Larroch, Stelloch, Craiglemine, &c., Drummodie. The derivations of the names will be found in Vols. I. and II., under Glasserton and Whithorn parishes, excepting we think Drumfad, which is from the Gaelic Druim-fad, the long or high ridge. Barhullion seems a corruption, but it is to us difficult to elucidate. The prefix bar both in the Gaelic and Cymric means a top, a summit, a hill, but hullion is not to be found, unless it is from the Norse halla, from which hallinn referring to a slope, a hill. Next we have to deal with Garrarie which seems to be from the Gaelic gar-araich, the near meadow or plain field.

We have given under the various lands where ancient relics have been found, a short notice of such as became

known to us. The stone implements however are becoming so numerous that we can only give space for a brief statement taken from the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," &c., and other reports, viz, a hammer stone from Machermore, Old Luce—anvil stones, from Mid Torrs, Old Luce, and other places in Stoneykirk parish. Whetstones or hones, pounding stones, and mealing stones, from places in Old Luce parish, &c. Unpolished and polished celts, from Kirkmaiden, Kirkinner, Leswalt, Kirkcolm, Croach, Lochryan, Inch, Old and New Luce, Stoneykirk, and Whithorn parishes. Perforated stone axes, &c., from Portpatrick parish. Axe-hammers, from Kirkmaiden, Kirkinner, Mochrum, Old Luce, Sorby, Stoneykirk, and Wigtoun parishes. Stone mauls from Portpatrick parish. Circular stones with central perforation from Old Luce. Stone hammers with circular hollows wrought on their faces from Leswalt and Old Luce. Burnisher, from Bine, Kirkcolm, also a flat celt of bronze found in that parish. Stone bracer from Mid Torrs, Old Luce. Also many flint arrow heads, knives, &c., principally found at Torrs, Old Luce.

In regard to the surname of Coulthart the genealogist who wrote the account appears to have created confusion, and difficulties thus occasioned. The surname is said to be of antiquity in the district, and that those bearing it owned lands near Whithorn. This is borne out, as Coltrane, Coltran, Cultraine, and Coultart may be considered as different forms of Coulthart, and lands in Whithorn and Kirkinner parishes, as well as in the Stewartry, were owned, as will be found on reference to the indexes at the end of Volumes II. and V. We have further to state that in "Paterson's Ayrshire," parish of Ballantrae, page 87, it is mentioned, "There are not any records from which can be known the prevalent names. The more ancient, however, as mentioned in writs, appear to have been MacQuhorter, MacHatteris, MacHinsack, MacPhederis, MacHulach, MacCord, Macilvaick, Macilvraith, Macilmorrow, Maccluie, Comyne, Kearle, Eglesame, Bairde,

Sloane, Coulthard, Macilroy, Allane, Drynane, Aitken, Fergusson, Kennedy." It will thus be seen that the surname nearly in its purity was also to be found in Carrick, at one time a part of Galloway. We have not pursued the inquiry, or seen any of the charters which have appeared in print.

We may further mention from "Paterson's Ayrshire," that Mrs Hunter, mentioned at page 497, Vol. I., was Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of William Coltran of Drummorall, and provost of Wigtown. Her husband was William Hunter of Milnholm (of the Abbothill branch of the Hunters of Hunterston), who was afterwards of Brounehill, and ancestor of the Hunter-Blairs of Blairquhan.

ADDENDA.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

WITH the third volume of this History commenced the portion of Galloway which used to be the Stewartry. Our having given it the designation "Kirkcudbrightshire," raised the question as to the correctness of such, and as usual by one not of real Gallovidian descent. We have found that those who, or whose families, have been the shortest time in the district, are the loudest in claiming it as their own loved land. In Ireland, the most noisy for its supposed rights are those of foreign extraction, *i.e.*, from England or Scotland. In Highland regiments, the greatest enthusiasts are the few Englishmen or Irishmen who have got in, but never should have been in them. So it is in most things. However, as regards the subject before us, it has been forgotten that so long as a steward was over the district it was a stewartry, but when a sheriff took his place, it became a shire or county. The word shire is from the Anglo-Saxon *scir*, a share or division, from which *scire*, now *sheriff*, the officer of a shire.

Page 3, Vol. III. In describing the vetrified fort, and the sculpture on the rock of the hill sloping to the north-east, we should have given the name as *Trusty's Hill*.

Page 48, Vol. III. Bridget, widow of the late Robert Hannay of Rusco, died at Ulverston, on the 20th April 1879.

Page 70, Vol. III. There was a confirmation, by King James I., of a charter granted by Margaret Countess of

Douglas to William Douglas of Leswalt, Wigtonshire, of the lands of Craglymeane in the bailiary of Kyrecubrych, dated at Tryff (Threave), 26th November 1426.

Page 73, Vol. III. Elizabeth M. H., wife of the Rev. George Murray of Troquhain, died on the 25th March 1879, aged fifty-seven.

Page 88, Vol. III. The Rev. Robert F. Scot, M.A., rector of Farnborough, Hants, died 31st March 1878.

Page 101, Vol. III. By charter, dated 17th June 1495, Donald M'Lellan of Borness, granted to Sir Thomas M'Lellan of Bomby, two merks worth of his lands of Garcrogo.

Page 151, Vol. III. From what we have since learned from a private source, it would appear that William Craik of Duchra, had issue—

Adam.

A daughter, supposed to have married the father of William Johnston of Netherton, and had issue. *See page 151.*

Two daughters, who died unmarried.

Adam Craik, who succeeded in 1727, married Winifred Maxwell, daughter of —, and had issue Jean, who married John Stewart of Castlestewart.

Page 174, Vol. III. It is to be noticed that the statement of a charter having been granted to William Douglas, late prior at Whithorn, by Roger, prior, and the monks of Candida Casa, of one hundred and seventy-two bolls of meal, from the church of Borg, during his life, is taken from Chalmers' "Caledonia." Other grants to William Douglas, from the same source, the authority for which is stated to be a charter under the Great Seal, cannot be traced. No such charter is to be found. Where Chalmers got his information from, and who the said William Douglas was, cannot be learned. *See Leswalt and Cruggleton in this Addenda.*

Page 181, Vol. III. It has been stated by B. P. Freeland, a descendant in the female line, that — Blair, Liverpool, who married David Blair of Borgue, was not a daughter of William Blair, who married Margaret Freeland.

Page 195, Vol. III. We have since found Peter Muir, as the owner of Barmagachan in 1504. Next, that William

M'Lellan of Bomby, and his spouse, Elizabeth Muir, had a charter of confirmation from King James IV., of the twenty-six merk lands of Barmagachan, Chappletun, and Borness, old extent, contained in a charter to them by Peter Muir of Barmagachan, and Stephen Tailziefer, dated 15th August 1511.

Thomas M'Lellan, second of Barmagachan, is stated to have married his cousin —, daughter of William M'Lellan in Balmangan.

Page 198, Vol. III. In a charter, dated 11th November 1521, we find Michael M'Garmorie, styled of Pluntoun, and that he granted the same to Thomas M'Lellan of Bomby.

Pages 203 and 204, Vol. III. In the case of Lieutenant John M'Clellan, as claimant for the Kirkcudbright peerage, it is stated that Gilbert, younger son of Sir Thomas M'Lellan of Bomby, was tacksman of Balmangan.

Page 204, Vol. III. William M'Lellan, in Balmangan, is stated to have married Margaret, daughter of John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, instead of being described as the daughter of William M'Lellan of Barscobe, parish of Balmacellan, as will be found correctly stated at page 67.

Page 217, Vol. III. Hugh Blair, who succeeded to Dunrod about 1768, had issue—

Alexander.

Jane, who died unmarried.

It is stated that Hugh Blair's brother William married Margaret Freeland, and had issue—

Alexander.

Mary, Catherine, and Jane.

Page 226, Vol. III. By a charter, dated 17th June 1495, we learn that Donald M'Lellan was then the owner of Borness.

Page 231, Vol. III. John Brown of Knockmulloch, died in June 1878.

Page 301, Vol. III. The Hon. Mrs M'Adam-Cathcart of Craigengillan died in April 1878.

She was succeeded by Major James K. M'Adam. He married — daughter of — Ralston, and had issue, a

son and a daughter. He died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on the 9th May 1878, and was succeeded by his son —, aged 15.

Page 331, Vol. III. John Mark, only surviving son of Mark John Hathorn-Stewart, M.P., of Blairdirrie, and now of Southwick, died 25th October 1878.

Mark Hathorn-Stewart of Southwick, died 3rd December 1878.

Page 341, Vol. III. Henry Hilton of Fairgirth, died 18th January 1878, aged 72.

Page 351, Vol. III. David Scott, second son of Robert Threshie of Barnbarroch, died 18th November 1878.

Page 356, Vol. III. West Auchansheen was sold to Andrew Hannay, draper, Manchester, in 1876.

Page 377, Vol. III. William J. Renny of Danevale died 25th January 1879, and Edith Maud, his daughter, died on the same day.

Page 387, Vol. III. In addition to what is given under "Ernespie," we have to add that Peter Lawrie married the widow of Colonel Buck, Hon. East India Company's Service, and had issue—

A son, who died young.

Anne, who married John M'Kie of Bargally.

Margaret Grace, who married John Preston of Leigh, Devonshire.

Page 401, Vol. III. The small farm of Valleyfield was sold, the 6th March 1879, to William M'Culloch, Knockencule, Kirkmaiden, for £3505.

Page 402, Vol. III. The opinion that the name of this parish is derived from the Gaelic *dail-righ*, meaning the king's dale, meadow, or plain, is still held to by some writers. We have not, however, been able to trace any king who, by residence at or near the clachan of Dalry in Galloway, or any special incident, to give rise to the name with such a meaning. We are inclined to think that it was borrowed from the "Lorn" affair, but there it is accounted for.

In giving Chalmers' derivation we find we only noticed the prefix. He also gives the suffix *ry* as from the British

rhi, the chief plain; or, in Irish, *dal-ri*. In addition to the parish in Ayrshire, there were also the hamlets of Easter and Wester Dalry, near to Edinburgh. They were on the direct route to Lanarkshire, and Glasgow its leading town. Including the one in Argyleshire, there were thus five places with the name in Scotland. We see no reason to alter the derivation given by us at pages 402-3.

Page 406, Vol. III. We find that the derivation of *Lochinvar* given by us has been questioned. We gave it as a corruption of the Gaelic words *Loch-a-bharr*, the loch of the top, or ridge. It has been stated that the nature of the land around does not bear out this meaning. We differ in this opinion, as a survey will support. On the west side of the loch the land ranges from 775 to 875 feet, the average being rather over 800 feet; on the east side, from 750 to 825 feet, with an average of about 790 feet; at the south end the height is 775 feet. The foregoing heights are those near and close to the edge of the loch. Beyond, all round about, the land is not high. The country to the west ranges from 675 to 600 feet, and to the east from 800 to 850 feet.

We may state that Sheriff Nicholson, well known as a Gaelic scholar, supports the etymology given by us.

Page 472, Vol. III. The new parish church of Girthon was built at Gatehouse in 1818, with a manse near to it. The old church, mentioned at page 471, was about two miles south of Gatehouse, where the old manse stood.

Page 12, Vol. IV. Most of the farms which now form the property owned by James Lennox Hannay, are mentioned in a charter of alienation, granted in 1635, by John, Lord Herries, to George Rome of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, as having been part of the barony of Terregles.

Page 30, Vol. IV. James Swan Thomson succeeded his uncle Robert Swan as owner of Romes Beoch.

Page 78, Vol. IV. Thomas Heughan of Airds died in London on the 24th March 1879, aged 67.

Page 113, Vol. IV. Matilda M. D., daughter of the late L. M. Kirwan of Dalgin Park, County Mayo, married,

on the 15th June 1878, Lieut.-Colonel Henry T. Oldfield, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Lionel M., third son of the late L. M. Kirwan, married, 29th August 1878, Agnes, third daughter of W. H. Johnstone-Maxwell of Munches.

Page 127, Vol. IV. William Barbour of Dunmuir died 21st June 1879.

Page 130, Vol. IV. There was a precept for a charter in favour of William M'Lellan of Bomby, and Elizabeth Muir his spouse, to confirm to them a charter of the ten merk land of Middlethird (Milnthird) of Kirkcormac, dated 25th July 1507.

Page 194, Vol. IV. The independence of our research has made us differ considerably in the MacLellan history, and for this we have been charged as being a prejudiced writer. Our desire, however, has been to do justice to this old family, which, from the fifteenth century, occupied such an important position in Galloway. In minor details, such as offshoots and younger children, to have attempted to trace each, where not clearly given, would have entailed an amount of labour beyond the scope of a general historical work. Such pertains to special history confined to one family, which is then within manageable bounds.

The statements which we have been expected to follow, are that the MacLellan was one of the indigenous families of position in the district, and sheriffs of Galloway in ancient times, which was continued to be held until the reign of King James II. (A.D. 1437 to 1460), when by a forfeiture the sheriffdom passed to the Crown, and then made two distinct jurisdictions, viz., the sheriffship of Wigtown, and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, both of these offices being given to other families. This account we find Crawford gave in his peerage of A.D. 1716, as also that at the time of the said forfeiture, he was told that the writs and evidents of Bomby were destroyed, which is the reason he did not see much concerning them.

All this we could not find corroborated, and since the issue of Volume IV., we have again gone into the subject,

with the same result. We have been so anxious to do no injustice, that additional labour, etc., has been incurred by the employment of one of the best historical, etc., searchers in Edinburgh, and we regret to say with the same want of success.

In the first place, we wished to trace Duncan (Playfair calls him David) MacLellan, whom Douglas states is mentioned in a charter of King Alexander II., in A.D. 1217, to be found in the chartulary of Murray (Moray). Now this chartulary is in print, having been published by the Bannatyne Club, and the name of MacLellan, or anything like it, is not to be found. Neither can we trace it in any charter connected with Galloway, granted by that king, or in any other in or about that period.

Our next desire was to know more about Gilbert MacLelan, bishop of Sodor and Man, A.D. 1321 to 1327. The "*Chronicon Manniæ et Insularum*," records as follows—"Cui successit Gillebertus MacLelan Galvediensis genere-Episcopus fuit Sodorensis per duos annos et dimidium et sepultus in ecclesia prædicta de Both."* He succeeded to the bishopric on the death of Alan of Galloway, on the 15th February 1320-21, which prelate was buried in the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Rothesay, Isle of Bute. The new bishop was consecrated in 1321 by Eilulf Korse, archbishop of Thorndhjem, or Drontheim, in Norway.

King Robert I., in a charter dated at Berwick-on-Tweed, on 16th December 1324, granted a hostillagium there to the abbot and monks of Aberbrothoc (Arbroath), and one of the witnesses was "Gilberto. Sodorensis ecclesie dei gra. epis."† He was also witness to a charter dated 20th May 1325, at the same place (Vol. II., page 421), and one at Scone, dated 16th January 1326, and to another at Glasgow, on 10th July 1327.‡ He was thus bishop at that period. It is supposed that he died soon afterwards, being buried beside his predecessor, at Rothesay, Isle of

* Edition, Munch, Christiania, 1860.

† "*Registrum Vetus de Aberbrothoc*." Bannatyne Club, 1848.

‡ *Cambuskenneth Chartulary*. Grampian Club, 1872.

Bute, as Bernard of Lynton, abbot of Aberbrothoc, was nominated on 9th November 1327 to the bishopric, by the Crown of Scotland, in whose patronage the see had been since the conquest of Man by King Alexander III. in 1266.

It is rather curious that both prelates, Alan and Gilbert, are stated to have been of Galloway, and yet not a vestige of connection with the district at that period can be traced. The truth is, that the Chronicles were not always contemporary, but oftentimes made up long after the periods to which they referred, and consequently much caution is required in following them. If Bishop MacLellan's family belonged to Galloway, we cannot understand how the name does not appear either in the Ragman's Roll, or as followers of Wallace and Bruce. It is also to be remarked that various opinions have been given in regard to their origin. Chalmers states that they came from Ireland, and Mackenzie, in his History, mentions that they are supposed to have come from that quarter. Another account is, that they came from the West Highlands.* In regard to the first opinion, an authority of some repute† in Ireland has kindly gone into the matter, and he reports that he has searched the old Irish records for Lellan or MacLellan, and has failed to find it. He suspects that it is a corruption of Lochlann, a prevailing name in Ulster at an early period, and the descendant of some Norseman might readily appear after his time as MacLellan, it being known that early Ulster names almost always went through a certain process of transformation in the west of Scotland. We may add that Lochlin in Gaelic means Scandinavia for Norsemen. At pages 194 and 195, Vol. IV., we stated our opinion that the name is a corruption of MacLennan, an Inverness-shire clan, mixed up with the Church. Much difference of opinion thus exists. Before leaving this subject, we have to refer to the name having been confused with that of

* An article showing this, was given in a local paper published on the 16th July 1869.

† Rev. George Hill, Queen's College, Belfast, author of "Macdonnells of Antrim," "Plantation of Ulster," etc.

Cleland of Cleland, Lanarkshire, This is truly the nearest, but if of that family, it could only have been as an offshoot, as the Clelands or Knelands of that Ilk are known in Lanarkshire, in direct descent, from the days of Wallace to the seventeenth century.

The starting point in Galloway is the charter granted by King David II., to Gilbert Maclelan, and as the bishop is believed to have died in 1327, it is evident that he must have been the son or near relative of that prelate. King David reigned from A.D. 1329 to 1371.

Another point to which we have already referred is, that the MacLellans are stated to have been Sheriffs of Galloway in ancient times. In the first place, Wigtownshire always formed part of Galloway, and the Sheriffs there are traceable from the fourteenth century, but no one bearing the surname of MacLellan is to be found. In the next place, the jurisdiction of the Sheriff is found to apply, at an early period, to the whole of Galloway, including the Stewartry, yet neither as Sheriff nor Steward is the name of MacLellan to be found. In this matter we merely refer to what we have failed to trace. The family is known to have been for long connected with the burgh of Kirkcudbright as chief magistrates, &c., and also to have held the office of the bailliary of Kirkchrist, which was under the Church, being in charge of the revenue for the bishop, &c. This latter office, however, was only held for about forty-seven years, the Maxwells having supplanted them in 1610. We may add that as Sheriffs and Stewards were public officers, whose names were recorded in many ways, such was most favourable for their names and positions not being lost to posterity, and therefore different to mere landowners without any public appointment.

The next point we wish to notice is, an accusation that we have confounded the Barmagachan and Balmangan MacLellans. This is considered to be of much importance, as the House of Lords, in 1773, confirmed the claim of Lieut. John M'Clellan, 30th Regiment, to be Lord Kirkcudbright, when he proved his descent, as one of the last named family.

to be the correct line. Now, in regard to this matter, we went entirely by what was found, and this was, that the first of the M'Lellans to be traced, who owned Barmagachan, was Gilbert, second son of Sir Thomas MacLellan of Bomby, who died about 1504. The conclusion was that Barmagachan had been obtained by the Bomby family, and left to Gilbert as a younger son or brother; and this we find confirmed in the latter sense, as, in 1504, the year in which Sir Thomas MacLellan died, Barmagachan was owned by Peter Muir and William MacLellan of Bomby, and his spouse, Elizabeth Muir, had a charter of confirmation from King James IV., of the twenty-six merk lands of Barmagachan, Chappletun, and Borness, old extent, contained in a charter to them by Peter Muir of Barmagachan, and Stephen Tailziefer, dated 15th August 1511. It was also found that William MacLellan, who obtained the lands of Grange Senwick *alias* Balmangan, is designed as the second son of Gilbert MacLellan of Barmagachan, and heir-apparent, in a lease to him and his father, of Balmangan in 1534, which lease was renewed in 1565. William in Balmangan had also a charter of Drumrukalzie (Drumruck Callie), dated 31st March 1587. We next find his name in a charter, dated 30th March 1588, when Balmangan was granted to him as the second son of Gilbert MacLellan, first of Barmagachan. In the case as settled by the House of Lords, it is represented that Gilbert was the second son of Sir Thomas MacLellan of Bomby (1490), and instead of obtaining Barmagachan succeeded as kindly tenant of Grange of Sanwick *alias* Balmangan. Both statements agree that he married Margaret Herries, and that his direct descendants in succession who held Grange of Senwick *alias* Balmangan, were William, Thomas, James, Robert, ending with William, son of Robert the last named, who sold Balmangan, and purchased Borness. In succession from him were William, and Lieutenant John, who claimed the peerage and obtained it. Sir John Dalrymple and Mr Macdonald formed the counsel on the successful claimant's side.

As regards Barmagachan, it is evident that it was the more important possession. Besides, it was owned while Balmangan was only held on lease. We have stated that Thomas, the eldest son of Gilbert, succeeded him, and we should have added, as given at page 204, that he married his cousin, —, daughter of William MacLellan in Balmangan. We have, however, erred in calling James first of Senwick, and William as having succeeded him, for Balmangan and Grange of Senwick were one and the same.

It is further stated that Ephraim M'Lellan, the then owner of Barmagachan,* disputed the claim, as also James the son of Sir Samuel, both of whom pretended to be nearer than Lieutenant John M'Clellan, 30th Regiment, but that in this service the latter produced evidence to set aside their claims. What that evidence was we do not learn, and certainly we do not understand the case. The charters we have given in regard to the Barmagachan branch are either wrong in substance, or there was some break in the descent that we have not traced. Craufurd, in his peerage, distinctly states—"There is a charter in the hands of Ephraim MacLellan of Barmagachan, which instructs that Gilbert married Janet, daughter of Lord Herries, and had two sons, Thomas, who succeeded to Barmagachan, and William of Balmangan, of which branch Sir Samuel MacLellan, late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, was descended by a younger brother," &c. He adds—"that the most part of the memoirs transmitted to him were given by Robert MacLellan of Barcloy, the second son of Robert MacLellan of Barmagachan." Craufurd may have been misled, but what we fail in obtaining is proof to that effect. The personal evidence given before the House of Lords' Committee seems to have been principally by ladies in the district. One of them was Mrs Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, a daughter of Colonel Maxwell, first of Cardoness; another a Mrs Dun

* We have in our possession a sketch Tree of the Bomby family printed or drawn up in 1806, in which the Barmagachan branch is shown as the leading one. We attach no importance to it, however, if clear proof otherwise can be traced and shown.

who, we think (for we did not take notes), gave evidence that the other claimants were only the descendants of farmers. How little she must have known of Galloway. In our researches we have very often found the information given by females to be very confused, and untrustworthy, and, in this case, from what we have read of it, it was of very little value.

It has been stated that we committed an error in making Captain Dunbar MacLellan (killed in action when in command of H.M. ship "Superb" *), the third son of William sixth Lord Kirkcudbright. We certainly followed Douglas in this. To trace each junior member, as we have already stated, was beyond our range. When found we gave them, but special research to verify each as correct, unless particular circumstances required it, could scarcely be expected by any one who understands what research is. In this case it was not required, but our attention having been since directed to the point, we can state positively from the Admiralty records, that Captain Dunbar MacLellan was not the son of a peer, and further, that who he was there is no trace. Douglas was therefore wrong, as he often is, and Wood, who brought out a revised edition of his peerage, is still less to be depended on. Playfair, again, is found by close inquirers to be too much of a copyist, or as some will have it, a copyist. Surely, under such circumstances, if there are individuals who will be critics, the knowledge they believe themselves to be possessed of, should not be withheld from any writer desirous of giving what is correct.

* The "Superb" had two captains killed in action, within six months, on the coast of India. She was the flag ship of Sir Edward Hughes, K.B., Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Captain Stephens was killed on 17th February, and Captain Dunbar Maclellan, who succeeded him, on the 6th July 1782. Captain Broxholme Jenkinson, 98th Regiment, was also killed, being in command of a detachment of his regiment on board.

There were others who served in the Navy. Robert Mackeilellan was an A.B. in August, and a midshipman in November 1779, on board the "Conquestadore." He died in 1782 at Shields when on leave. John M'Lellan, Master, H.M. ship "Raisnable," died at Barbadoes, 22d June 1760. John M'Lellan, midshipman in February 1759, and master's mate in September 1761, on board the "Raisnable." Off books in 1762.

The Honourable Camden Elizabeth M'Lellan, wife of James Staunton Lambert of Creg Clare, Galway, and M.P. for that county, died at Clifton on the 1st July 1874, aged sixty-eight. Her husband predeceased her. They had issue—

Walter Maclellan, born in 1833, late Captain 41st Regiment.

Charles James, born in 1837, died in 1855.

Thomas Camden, born in 1841, late Captain 29th Regiment, and now of the Galway Artillery Militia.

Robert, born in 1844.

James Henry, born in 1851.

Sarah Elizabeth, married in 1858, C. E. Lewis of St Pierre, Monmouthshire.

Harriette, married in 1856, S. M. Clarke, late Captain 93d Highlanders.

Katherine Isabella, born in 1839, and died in 1854.

It has been stated that Dr George M'Clellan, son of the late Dr M'Clellan of Philadelphia, U.S., and also General George B. M'Clellan, U.S. army, are or were the descendants of Robert M'Clellan of Barmagachan, who died about 1703.

In regard to the general history of the M'Lellans, we have to state that Sir Thomas M'Lellan of Bomby, had confirmation from King James V. of a charter, dated 11th November 1521, granted to him by Michael M'Garmorie, of the nine merk land of Pluntoun, old extent, parish of Borgue.

Thomas MacLellan of Bomby, had a charter of confirmation, under the Great Seal, dated 13th August 1586, of a charter granted to him on the 14th April 1586 by William Ramsay, of the ten merk land, old extent, of Little Sype-land.

On the 5th February 1642, King Charles I. granted a charter in favour of Thomas MacLellan of Bomby (Lord Kirkcudbright) and Janet Douglas his spouse, of the lands and barony of Twynam.

Pages 171, 172, Vol. IV. With reference to our statement about the birthplace of the well-known gun called "Mons Meg," it has been asked how it was that Sir Walter

Scott, who took so much interest in the gun, should have been unacquainted with the facts we have given. Now, we will yield to no one in admiration of Sir Walter Scott's genius as a novelist, etc., coupled with his national feelings, but there is a limit to everything, and we certainly would not follow Sir Walter in all that he wrote, or had we been in his time, in all that he might have said. Besides, he went by what was then known, but much has been learned since his time. In this case, a little reflection should show the impossibility of Sir Walter knowing anything about it. The gun was taken to Edinburgh Castle on the 9th March 1829, with considerable military display, and lodged on the Argyre Battery. Sir Walter was present, and took a leading part in the ceremony. His health, however, soon after began to give way, having had a paralytic seizure on the 15th February following, and again in April 1831, which occasioned his going abroad in October following, only to return in 1832, to die at Abbotsford on the 21st September of that year. Besides failing health, his worldly affairs were in a state to require his whole attention. That the birthplace of "Meg" was considered of such importance as to require his earnest attention, does not appear. At any rate, Sir Walter had nothing to do with the inquiry mentioned by us. It was originated after his death. The Ordnance report is dated 21st December 1835. The particulars we have already given at page 171, Vol. IV.

Before dismissing the subject, we must further notice the remarks, viz., "Some say that the inscription on the carriage of Mons Meg, 'Forged at Mons in Flanders,' simply refers to it, and not to the cannon." It is in this way that erroneous statements get into circulation. The carriage sent with the gun from the Tower of London, was constructed of wood, and some years afterwards, during the silent hours of night, a crash was heard not only by the sentry pacing the rampart, but also in the main guard-room, then situated close to the battery. The carriage had broken down, and "Meg" was on the pavement. She thus lay for some years, until the new iron one, on which she now rests, arrived

from the Arsenal at Woolwich, having been specially made. The inscriptions thereon, apparently not understood, were taken from the report which we have mentioned. The gun was then removed from the Argyle to the Bomb Battery, in the more ancient part of the fortress. The appearance of the carriage should have prevented any erroneous ideas about it.

Pages 241, 248, Vol. IV. We stated at the pages quoted that Sir Walter Scott *never was* in Galloway, which has been fully corroborated in a correspondence which arose on the subject in the columns of the *Galloway Gazette* newspaper, between the 23rd February and 4th May 1878. It is not for us to enter into the reasons of Mr Lockhart, in his "*Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott*," making such an assertion that the great novelist was in Galloway in 1793, in connection with the case of the Rev. Mr M'Naught, minister of Girthon parish. No one else knew of it, not even the members of Sir Walter's own family, nor his sister-in-law, Mrs Thomas Scott, nor her family, the M'Cullochs of Ardwall. Mrs Thomas Scott's history will be found at page 241, Vol. IV., and it is mentioned elsewhere that she had a large store of the old traditions, &c., of the district, which, as believed, were of service in furnishing the groundwork of "*Guy Mannering*," &c. Had Sir Walter visited the neighbourhood, it could not have been forgotten by everybody. Mr Lockhart, who made the assertion, is supposed to have had an object in it. However, it may have arisen from mere error, as he was not infallible. Various errors and omissions have been mentioned. The controversy with the son and the executors of Mr James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter, is not to be overlooked, causing them to publish in Edinburgh, in 1837, the refutation of Mr Lockhart's "*misstatements and misrepresentations*." Sir Walter's alleged visit to Galloway is erroneous; but, failing the Girthon affair, it has been asserted that he visited the grave of Helen Walker, who died in 1791, the heroine of "*The Heart of Mid-Lothian*." This is equally wrong. That novel was published in 1818, and, in a re-issue, Sir Walter

gives, under date 1st April 1830, an account of the information received from Mrs Goldie of Craigmuir in 1792 (*see* page 87, Vol. III.), without one word of having been at Irongray, and which, we learn, was never heard of in the parish. The stone erected was at his expense, and, when in bad health, the epitaph sent from London on the 18th October 1831. He returned to Scotland in July, and, as already stated, died on the 21st September 1832.

It may be of some interest to state that Sir Walter was at one time an elder in the Church of Scotland. He was ordained with his brother Thomas, W.S., William Clark, advocate, and Thomas Miller, W.S., on the 30th March 1806, and signed the declaration, which is to be seen in the register of Duddingstone parish near Edinburgh. The Rev. John Thomson was minister. He was the celebrated landscape painter, and brother to Thomas Thomson, advocate, the well-known feudal lawyer. They were Sir Walter's intimate friends, and members of the Blair-Adam club, which had its yearly meeting at that place, or elsewhere in that part of the country, and happy gatherings we believe they were.

The Rev. John Thomson was twice married. His second wife was the widow of Marton, grandson of Sir William Dalrymple, Bart., of Cousland. By her he had three sons. The two youngest were our playfellows. She was a very elegant, high-toned, and accomplished woman—far beyond an ordinary minister's wife—and her second husband was equally accomplished. He was famous as a painter, and also as a musician. As a boy we were in high favour with both, and probably know more about this highly gifted couple than any one now living. When we state this we do not forget that the present Earl of Stair and Lord David Kennedy were also accustomed to go there, particularly the last-named, but it does not alter our statement. The many presents of pictures made through Mrs Thomson to Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., of Oxenford, afterwards Earl of Stair, are now inherited by the present Earl, and form the best collection to be found. (*See* page 161, Vol. I.) Sir

Walter Scott, and every one of note, when in Edinburgh, used to visit them at their beautiful residence. We were too young to remember the great novelist, but others of celebrity who followed we do recollect.

Page 292, Vol. IV. We gave a brief notice of M'Lean of Mark, and have since learned that William M'Lean, in Spittal, died in November 1703, aged 80. He had issue—

John, who died in October 1712, aged 63; and

Samuel, who died in January 1755, aged 78.

The next found is Samuel M'Lean, whose name appears on the same tombstone as the above-mentioned, and is styled, "now of Mark." It is not known, however, whether he was the son of John or of Samuel, sons of William in Spittal. He was the grandson of the last-named. He married Jean, daughter of — Gordon, and had issue—

John, who died in 1750, aged 3 years.

Alexander of Mark, born in 1757.

Isabell and Elizabeth.

Samuel died on the 6th June 1779, aged 77, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, who died 12th February 1833, aged 76. His wife died 9th August 1849, aged 74. For issue and further particulars, *see* page 292, Vol. IV.

Page 320, Vol. IV. David John, eldest son of Colonel Alexander Maitland of Chipperkyle, is a merchant in Liverpool.

We gave the name of the eldest daughter of Colonel Alexander Maitland of Chipperkyle as K. L. This was as we received it. We find, however, that there must have been a mistake, as she died at New York on the 27th October 1877, and is there called Mary, relict of Robert Lenox Maitland.

Page 329, Vol. IV. Margaret Ainslie, wife of Adam Skirving of Croys, died in Edinburgh, 25th June 1879.

Page 330, Vol. IV. We mentioned that no trace of the property, now named Craigadam, could be found in the old valuation-rolls, &c., and therefore that a new name must

have been given. This conclusion is found to be correct, the present owner having since forwarded the information wanting. Under "Barncalzie," page 130, and "Brooklands," page 323, in the same parish, a good deal was given which evidently pertains to Craigadam. Brooklands appears to have been a detached portion of Marwhirn, the ancient and proper name of all.

We first find that William, second son of John Neilson of Barncalzie, is styled, "of Marquhorns." This was subsequent to 1547. Next, that Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, granted on the 4th January 1577, a charter of the twenty shilling land of Lytill Marquhirnie in favour of his second son Robert, and Janet Redik his spouse. Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton, and his son Edward, are also mentioned in connection with Lytill and Mid-Marquhirne, and that his third son, Alexander of Crocketfurd, purchased Lytill Marquhirne from his father, receiving a charter of disposition on the 29th November 1589.

The next information found is, that Gilbert Neilson of Barncalzie had Marquhorns (with other farms) confirmed to him by charter from John Murray of Lochmaben, superior, 12th May 1614. Other particulars are to the effect that, by special retour, dated 3rd June 1617, John M'Naught was served heir to his father in the two merk land of Mid-Marwhirn, &c. Next, that a feu-charter was given by Edward Maxwell of Braco (Breoch), parish of Buittle, with consent of George, his brother, to John Hamilton in Auchenhay on the 19th November 1617, sasine following on the 29th December. The Breoch papers mention that Alexander Maxwell sold Marwhirn to his nephew, Edward Maxwell of Breoch, on the 21st February 1624, which was confirmed by Adam, bishop of Dumblane.

Again, in January 1647, Nicolas M'Nacht had sasine of Meikle Marquhirne; and on the 26th September 1648, John of Barncalzie, as heir of his brother James Neilson, had retour of Midtown of Marquhirne. John Neilson married Isobel M'Clune, and on the 22d July 1665, as his

relict she had sasine in life rent, and William, their second son, in fee. He succeeded his father, and married Grissell Young, who had principal sasine on the 18th January 1675. After this a new owner appears in John Hamilton of Auchenreoch, parish of Urr, grandson of John Hamilton in Auchenhay. He had sasine of Mid Marquhirne on the 1st May 1678. Walter Stewart on the 21st February 1688 had sasine of the two merk land of Little Marquhirne. We do not again find his name, it was probably a wadset.

John Hamilton of Auchenreoch was succeeded by his second son Thomas, who had sasine of the two merk land of Marquhirn on the 4th August 1711. He married Bessie Welsh. He again had sasine on the 13th January with a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal, dated 22d June 1728, of Meikle *alias* Mid Marwhirn, and Mid *alias* Midtown of Marwhirn. Next, John Neilson of Chapel, and Elizabeth Maxwell his spouse had sasine on the 6th April 1732, in conjunct fee and liferent, of Midtown and Little Marwhirne. On the 5th December 1737, there was disposition by John Neilson of Chapel to William Neilson his nephew, eldest lawful son of the deceased Walter Neilson, merchant, Dumfries, and Margaret Neilson his spouse, eldest sister-german of the deceased John Neilson.

There was next a charter of resignation, dated 26th July 1739, under the Great Seal, in favour of William Neilson and his heirs of the two merk land commonly called Neilson's Marwhirn *alias* Midtown of Marwhirn, also the other two merk land Meikle Marwhirn called Mid Marwhirn acquired by John Neilson from Thomas Hamilton of Marwhirn, sasine following on the 6th September 1739. On the 5th July 1749, William M'George of Meikle Larg had sasine of the two merk land of Marwhirn, which seems to have been a wadset. A disposition, dated 17th August 1751, was given by Captain William Neilson of Chapel, in favour of David Bean, merchant, Dumfries, who again on the 23d August, gave a disposition and assignation to Robert Hamilton of Midtown of Marwhirn.

On the 18th January 1752, John Bruce, merchant,

Dumfries, and Sarah Currie his spouse, had sasine in life-rent, and on the 26th June 1754, Thomas M'George in Glenton, parish of Balmaghie, had sasine. These appear to have been wadsets.

By retour 19th June 1801, Alexander the only surviving son of Robert Hamilton of Marwhirn (who was the only son of Thomas of Marwhirn, second son of John Hamilton of Auchenreoch) succeeded. He afterwards inherited Scaur (Skar), and assumed the surname Welsh. There was a charter of resignation and confirmation, dated 4th July 1801, under the Great Seal, in favour of Alexander Welsh of Scaur, formerly Alexander Hamilton of Marwhirn. By chancery precept, dated 19th August 1801, he was infet in Mid or Midtown of Marwhirn. The property then consisted of the two merk land commonly called Neilson's *alias* Midtown or Kilwhannities Marwhirn, and the two merk land of Meikle Marwhirn *alias* Mid Marwhirn, acquired by John Neilson from Thomas Hamilton of Marwhirn with the teind sheaves, etc. Shortly afterwards he got into difficulties, and by disposition 1st October 1804, John Napier of Mollance was appointed trustee for his creditors, obtaining sasine 18th March 1805. The sale appears to have been held on the 20th March. The purchaser was William Johnston, late of Mayfield, and his heirs, who had disposition on the 31st May, and sasine on the 27th September following. Resignation and charter in favour of William Johnston were obtained on the 3d February 1812. The former tenant of the two merk land of Marwhirn is stated to have been John Henryson.

Whom William Johnston married is not mentioned, but from a trust-disposition and settlement, dated 23d March 1812, we learn that he had three sons, William, George, and Thomas. He appears to have died in that year, as his trustees had sasine on the 23d November following, and on the 22d November 1813, they granted a disposition in favour of John M'Adam, with charter of resignation under the Great Seal on the 20th December following.

John M'Adam, styled of Castledykes, thus became the

owner. He died in 1836, and the property was again sold on the 22d September of that year to James Armstrong. Whom he married is not stated, but he had two daughters,

Margaret, married Samuel Gordon.
Janet.

The eldest daughter and her husband succeeded to the land, and it was again sold on the 3d January 1876, to John Chalmers, Glasgow. By his second wife —— daughter of John Rhodes, he has a daughter, Elizabeth Frances, born in 1846, who married John Adamson, Glasgow, and has issue three children—

William and Edward Moir.
Eliza Frances.

We have been informed that when owned by John M'Adam, the tenant also bore that surname, and from this circumstance the new name of Craigadam is believed to have been given to the property.

The house on the property is a good one, and is stated to have been built in 1778.

Page 344, Vol. IV. James Swan-Thomson succeeded his uncle Robert Swan to the farms of Brae and Barquhar.

Page 344, Vol. IV. James M'Cubbing in America, nephew of Robert Swan, succeeded to the farm of Dean-side. Since sold to James Swan-Thomson.

Page 344, Vol. IV. John Kissock, nephew of Robert Swan, succeeded to the farm of Drumore.

Page 348, Vol. IV. James Kissock, nephew of Robert Swan, succeeded to the farms of Nunland and Cargenbank.

Page 354, Vol. IV. At the entrance to the old church, at Minnigaff, an ancient stone, with hieroglyphics not understood, is to be seen.

Page 442, Vol. IV. In regard to the new house built at Machermore, and then pulled down, we have another version given to us, that it arose from the lead mine having suddenly failed, and short of money, neither the then owner nor his successor being able to keep up an increased estab-

lishment, the materials were sold. An eye-witness of the affair, who knew Charles Warner Dunbar personally, is stated to have mentioned this in 1873. We may remark, however, that Charles Warner Dunbar died prior to, or in 1783, and the next heir was infeft on the 15th July of that year. Vice-Admiral the Honourable Keith Stewart, to whom the materials were sold, died at Glasserton, 5th May 1795. We are therefore inclined to think, from these dates, that some mistake exists, or the eye-witness exceptionally aged and hale.

Major Robert Nugent-Dunbar is stated to have served in the 20th and 92d Regiments. Arthur, his second son, became an M.D., and was surgeon of the Galloway Militia.

Page 453, Vol. IV. John M'Kie of Bargally, who married Anne daughter of Peter Lawrie of Ernespie, parish of Crossmichael, had issue—

A son, born and died in 1813.

James, born in 1821.

Peter Lawrie, born in 1822, and died at Melbourne, Australia, in 1842.

John, born in 1824, and died in the East Indies in 1846.

Anne Lawrie, born in 1819.

John M'Kie died at Bargally, 3d July 1858.

For a continuation, see *page 453, Vol. IV.* Agnes, second daughter of the late James M'Kie of Bargally, married on the 21st May 1877, F. W. Hutchison of Edinghame, parish of Urr.

Archibald Horne was of Balvarran, Perthshire, not Balvagan, a misprint.

Lochsprig, a misprint for Lochsprig.

Page 454, Vol. IV. We have since traced that Sir Thomas M'Lellan of Bomby had a charter of confirmation, dated 30th May 1492, of the six merk land of Bardrochwood, and other lands, which Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Muir of Bardrochwood, had bestowed by charter.

Page 13, Vol. V. Captain William Stewart of Shambellie, formerly of 83d Regiment, married Anna Agnes, daughter of J. G. Brown, Lochanhead.

Page 74, Vol. V. Lord Dundrennan, when Solicitor-General, was M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire.

He had a younger brother, named Joseph, who went to New Zealand.

Page 94, Vol. V. Agnes, widow of the late Ivie Mackie of Auchencairn, died 3d September 1878.

Page 108, Vol. V. Robert Cutlar-Ferguson of Orroland, is a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards.

Page 120, Vol. V. Balcary, purchased by — Mackie of Auchencairn in 1876.

Page 137, Vol. V. We should have added that Tir-eaglais is also the Gaelic for church lands.

Page 149, Vol. V. Since we wrote our account of the origin of the Maxwells, we came on an entry in Domesday Book, vol. i. page 115, to the following effect, "Devenescire"—

"Rainald ten de. Ru. Macheswelle. Sauuin teneb T.R.E. 7 geldb p uno ferling. Tra. æ. 1. car. Ibi. æ. dimid car cū. 1. bord 71. Serus. OL. 11. Solid. Modo ual. 111. Solid.

"Ipse. Ru. ht in Execestre. 1, domu. q. redd csuetud regis."

The name is thus found in Devonshire, before it is traceable in Scotland.

Domesday Book was begun subsequent to A.D. 1080, and finished in 1086. The entry is to the effect, that Rainald or Reginald held of Rupert Macheswelle certain quarter of a penny lands, called Sauuin, to which are added the particulars of the nature of the grant. The same Rupert held in Exeter a domicile, for which he had to give certain service to the king. We have thus clear proof of the name in England long before it is found in Scotland, and the many ideal derivations might have been spared had it been before found. Devonshire was fully in the grasp of the Norseman for a considerable time, and that Macheswelle was derived from Maccus is not disturbed.

Page 185, Vol. V. Maryholm sold in June 1879, to Robert Maxwell for £5500.

Page 199, Vol. V. David Maitland of Barcaple, born in 1730, died in 1792. He had seven sons and three

daughters. The names of those not given have now been obtained, viz.—

Samuel, Captain East India Company's Maritime Service, died without issue.

John, killed in action in the East Indies, left no issue.

Robert, sixth son, who went to America, was sometime of Goldielea, parish of Troqueer. His daughters were—

——, married —— Hunter, merchant, London.

Jane, married Patrick Campbell of Queenshill.

Catherine, unmarried.

David Alexander, only son of David Maitland, who succeeded to Barcaple, was born in 1814, and died in Ceylon in 1846, unmarried.

Pages 199 to 201, Vol. V. Alexander Maitland of Valleyfield, married ——, daughter of —— Campbell of Queenshill, and had issue. The names of his sons have not been obtained. They went to America. He had also three daughters—

——, married —— King, Ilford Lodge, Essex.

Agnes and May resided at Valleyfield to the time of their death.

The land was then sold to David Maitland of New York (second son of Adam Maitland of Dundrennan, parish of Rerwick), and E. Fuller-Maitland, as mentioned at 200.

Page 200, Vol. V. As will be seen under Campbell of Queenshill, the information obtained about the Maitlands is not complete.

Page 202, Vol. V. From further information received about the Campbells of Queenshill, we are enabled to state that the first of the name who owned the property was the Rev. William Campbell, minister of Kirkinner parish, who purchased the lands. He was the son of the Rev. Robert Campbell, minister of Stoneykirk parish, and grandson of Robert Campbell in Alloway, who married, in December 1672, Margaret, daughter of William Kelso, merchant, Burgess of Ayr. He was a descendant of the Campbells of Upper Skeldon, Ayrshire.

The Rev. William Campbell,* first of Queenshill, married in August 1721, Margaret daughter of the Rev. William Reid, minister of Dunning, and had issue—

William, M.D.

David, manufacturer, Manchester.

——, married to —— Maitland of Valleyfield.

——, married to the Rev. —— Dow, minister of Dron, Perthshire.

——, married to the Rev. —— Adie, minister of Carnock, Fife-shire.

——, married to the Rev. —— Dow, minister of Bervie.

His wife survived him, and took up her residence at Queenshill. William, the eldest son, finished his education at Leyden University, and joined the medical profession. He went to, and resided at, Barbadoes, West Indies, for some years. He returned about 1760, and bought up the portions of his brother and sisters. He married, in March 1761, Agnes, daughter of his cousin, Dr Patrick Campbell, in Wigtown. He had issue—

Patrick, writer to the signet.

William, merchant, New York.

Anne, married the Rev. Dr Dow, minister of Kilspindie, and afterwards of Irongray parish.

Penelope, married Campbell Adie, W.S.

Agnes, unmarried.

Patrick, W.S., succeeded his father. He married, in April 1800, Jane, eldest surviving daughter of David Maitland of Barcaple, and had issue—

William, writer to the signet.

David, factor on Auchencruive estate.

Adam, H.E.I.C. Civil Service.

Mary Currie.

Agnes.

From 1813 until his death in 1838, Patrick Campbell was factor on the Auchencruive and Cavens estates.

* His younger brother, ——, was minister of Minnigaff parish, and had issue—

Patrick, M.D., Wigtown, who had issue.

William, W.S., and had issue.

Matthew, Sheriff of Wigtown, and had issue.

Agnes, married William Campbell of Queenshill.

William, W.S., succeeded his father, and sold the property to James Beaumont Neilson, Glasgow.

Page 228, Vol. V. Amelia Rose Blewitt, wife of Robert Kirkpatrick Howat of Mabie, died at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 19th July 1878.

Page 242, Vol. V. We have not learned who Major Johnston of Garroch married, but his only surviving son, Carroll Halliday Johnston, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, died at San Remo, on the 30th March 1879, and his remains were brought to Scotland, and interred with military honours.

Page 249, Vol. V. Goldielea was sold, in September 1878, to Walter Scott of Broomlands for £26,500.

Page 255, Vol. V. The present house at Troqueerholm was principally built by William Taylor.

Page 277, Vol. V. Provost Williamson's grandmother was the eldest sister of the late Dr Brown's father, and, through this connection, he succeeded to Langlands.

Page 284, Vol. V. The small holding of Glencroft, in the parish of Troqueerholm, was sold, on the 4th May 1877, to — Cummack, tenant, Lochhill, for £1442.

Page 289, Vol. V. About the year 1782, within a mile west of the mill of Buittle, there were found three small silver coins—one of Tiberius, one of Hadrian, and one of Commodus.

Page 296, Vol. V. J. W. Hutchison of Edinghame married, 21st May 1877, Agnes, second daughter of the late James M'Kie of Bargally.

Many of the surnames in Galloway are peculiar to the district. Some, again, have an apparent Irish origin, while others are to be found in the Highlands. We only give here those names which do not appear in the general indexes. No doubt there are others, but we give those remembered and collected by us :—

Beddie ; Bodden.

Carnochan ; Caughie ; Clanochan ; Cornick ; Craichton. Fingland.

Garroch.

Ivie.

Keachie ; Kevan or Cavan.

Lennan ; Lochrie ; Lusk.

M'Alexander ; M'Bride ; M'Caig ; M'Caull ; M'Callum ;
M'Cammon ; M'Cannon ; M'Chlery ; M'Clelland ;* M'Clew ;
M'Clumpha ; M'Clure or M'Lure ; M'Clusky ; M'Coid ;
M'Combie ; M'Cosh ; M'Crackan or M'Craken ; M'Craith ;
M'Crea ; M'Creath ; M'Cririe ; M'Crocket ; M'Crone ;
M'Cutcheon ; M'Dearmont ; M'Gavin ; M'Gibbon ; M'Gil-
wyan ; M'Ginnis ; M'Givern ; M'Glennan ;† M'Gunnion ;
M'Harry ; M'Janet or M'Jannet ; M'Jerrow ; M'Ilwrick ;
M'Inally ; M'Inenny ; M'Kane ; M'Kennan ; M'Kerrow ;
M'Kevers ; M'Kinna ; M'Kinnon ; M'Kinstry ; M'Lam-
roch ; M'Levy ; M'Lung ; M'Math ; M'Meeking ;
M'Michael ; M'Myn ; M'Monnies ; M'Morran ; M'Murray ;
M'Murtrie ; M'Mychen ;‡ M'Muldroch ; M'Muldrow ;
M'Nae ; M'Nally ; M'Phredice ; M'Quaker ; M'Quhir or
M'Qhuir ; M'Quie ; M'Reikie ; M'Rorie ; M'Skinning ;
M'Tier or Mactier ; M'Walker ; M'Whinnie ; M'Whisler ;
M'Vane ; M'Vie ; M'Vitae ; Makcavat ; Makcoshen ;
Makcristin ; Makkevni ; Maklumphere ; Makmyane ;§
Makrowat ; Milroy.

Roddick ; Rodie.

Stranachan.

The following was received when the Addenda was with the printers, and is inserted without investigation :—

CORRIEDOW.

Vol. III., page 100. John Shaw-Alexander bought Corriedow in 1827 and willed it to his son James, of Milton Park, Dalry, who is now the owner.

Vol. III. page 304. Elizabeth MacMillan married John Shaw-Alexander of Mackilston, parish of Dalry.

* A corruption of M'Lellan, as Cleland is a Lanarkshire name and distinct.

† Probably a corruption of M'Lennan.

‡ Seems to be another form of M'Meiking.

§ Possibly another form of M'Myn or M'Minn.

GLENHOWL.

Vol. III. page 443, &c. John M'Creath and Mary Edgar his wife bought the farms of Mackilston and Craigencorrie from Gilbert Gordon in 1674. They also bought Glenhowl and Leys from the same proprietor in 1675.

They had an only child Mary, who married, about 1695, Thomas Alexander of Muckle Kirkland, and had two children—

Mary, born about 1697; and
John, born 1700.

Thomas Alexander is supposed to have been born about 1670.

Mary M'Creath succeeded her father about 1703 in the said lands, and died in 1738.

Mary Alexander, daughter of Thomas Alexander and Mary M'Creath, married John Gerron, Dalry. They had a family—several children dying young. Of the survivors—

Margaret, married David Shaw, and had issue, John being the eldest son.

Katherine married James M'Kie, Whithorn, and had issue.

Sarah married Alexander Kerr from Wigtownshire, and had issue at Dumfries.

John Alexander (son of Thomas Alexander and Mary M'Creath), succeeded in 1738. He never married, but willed the lands after his death (23rd Sept. 1776) to the eldest son of his niece Margaret, on condition that he took the name of Alexander in addition to his own.

John Shaw-Alexander (born 1757, died 26th July 1848), bought the Upper Cleugh in 1798, and Corriedow in 1827. He married Elizabeth MacMillan (Vol. III. page 304), who died June 7th, 1841, and had issue—

John, born 24th September 1782, became Lieutenant 70th Foot, married, in 1823, Barbara, daughter of David Kennedy of Knocknalling. He died in 1826 at Barskeoch, without issue. His widow lives at Dalry.

Anna, born in 1783, died in 1789.

David, born in 1785, died in 1807.

Thomas, born in 1787, died in 1823.

Marion, born in 1789, died in 1863, unmarried.

Margaret, born in 1791, married John Johnson of Geneva, New York, U.S., died 30th August 1854.

William, born 15th October 1793, succeeded his father in Glenhowl in 1848, married —. No issue.

Elizabeth, born in 1795, married John M'Turk of Knocksting, Dalry. Has issue.

Robert, born in 1798, died in 1809.

Annie, born in 1800, died in 1825.

Katrine, born in 1802, died in 1829.

James, born 24th January 1804, married Elizabeth Johnson (died in 1868), and had issue—

Jessie Elizabeth, who died 1st January 1848.

He succeeded by his father's will to Corriedow, and lives at Milton Park, Dalry.

Anthony, born in 1805, died in 1805.

Jeanie, born in —, died in 1823.

Page 68, Vol. IV. We have been informed at the last moment that Edward Gordon (elder brother of Adam, last Viscount) left a daughter who was a claimant for the Kenmure estate. What became of her we have not learned. We have also been informed that James Gordon who raised his claim as the descendant of John Gordon of Greenlaw, came from a second marriage with Christian M'Burnie. His father was James, her second and surviving son. He was twice married—first to Margaret Sloss, whose son John died without having issue.—Secondly to Janet Taylor, whose son James was the claimant. We have made mention at page 68, Vol. IV., of his position, but at Coatbridge we are now informed, he was a small coalowner. He has left a son, who considers himself to be the lawful heir.

Page 394, Vol. III. The lands of Culgruff, parish of Crossmichael, extending to 268 acres of arable land, and let in four farms at the gross rental of £476, 17s. 6d., was sold on the 29th July 1879 to Robert Hathorn-Stewart, second son of the late Mark Sprot-Hathorn-Stewart of Southwick, parish of Colvend, for £12,000.

Page 66, Vol. III. We stated here that the last Viscount Kenmure died unmarried, a slip of the pen, corrected at page 68, Vol. IV.

Page 268, Vol. III. We have been informed that the present owner of Logan, Mrs Findlay, is the sister of the late John Muirhead of Logan.

Page 356, Vol. III. We should have stated that Charles E. Crosbie of Kipp, was succeeded as owner by Archibald Chalmers, who was in possession in 1873-74.

Page 36, Vol. IV. We have been informed that the old church of Kells was about two miles from the present church, and the grave-stones were removed to the present yard.

Page 93, Vol. V. It is proper to mention that the Tower called Old Orchardtoun, is in the parish of Buittle, and Orchardtoun House, the new residence, is at Glen-shinnoch, in the parish of Rerwick, which was built by the last Sir Robert Maxwell. Although well known around, the parishes and lands being contiguous, this explanation for others, is necessary. The first-named parish runs in a narrow strip seaward.

We have given a sketch of the Tower at page 93, Vol. V. It is a very interesting ruin, and considered by some to be of Norse construction, which would take it back to the eleventh or previous centuries. In "Train's History of the Isle of Man," it is stated to be 40 feet high, the circular wall six feet thick, with the inside 15 feet in diameter, corresponding with a Danish tower formerly at Douglas, Isle of Man. There is a winding stone staircase leading to the top—also a deep dungeon. Another opinion is, that it is a specimen of the old Scottish Basle house, as found at Dalpersie, Aberdeenshire, and given in Billings' Antiquities. There are evidences of a building having adjoined, from the existence of several vaults. There are also several large old trees, with an orchard around it. We are inclined to believe that the present name was given from this orchard. We can find no word or words in any of the languages at different periods known in the district, which bear upon it.

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